

THE VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE COUNTY OF
SUSSEX

VOLUME VI, PART 2

BRAMBER RAPE (NORTH-WESTERN PART)
INCLUDING HORSHAM



PUBLISHED FOR THE
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON INSTITUTE
OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH
BY
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

THE VOLUME gives the history of the ten parishes that form the north-western part of Bramber rape, from Sullington in the south to Warnham in the north, lying mostly in the Weald. Horsham is the focus of the area, and its history occupies more than a third of the volume. It was a borough by 1235 and developed later as one of the chief towns of the county, having the county gaol from the 16th to the 19th century and being from 1889 to 1916 joint county town of West Sussex with Chichester. Horsham parish also contained an extensive rural area, and West Grinstead and Shipley were other unusually large parishes. The land was heavily wooded in the Middle Ages and settlement was scattered; many settlements originated as outlying holdings of manors centred in the south end of the rape. Later, some settlements grew as ribbons along main roads, others around the edges of commons. From the mid 19th century there was an influx of wealthy residents: among the newcomers was Hilaire Belloc, and the large houses built or rebuilt included Warnham Court, seat of the Lucases, and Little Thakeham, designed by Lutyens. Humbler houses in considerable numbers were built at Ashington, Barns Green, Partridge Green, Sullington, and Thakeham, and Horsham more than trebled in size between 1891 and 1971. Agriculture was limited by the extensive woodland; open fields were few and small, and there were many parks and commons. To provide for London and the coastal towns stock raising and dairying came to predominate over arable from c. 1850, and was accompanied by poultry farming and market gardening. The main industrial activities have been ironworking and brickmaking.

Parishes:

ITCHINGFIELD	ASHURST
SULLINGTON	WEST GRINSTEAD
THAKEHAM	SHIPLEY
WARMINGHURST	HORSHAM
ASHINGTON	WARNHAM

THE VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

A HISTORY OF
SUSSEX

VOLUME VI

PART 2

THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

EDITED BY C. R. ELRINGTON



THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF
HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

Oxford New York Toronto

Delhi Bombay Calcutta Madras Karachi

Kuala Lumpur Singapore Hong Kong Tokyo

Nairobi Dar es Salaam Cape Town

Melbourne Auckland

and associated companies in

Beirut Berlin Ibadan Nicosia

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Published in the United States by

Oxford University Press, New York

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*British Library Cataloguing
in Publication Data*

*A History of the county of Sussex.—(The Victoria
history of the counties of England)*

Vol. 6

Pt. 2: Bramber Rape (north-western part)

I. Sussex—History

I. Hudson, T. P.

II. University of London

Institute of Historical Research

III. Series

942.2'5 DA670.S98

ISBN 0-19-722767-8



Printed in Great Britain

by Bigwood & Staple Ltd, Bridgwater, Somerset

INSCRIBED TO THE
MEMORY OF HER LATE MAJESTY

QUEEN VICTORIA

WHO GRACIOUSLY GAVE THE TITLE TO
AND ACCEPTED THE DEDICATION
OF THIS HISTORY



ASHINGTON: A CRICKET MATCH IN 1878
from the north-east, with the South Downs in the background

A HISTORY OF THE
COUNTY OF
SUSSEX

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VOLUME VI

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1986

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For permission to reproduce copyright material grateful acknowledgement is made to the British Geological Survey (NERC), the British Library, CIBA-GEIGY, the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) for material from the National Monuments Record, Messrs. Henry Smith & Son and Mrs. S. W. Clisby, the Tate Gallery, London, and the West Sussex County Council for material from the West Sussex Record Office and Worthing Reference Library. Unattributed photographs dated 1985 are by A. P. Baggs. Photographs at the West Sussex Record Office dated 1927-35 are from the George Garland Collection.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

THE PRESENT volume, the ninth to be published of the *Victoria History of the County of Sussex*, deals with the north-western part of the rape of Bramber. The revival of the *Sussex V.C.H.* is described in the Editorial Note to Volume VI, Part 1, published in 1980. The arrangement outlined there by which the West Sussex County Council and the University of London collaborate to produce the *History* of the county has remained unaltered, and the present volume is the second to be produced by that partnership. Again the University wishes to record its gratitude to the West Sussex County Council for its generosity.

In 1980 it was thought that a single volume would deal with all the parishes in the northern part of Bramber rape. It has since been found better to divide those parishes between two volumes, and a volume to be called Volume VI, Part 3, which deals with the north-eastern part of the rape and is already in the press, will complete the work on Bramber.

Many people have given help with the compilation of the histories printed below, and they are all offered sincere thanks. For access to the many libraries, record offices, and collections, both public and private, whose resources have been exploited special acknowledgement is made to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., and his archivist (Miss A. P. Taylor), to the Librarian of Magdalen College, Oxford, and the assistant archivist (Mrs. B. Parry-Jones), to the West Sussex County Archivist (Mrs. P. Gill) and her staff, to the East Sussex County Records Officer (Mr. C. R. Davey) and his predecessor (Mr. A. A. Dibben) and their staff, to the former Curator of Horsham Museum (Mr. E. Perry) and the former Librarian of the Horsham Museum Society (Mr. A. H. Windrum), and to the West Sussex County Librarian (Mr. R. Huse) and his staff; Mrs. Gill has also given much help and encouragement in other ways. Those who provided material for illustrations are named on page x, and those whose assistance related to individual parishes are named in the appropriate footnotes; the County Archaeologist (Mr. F. G. Aldsworth), Mr. T. J. McCann, and members of the Wealden Buildings Study Group gave invaluable help on topics which recur throughout the volume. Mr. J. M. H. Bevan has given voluntary help with a variety of research and editorial tasks during the compilation of this volume and is offered special thanks. Thanks are also offered to all those who allowed access to buildings in their ownership or occupation.

LIST OF CLASSES OF DOCUMENTS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

USED IN THIS VOLUME
WITH THEIR CLASS NUMBERS

Clerks of Assize		Home Office	
ASSI 35	South-Eastern Circuit, Indictments	HO 67	Acreage Returns
Chancery		HO 107	Population Returns
	Proceedings	HO 129	Various Censuses, Ecclesiastical Returns
C 1	Early	Board of Inland Revenue	
C 2	Series I	IR 18	Tithe Files
C 3	Series II	IR 29	Tithe Apportionments
C 44	Pleadings, Tower Series	IR 30	Tithe Maps
C 54	Close Rolls	Justices Itinerant, Assize and Gaol Delivery Justices, etc.	
C 66	Patent Rolls	JUST 1	Eyre Rolls, Assize Rolls, etc.
C 78	Decree Rolls	Auditors of the Land Revenue	
	Inquisitions post mortem	LR 2	Miscellaneous Books
C 132	Series I, Hen. III	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food	
C 133	Edw. I	MAF 68	Agricultural Returns: Parish Summaries
C 134	Edw. II	Ministry of Health	
C 135	Edw. III	MH 13	General Board of Health and Local Government Act Office, Correspondence
C 136	Ric. II	Maps and Plans	
C 137	Hen. IV	MPHH	Maps, plans, or pictures taken from various classes
C 138	Hen. V	Probate	
C 139	Hen. VI	PROB 11	Registered Copies of Wills proved in P.C.C.
C 140	Edw. IV and V	Court of Requests	
C 141	Ric. III	REQ 2	Proceedings
C 142	Series II	Registrar General	
C 143	Inquisitions ad quod damnum	RG 4	Authenticated Registers
C 145	Miscellaneous Inquisitions	RG 6	Main Series
		RG 31	Society of Friends
Court of Common Pleas			Registers of Places of Worship, 1689-1852
CP 25	Feet of Fines	Special Collections	
CP 40	De Banco Rolls	SC 2	Court Rolls
CP 43	Recovery Rolls	SC 6	Ministers' Accounts
Exchequer, King's Remembrancer			Rentals and Surveys
E 101	Accounts, Various	SC 11	Rolls
E 106	Extents of Alien Priors	SC 12	Portfolios
	Decrees and Orders, Entry Books	Court of Star Chamber	
E 123	Series I	STAC 2	Proceedings, Hen. VIII
E 126	Series IV	Treasury	
E 134	Depositions taken by Commission	T 72	Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries Commission
	Inquisitions post mortem	War Office	
E 149	Series I	WO 30	Miscellanea: Inns and Alehouses
E 150	Series II		
E 152	Enrolments of Inquisitions		
E 159	Memoranda Rolls		
E 178	Special Commissions of Inquiry		
E 179	Subsidy Rolls, etc.		
Exchequer, Augmentation Office			
E 310	Particulars for Leases		
E 318	Particulars for Grants		
E 326	Ancient Deeds, Series B		
Ministry of Education			
ED 7	Public Elementary Schools, Preliminary Statements		

SELECT LIST OF CLASSES OF DOCUMENTS IN THE EAST AND WEST SUSSEX RECORD OFFICES USED IN THIS VOLUME

Add. MSS. /AMS	Additional Manuscripts	QDS	Charities, etc.
CC	West Sussex County Council Records, miscellaneous	QR	Sessions Rolls
CP	West Sussex County Council, Certified Plans	RD/HO	Horsham Rural District Council Records
Cap.	Dean and Chapter, Chichester, Records	SAS/A	Pelham Archives
DAN	Danny Archives	SAS/C	Miscellaneous
E	School Records	SAS/CO	Courthope Archives
Ep.	Episcopal Records	SAS/D, DD	Drake Archives
Ep. I	Chichester Diocese and Archdeaconry	SAS/DE	Devonport Archives
Ep. I/22-3	Churchwardens' Presentments and Ministers' Articles of Enquiry	SAS/DN	Dunkin Collection
Ep. I/25	Glebe Terriers	SAS/E	Miscellaneous
Ep. I/26	Church Inspection Books	SAS/EG	Miscellaneous
Ep. I/29	Probate Inventories	SAS/FB	Miscellaneous
Ep. II	Lewes Archdeaconry	SAS/G	Gage Archives
Ep. IV	Pagham and Tarring Deanery (Archbishop's Peculiar)	SAS/HA	Miscellaneous
FRE	Frewen Archives	SAS/HB	Miscellaneous
IR	Inland Revenue Land Valuation Records	SAS/LM	Miscellaneous
LAN	Langridge Archives	SAS/N	Miscellaneous
LCG	Records of the Clerk to the Lieutenantcy	SAS/ND	Nye and Donne Archives
MF	Microfilms	SAS/PS	Particulars of Sale
MOB	Monk Bretton Archives	SAS/RF	Fuller of Brightling Archives
MP	Miscellaneous Papers	SAS/SH	Shiffner Archives
NC	Nonconformist Records	SAS/SM	Miscellaneous
OH	Oral History	SAS/WH	Wallace Hills Collection
PD	Prints and Drawings	S.A.S. MS. B	Miscellaneous
PH	Photographs	S.A.S. MS. BA	Montague Archives
PHA	Petworth House Archives	S.A.S. MS. MD	Maitland-Dougall (Storrington) Archives
Par.	Parish Records	S.A.S. MS. OR	Orlebar Archives
Q	Quarter Sessions Records	S.A.S. MS. S	Charles Stubbs Collection
QA	Administration	SHR	Shiffner Archives
QAB	Bridges and Roads	SP	Sale Particulars
QAH	Buildings	S.T.C.	Sussex Testamentary Collection, Chichester Archdeaconry
QAP	Prisons	TD/W	Tithe Maps and Awards
QC	Clerk of the Peace	UD/HO	Horsham Urban District Council Records
QCR	Parliamentary Returns	WDC	West Sussex County Council, Departmental Records, 1889-
QD	Enrolment, Registration, and Deposit	WG	West Sussex Guardians' Records
QDD	Enrolled Deeds, Awards, and Agreements	WNC	West Sussex County Council Records, 1974-
QDH	Hemp and Flax Bounties	WOC	West Sussex County Council Records, 1889-1974
QDP	Deposited Plans		
QDR	Religion		

SELECT LIST OF SUSSEX RECORD SOCIETY VOLUMES USED IN THIS VOLUME

<i>S.R.S.</i> ii	Feet of Fines, 1190-1249
<i>S.R.S.</i> iii	Inquisitions Post Mortem, 1558-83
<i>S.R.S.</i> iv	Miscellaneous Records
<i>S.R.S.</i> v	West Sussex Protestation Returns, 1642
<i>S.R.S.</i> vii	Feet of Fines, 1249-1307
<i>S.R.S.</i> viii, xi	Register of Bishop Robert Rede, 1397-1415
<i>S.R.S.</i> x	Subsidies, 1296-1332
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<i>S.R.S.</i> liv	Quarter Sessions Order Book, 1642-9
<i>S.R.S.</i> lvi	Lay Subsidy Rolls, 1524-5
<i>S.R.S.</i> lvii	Customals of Manors of Archbishop of Canterbury
<i>S.R.S.</i> lviii	Acts of Dean and Chapter of Chichester, 1545-1642
<i>S.R.S.</i> lxi, lxvi	Maps
<i>Suss. Views</i> (S.R.S.)	<i>Sussex Views selected from the Burrell Collections</i> , ed. W. H. Godfrey and L. F. Salzman (Lewes, 1951)

NOTE ON ABBREVIATIONS

Among the abbreviations and short titles used the following, in addition to those listed in the Victoria History's *Handbook for Editors and Authors*, may require elucidation:

Albery, <i>Hist. Horsham</i>	W. Albery, <i>A Millennium of Facts in the History of Horsham and Sussex, 947-1947</i> (Horsham, 1947)
Albery, <i>Parl. Hist.</i>	W. Albery, <i>A Parliamentary History of the Ancient Borough of Horsham, 1295-1885</i> (1927)
Albery, <i>Souvenir Guide</i>	Albery & Son's <i>Souvenir Guide to Horsham and its Surroundings</i> (Horsham, 1888)
<i>Arundel Cast. Archives</i> , i-iv	<i>Arundel Castle Archives, Interim Handlists Nos. 1-12</i> , ed. F. W. Steer (Chichester, 1968); <i>Arundel Castle Archives, Vol. II, a Catalogue</i> , ed. F. W. Steer (Chichester, 1972); <i>Arundel Castle Archives, Vol. III, a Catalogue</i> , ed. F. W. Steer (Chichester, 1976); <i>Arundel Castle Archives, Vol. IV, a Catalogue</i> , ed. F. W. Steer (Chichester, 1980)
B.L.	British Library (used in references to documents transferred from the British Museum). Add. MSS. 5670-5711 and 39326-39546 are notes and transcripts made by or for, respectively, Sir William Burrell (d. 1796) and E. H. W. Dunkin (d. 1915)
<i>Beauties of Eng. and Wales</i> , Suss.	<i>The Beauties of England and Wales</i> , vol. xiv, by F. Shoberl, [part 3], Sussex (1813)
Berry, <i>Suss. Genealogies</i> , annot. Comber	W. Berry, <i>Pedigrees of the Families in the County of Sussex</i> (1830; copy in W.S.R.O., annotated by J. Comber)
Budgen, <i>Suss. Map</i> (1724)	R. Budgen, <i>An Actual Survey of the County of Sussex</i> (1724)
Burstow, <i>Horsham</i>	<i>Reminiscences of Horsham, being Recollections of Henry Burstow</i> (Horsham, 1911)
Caplan, 'Outline of Nonconf. in Suss.'	N. Caplan, 'Outline of Origins and Development of Nonconformity in Sussex 1603-1803' (TS. in Dr. Williams's Library, London, and in S.A.S. libr.)
<i>Chich. Dioc. Dir.</i>	<i>Chichester Diocesan Directory</i>
<i>Chich. Dioc. Kal.</i>	<i>Chichester Diocesan Kalendar</i>
<i>Clough and Butler Archives</i>	<i>The Clough and Butler Archives, a Catalogue</i> , ed. J. M. L. Booker (Chichester, 1965)
Comber, <i>Suss. Geneal.</i> Horsham	<i>Sussex Genealogies</i> , comp. J. Comber, <i>Horsham Centre</i> (Cambridge, 1931)
Dallaway & Cartwright, <i>Hist. W. Suss.</i>	J. Dallaway and E. Cartwright, <i>A History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex</i> (2 vols., 1815-32)
Dudley, <i>Horsham</i>	[H. Dudley], <i>The History and Antiquities of Horsham</i> (1836)
E.S.R.O.	East Sussex Record Office
<i>Educ. Enq. Abstract</i>	<i>Education Enquiry Abstract</i> , H.C. 62 (1835), xli
<i>Educ. of Poor Digest</i>	<i>Digest of Returns to the Select Committee on the Education of the Poor</i> , H.C. 224 (1819), ix (1)
Edwards, <i>Brighton Rd.</i>	J. Edwards, <i>A Companion from London to Brighthelmston . . .</i> (1801)
Elphick, <i>Bells</i>	G. P. Elphick, <i>Sussex Bells and Belfries</i> (1970)
Elwes & Robinson, <i>W. Suss.</i>	D. G. C. Elwes and C. J. Robinson, <i>A History of the Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex</i> (1876)
<i>Eng. P.N. Elements</i> (E.P.N.S.)	A. H. Smith, <i>English Place-Name Elements</i> (2 vols., Cambridge, 1956)
<i>Excursions through Suss.</i> (1822)	<i>Excursions through Sussex, Illustrated with Engravings</i> (publ. Longman & Co., 1822)
Fraser, <i>Controverted Elec. Proc.</i>	S. Fraser, <i>Reports of the Proceedings before Select Committees of the House of Commons in . . . Controverted Elections</i> (2 vols., 1791-3)
Gardner, <i>Suss. Map</i> (1778-83)	T. Yeakell and W. Gardner, <i>An Actual Topographical Survey of the County of Sussex</i> (1778-83)

- Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795)
Greenwood, *Suss. Map* (1825)
H.L.R.O.
Hamblin, 'Horsham'
Harmer, *Horsham*
Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.*
Horsham Illustrated
Hurst, *Horsham* (1868)
Hurst, *Horsham* (1889)
Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.*
K.A.O.
Lamb. Pal. Libr.
Lower, *Hist. Suss.*
Lytton MSS.
M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975
Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.
Marsh, *Early Friends*
N.M.R.
Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.*
P.N. *Suss.* (E.P.N.S.)
Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham'
Poor Law Abstract, 1804
Poor Law Abstract, 1818
Poor Rate Returns, 1816-21; 1822-4; 1825-9; 1830-4
Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues
Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.
S.A.C.
S.A.S.
S.C.M.
S.I.A.S.
S.N.Q.
S.R.S.
Sele Chartulary
Southwater, 1837-1977
Suss. in 20th Cent.
Suss. Ind. Arch.
Suss. Ind. Hist.
Suss. Poor Law Rec.
W.S.R.O.
W. Gardner, T. Yeakell, and T. Gream, *A Topographical Map of the County of Sussex* . . . (1795)
C. and J. Greenwood, *Map of the County of Sussex* . . . (1825)
House of Lords Record Office
F. A. Hamblin, 'Horsham, a Geographical Study' (Lond. Univ. M.A. thesis, 1962)
H. R. H. Harmer, *A Picture of Horsham* (Chichester, 1976)
T. W. Horsfield, *The History, Antiquities, and Topography of the County of Sussex* (2 vols., Lewes, 1835)
Pictorial Trade Record, N.S. iv (19 Aug. 1912): 'Horsham Illustrated'
[D. E. Hurst], *Horsham: its History and Antiquities* (1868)
D. E. Hurst, *The History and Antiquities of Horsham* (Lewes, 1889)
R. H. B. Jesse, *A Survey of the Agriculture of Sussex* (Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1960)
Kent Archives Office
Lambeth Palace Library
M. A. Lower, *A Compendious History of Sussex* (2 vols., Lewes, 1870)
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BRAMBER RAPE

(North-western Part)

THE NORTH-WESTERN part of Bramber rape lies across the varied geological strata of the Weald, from the Chalk of the South Downs in Sullington to the wide band of Weald clay around Horsham; there are ridges of Greensand immediately north of the Chalk, and outcrops of older sandstones further north, chiefly in Horsham parish. Apart from the downland scarp in the south end of Sullington, the highest land is on the Upper Greensand ridges around Thakeham and Warminghurst and in the low hills that surround Horsham on all sides except the west. The area is drained chiefly by the western Adur and the Arun and their tributaries; the Arun flows through Horsham town. Much of the Weald clay country was heavily wooded in the Middle Ages, and timber has been an important crop since that time. It was also the chief building material, especially in the clay parishes, and many medieval timber-framed houses, some of high quality, survive. Local sandstone also served as a building material, both for walling and for roofing.

The sandstone ridges in the south were settled relatively early. Further north settlement was later and more scattered. Much of the north in Saxon times was divided among manors in the southern part of the rape as outlying holdings used for seasonal swine pasture. Some manors had a series of such outliers strung out from south to north along drove roads: for instance Steyning had Ashurst, Withyham in Shipley, and Shortsfield in Horsham, and Washington had Crockhurst and Denne in Horsham, and Horsham itself. By the end of the 11th century, however, some Wealden manors, for example Shipley and possibly Hawksbourne in Horsham, were separate, and there were churches at Shipley, apparently at West Grinstead, and possibly at Itchingfield. As other outlying holdings became more permanent settlements, churches were built to serve them, at Warnham and Horsham by *c.* 1200; the sites which they occupied were often on drove roads, and at points accessible to groups of scattered settlements. Wealden parishes were later large, Horsham, the largest in the area, having nearly 11,000 a. (4,452 ha.). Two former outliers of Sullington manor near Broadbridge Heath remained detached parts of Sullington parish until 1878.

At Thakeham a small village may have existed by the 12th century, but nucleated settlements further north grew up only later, often around an existing church. The names of modern villages often first occur as describing a pasture place (e.g. Horsham) or a unit of local government (e.g. Warnham and West Grinstead) rather than settlements. Evidence for nucleation is sometimes architectural; at Roffey in Horsham, on the other hand, a hamlet certainly existed by 1579 when Roffey Street was mentioned. Shipley seems not to have had the character of a village until the 18th century or even later, while at West Grinstead only three houses are ever known to have existed near the church, one being the rectory; the manor house lay elsewhere.

In later centuries some rural settlements contracted, for instance Warminghurst and Buncton in Ashington. By the 17th century several new settlements were beginning to grow up by 'ribbon development' along roads, or around the edges of commons. Some, like Bines Green in Ashurst or Coolham in Shipley, remained small, but the modern Ashington village, Barns Green in Itchingfield, and Partridge Green in West Grinstead all grew rapidly in the 19th and 20th centuries, Ashington after the inclosure of its

BRAMBER RAPE c.1875

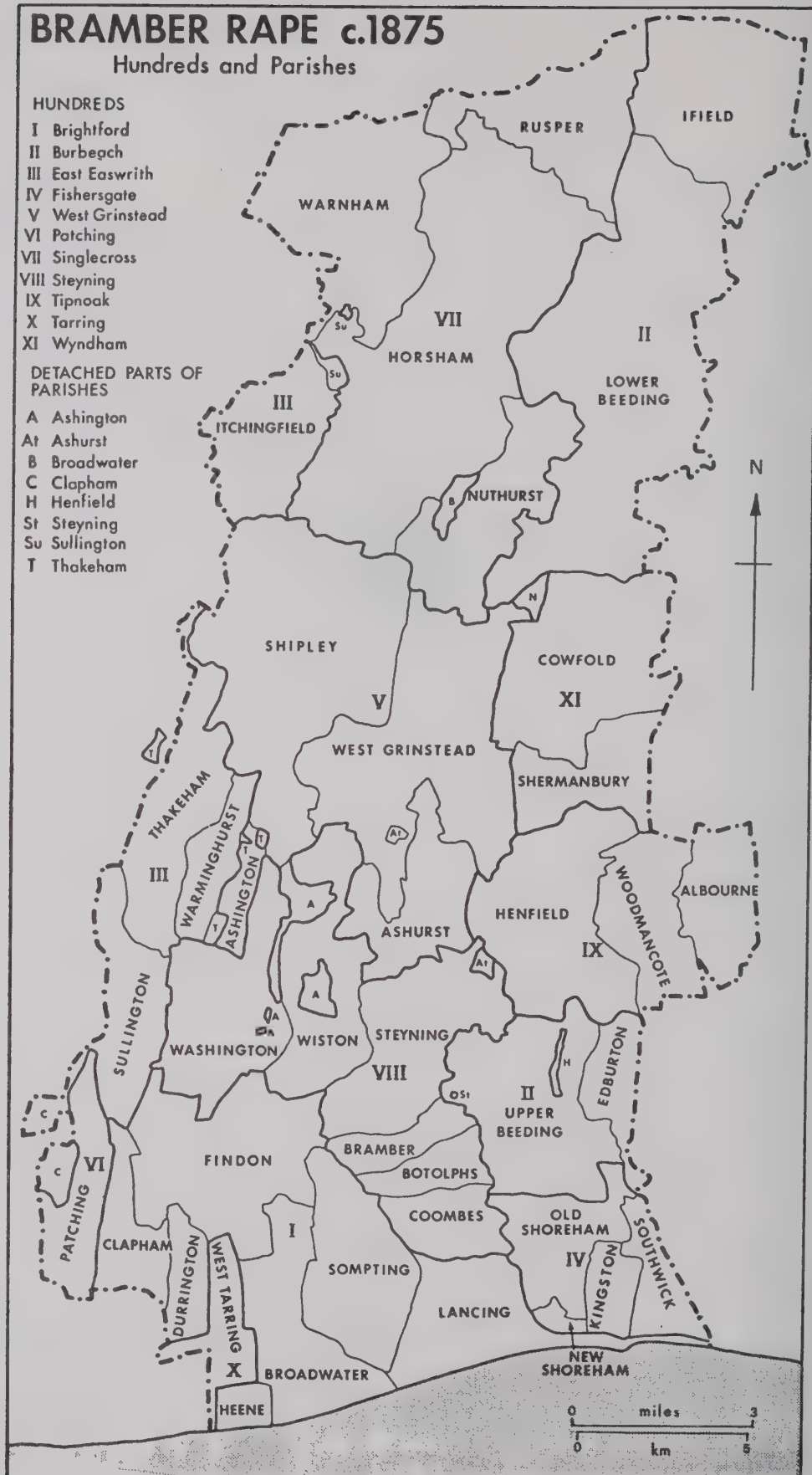
Hundreds and Parishes

HUNDREDS

- I Brightford
- II Burbegch
- III East Easwith
- IV Fishersgate
- V West Grinstead
- VI Patching
- VII Singlecross
- VIII Steyning
- IX Tipnoak
- X Tarring
- XI Wyndham

DETACHED PARTS OF PARISHES

- A Ashington
- At Ashurst
- B Broadwater
- C Clapham
- H Henfield
- St Steyning
- Su Sullington
- T Thakeham



common in 1816, and Partridge Green after the opening of the Horsham–Shoreham railway in 1861.

Horsham is the only town in the area. It was a borough by 1235, and developed later as a Wealden centre and one of the chief towns in the county; besides its economic role it was the seat of the county gaol by 1540, and one place for holding assizes and quarter sessions. From 1889 to 1916 it was joint county town (with Chichester) of West Sussex. After 1947, however, it came to be eclipsed in many ways by the growth of Crawley new town to the north-east.

The period from 1850 onwards saw a very large influx of new residents of the upper middle class throughout the area, attracted by good rail communication with London, fine scenery in which many houses enjoyed wide views over the Weald, and the easy availability of field sports. Among the better known newcomers were Sir Henry Harben of Warnham, president of the Prudential Assurance Co., and Hilaire Belloc of King's Land in Shipley. Some houses built or rebuilt in the later 19th century and early 20th for such people were large, and they usually had parkland; notable examples included Warnham Court, the seat of the Lucas family, and Little Thakeham, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. There was much immigration by less wealthy people too, especially in the 20th century. Horsham more than trebled in size between 1891 and 1971, but there was also extensive building, especially after the Second World War, in some rural parishes: at Ashington, Barns Green, and Partridge Green, and in Sullington and Thakeham on the outskirts of Storrington. In 1985 many residents worked elsewhere, especially in London, in Crawley, or at Gatwick airport.

Small open fields are recorded in the Middle Ages and later in the sandstone country of the south at Ashington, Clayton (in Sullington and Washington), Warminghurst, and Thakeham. In the Weald clay parishes the succession of agriculture to seasonal transhumance was not usually accompanied by the creation of such fields. References to open fields in Ashurst and West Grinstead are uncertain; in Horsham and Warnham, however, some land lay in open fields in the 14th and 15th centuries. A number of parks in the Middle Ages provided game and timber, for instance at Warminghurst, at Knepp in Shipley, or at Chesworth in Horsham. Common land was extensive in the past in Horsham parish, where Horsham common, north and east of the town, covered over 700 a.; other commons in the area were Jolesfield common in West Grinstead and Ashington common, both on the clay, and Heath common on the sandstone in Warminghurst, Thakeham, and Sullington. Most common land was inclosed during the 19th century. From c. 1850 farming in the area was influenced by the growth of London and of the coastal towns. Cattle raising, for meat and milk, came to predominate over arable in that period, and was accompanied by poultry farming and market gardening; the firm of A. G. Linfield Ltd. in Thakeham became the largest mushroom grower in Europe. Larger landholders in the area since the Middle Ages have included in the 16th and 17th centuries the Carylls in Warnham, Shipley, and West Grinstead, and in the 18th and 19th the Butlers in Warminghurst, the Shelleys in Warnham and Horsham, the Hursts in Horsham, and the Burrells in Shipley and West Grinstead. London merchants were apparently investing in real estate in Warnham, as in neighbouring parts of Surrey, by the 15th century.¹

Non-agricultural economic activities in the past have included ironworking at Roffey in Horsham, at Warnham, and at Knepp in Shipley, and brickmaking especially at Partridge Green and in the northern and southern ends of Horsham parish. Horsham

¹ *S.R.S.* xxiii, pp. 242, 264; cf. P. Brandon, *Hist. Surr.* 13.

merchants had trading links with London and apparently the west country by the late Middle Ages. From the late 19th century the town's economic base widened to include engineering and various manufactures.

Most roads in the past trended from south or south-west to north or north-east, linking the manors in the south with their Wealden outliers. After the introduction of wheeled traffic, roads particularly on the clay deteriorated greatly; in the turnpike era, however, Horsham became a centre of communication, as it continued to be after the creation of the railway network in the mid 19th century. Further south, the modern east-west road across the Weald linking Billingshurst and Cowfold was not cut until the 1820s. The western branch of the river Adur was an important traffic artery both before and after its improvement in the early 19th century, until superseded by the Horsham-Shoreham railway.

The size of parishes and the remoteness of some settlements favoured the survival of Roman Catholicism and the growth of protestant nonconformity in the 17th and 18th centuries. West Wolves Farm in Ashington, Bentons Place in Shipley, and West Grinstead manor house were centres of Catholicism, while in the later 17th century Quakers were strongly represented, under the protection of William Penn, in Warminghurst, Shipley, and Thakeham, and there were both Quakers and Baptists in Horsham.

EAST EASWRITH HUNDRED

BEFORE 1066 Easwrith was probably a single hundred; by 1086 there were two, of which the later West Easwrith lay in Arundel rape, the later East Easwrith in Bramber.¹ East Easwrith in 1248 was called a half-hundred and came by 6 jurors instead of 12;² it was still sometimes called a half-hundred until 1538 or later.³ The hundreds took their name from a place, perhaps originally a thicket,⁴ near the rape boundary in Sullington and Storrington.⁵

In 1086 East Easwrith hundred allegedly included Ashington, Thakeham, Muntham (in Findon and Itchingfield), Chiltington, and parts of Washington and Storrington.⁶ In 1248 the half-hundred included the tithings of Thakeham, Dishenhurst (including Itchingfield), and Chiltington,⁷ and in 1279 also Warminghurst.⁸ The components in 1288 were listed as Apsley (in Thakeham and Shipley), Dishenhurst, 'Millington' (presumably Sullington, which in 1086 lay partly in West Easwrith and partly in Steyning hundred), Withyham (in Shipley), and Thakeham. Warminghurst, however, was variously alleged to be in Brightford hundred or in Gostrow hundred (Hastings rape), which belonged to the abbey of Fécamp (Seine Maritime), lords of Warminghurst.⁹ By 1296 the composition of the hundred had been settled as Chiltington, Dishenhurst, Sullington, Thakeham, and Warminghurst.¹⁰ It remained the same until the early 19th century,¹¹ although in 1610 Thakeham and Itchingfield were taxed with Singlecross hundred.¹² From 1831 (West) Chiltington was regarded as in Arundel rape, West Easwrith hundred,¹³ and its history is reserved for treatment elsewhere.

The hundred belonged to John de Braose in 1229,¹⁴ and thereafter apparently descended with Bramber rape.¹⁵ In 1652 it was sold to a Col. Juxon, possibly John Juxon of Albourne Place.¹⁶ The hundred had reverted by 1662 to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk (d. 1677).¹⁷ In 1669 Henry Pierrepont, marquess of Dorchester, and others, perhaps acting as trustees, leased it to Henry, Lord Howard, later duke of Norfolk (d. 1684). As earl of Norwich he assigned the lease to Arthur Onslow in 1673.¹⁸ Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk (d. 1732) made a new lease in 1686.¹⁹ In the 1690s Charles Sackville, earl of Dorset, was assigned fee farms of the hundred.²⁰ In 1705 it was again owned by the duke of Norfolk,²¹ in whose family it descended until 1849 or later.²²

¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 427-8, 449-50.

² P.R.O., JUST 1/909A, rot. 24d.

³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), pp. 296-7.

⁴ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 146; *P.N. Notts.* (E.P.N.S.), p. xxxvi.

⁵ W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MSS. MD 2-3, 158 (TS. cat.).

⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 449-50.

⁷ P.R.O., JUST 1/909A, rot. 24d.

⁸ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 758.

⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ix. 164; P.R.O., JUST 1/924, rot. 61d.

¹⁰ *S.R.S.* x. 53-5.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 157-9, 271-3; *ibid.* lvi. 66; *Feud. Aids*, v. 134; *Census*, 1811; Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279, rott. 1d.-2; 280, rott. 4d., 7d.; 281, rot. 3.

¹² *S.A.C.* xcvi. 39.

¹³ *Census*, 1831.

¹⁴ *Cur. Reg. R.* xiii, p. 306.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 4-5; *Feud. Aids*, v. 134; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 140; xii, p. 385; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 253; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Com.), iv. 313-17; *Cal. Close*, 1476-85, p. 30; *S.R.S.* xxiii, pp. 279-80; *Cal. Pat.* 1485-94, 128; P.R.O., E 318/1933, m. 23; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 1700 (20).

¹⁶ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 240; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (3), Albourne (forthcoming).

¹⁷ Arundel Cast. MSS. D 6668-6681, iv (MS. cat.).

¹⁸ *Ibid.* MD 274.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* D 6668-6681, v (MS. cat.).

²⁰ *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1698-9, 307, 426.

²¹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 305.

²² B.L. Add. MS. 39381, f. 164v.; W.S.R.O., Holmes-Campbell MSS., hund. ct. min. bk. 1837-49.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

The abbot of Fécamp in 1229 claimed the amercements of his men in the hundred;²³ by 1279 the claim had been accepted for Warminghurst,²⁴ which had its own court leet by 1409.²⁵ By tradition the headborough of Warminghurst made a nil presentment at the hundred court in the 16th century,²⁶ and in 1816 Warminghurst was wrongly described as a separate hundred.²⁷

Court rolls survive for 1538, 1598, and 1600,²⁸ drafts for 1705–6,²⁹ and court books for 1845–9.³⁰ An alderman of Easwirth was mentioned in 1262.³¹ The court elected an alderman and two constables in 1598,³² and there were two constables in the 18th and 19th centuries.³³

²³ *Cur. Reg. R.* xiii, p. 306.

²⁴ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 758.

²⁵ Below, Warminghurst, local govt.

²⁶ e.g. Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 1d.

²⁷ E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 1.

²⁸ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279–81.

²⁹ *Ibid.* M 305.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Holmes–Campbell MSS., hund. ct. min. bk. 1837–49.

³¹ *S.A.C.* lxi. 86.

³² Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, rot. 8.

³³ *Ibid.* M 305; W.S.R.O., Holmes–Campbell MSS., hund. ct. min. bk. 1837–49.

ITCHINGFIELD

ITCHINGFIELD lies 3½ miles (5 km.) south-west of Horsham. The ancient parish and its modern civil successor covered 2,520 a. (1,019 ha.).¹ The parish seems to have formed the greater part of the medieval vill of Dishenhurst,² and includes the modern village of Barns Green. Shaped like a lozenge, the parish lies mainly on high ground on the watershed between the Arun, which forms the north-eastern boundary, and the western Adur, whose head streams rise near the western boundary. The irregular boundaries otherwise follow streams and field hedges and, for short distances, lanes or roads. Most of the land overlies Weald clay, but in the north-east are beds of Horsham stone, with gravel terraces and alluvium in the Arun valley. The centre and west side of the parish lie at over 200 ft. (62 metres), reaching 279 ft. near Locketts Farm, and commanding wide views northwards to the Surrey hills. The high ground is divided into a set of north-south ridges. The ground falls to below 100 ft. at the southern tip and north-east side.³ Much of the parish is woodland.⁴

The road from Horsham and Broadbridge Heath to Billingshurst skirts the north-west side of the parish. It was turnpiked and straightened under an Act of 1811, with a tollgate at Lyons Corner in Itchingfield, and disturnpiked in 1876.⁵ Several tracks or lanes, probably former drove roads, cross the parish from south-west to north-east, mostly following the high ground. The westernmost ran from Priors Farm in Billingshurst past Shiprods Farm and along the parish boundary to join the Billingshurst road at Toat Hill. By 1876 the southern part had been closed south of Shiprods;⁶ the whole was a bridle way in 1984. Further east a lane from West Chilmington, known in its southern part as Possession House Lane and in its northern as Toat Lane, was paved with stone c. 1870⁷ and was still a highway in 1984. Further east still, a track leading from Hook Farm in Billingshurst past Muntham and the church was already in part a private road in 1755;⁸ the stretch north of the church was a public road in 1984. Plumtree Cross Lane, running from Shipley and Barns Green past Weston's Farm towards Itchingfield, was perhaps the highway from Itchingfield to Mableswell mentioned in 1487 or 1488⁹ and the highway from Shipley to Itchingfield mentioned in 1625.¹⁰ Plumtree Cross stood west of Sharpenhurst Hill and may have been an early way-

side cross.¹¹ A branch road leading south-west to Valewood was presumably the Farlewoods Lane mentioned in 1616.¹² It was straightened c. 1859 when the Mid Sussex railway line was built across its old route.¹³ Another lane leading from Plumtree Cross south towards Coolham was blocked in the earlier 20th century.¹⁴

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway's Mid Sussex line from Horsham to Pulborough, crossing the parish from north-east to south-west, was begun c. 1857 and opened in 1859.¹⁵ A branch line to Shoreham, opened in 1861, joined it at Itchingfield junction¹⁶ in the west part of the parish, where there was a station by 1870.¹⁷ The station had apparently closed by 1875.¹⁸ The Horsham-Guildford branch, opened in 1865, cut across the north part of the parish. It joined the Mid Sussex line at Stammerham junction in Horsham, on the eastern boundary of Itchingfield. It closed in 1965.¹⁹ Christ's Hospital station at Stammerham junction, partly in Itchingfield, was opened in 1902 for the convenience of Christ's Hospital. It was still open in 1984, although the station buildings of 1899-1902 had been demolished c. 10 years earlier.²⁰

Roman settlement may be indicated by the discovery of a tileworks in the north-east part of the parish.²¹ Since in the early Middle Ages Itchingfield seems to have been entirely divided between estates centred in other parishes,²² medieval settlement was probably late, although the name Itchingfield indicates open land.²³ A settlement pattern of farmhouses and cottages scattered through the parish persisted until the 20th century, although a hamlet, later a village, grew up at Barns Green from the late Middle Ages.

The church, near the centre of the parish, is of the 11th or 12th century,²⁴ presumably indicating habitation then, and there were several families in the parish by 1296.²⁵ Nevertheless none can be firmly associated with later farmsteads, although many houses in the parish are medieval in origin. Until c. 1700 or later houses were timber-framed, surviving late medieval ones having crown-post or clasped-purlin roofs; many houses were brick-nogged or weatherboarded later. Several houses of c. 1600 were built with a smoke bay, usually at one gable end. Near the church the north wing of Church Farm appears medieval; two cottages nearby

¹ *Census*, 1891-1981. This article was written in 1984-5.

² Below, local govt.

³ Geol. Surv. Map 1", solid and drift, sheet 302 (1972 edn.); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII, XXIV (1879-80 and later edns.).

⁴ Below, econ. hist.

⁵ *S.A.C.* xl. 92; below, Horsham, introduction (communications).

⁶ B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 91/2; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII, XXIV (1879-80 edn.).

⁷ *S.A.C.* xl. 81.

⁸ *Ibid.* xli. 98.

⁹ *Ibid.* xl. 122.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* xli. 132.

¹¹ *Ibid.* xl. 81.

¹² *Ibid.* xli. 132.

¹³ W.S.R.O., QDP/W 113; below, Horsham, introduction (communications).

¹⁴ O.S. Maps 6", Suss. XIII. SE. (1912 edn.); 1/25,000, TQ 12 (1958 edn.).

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., QDP/W 113, 117, 119; below, Horsham, introduction (communications).

¹⁶ *S.R.S.* lxvi. 73.

¹⁷ Lower, *Hist. Suss.* i. 269.

¹⁸ Not shown on O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.), or in *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

¹⁹ Below, Horsham, introduction (communications).

²⁰ *Ibid.*; *S.A.C.* xl. 80.

²¹ Below, econ. hist.

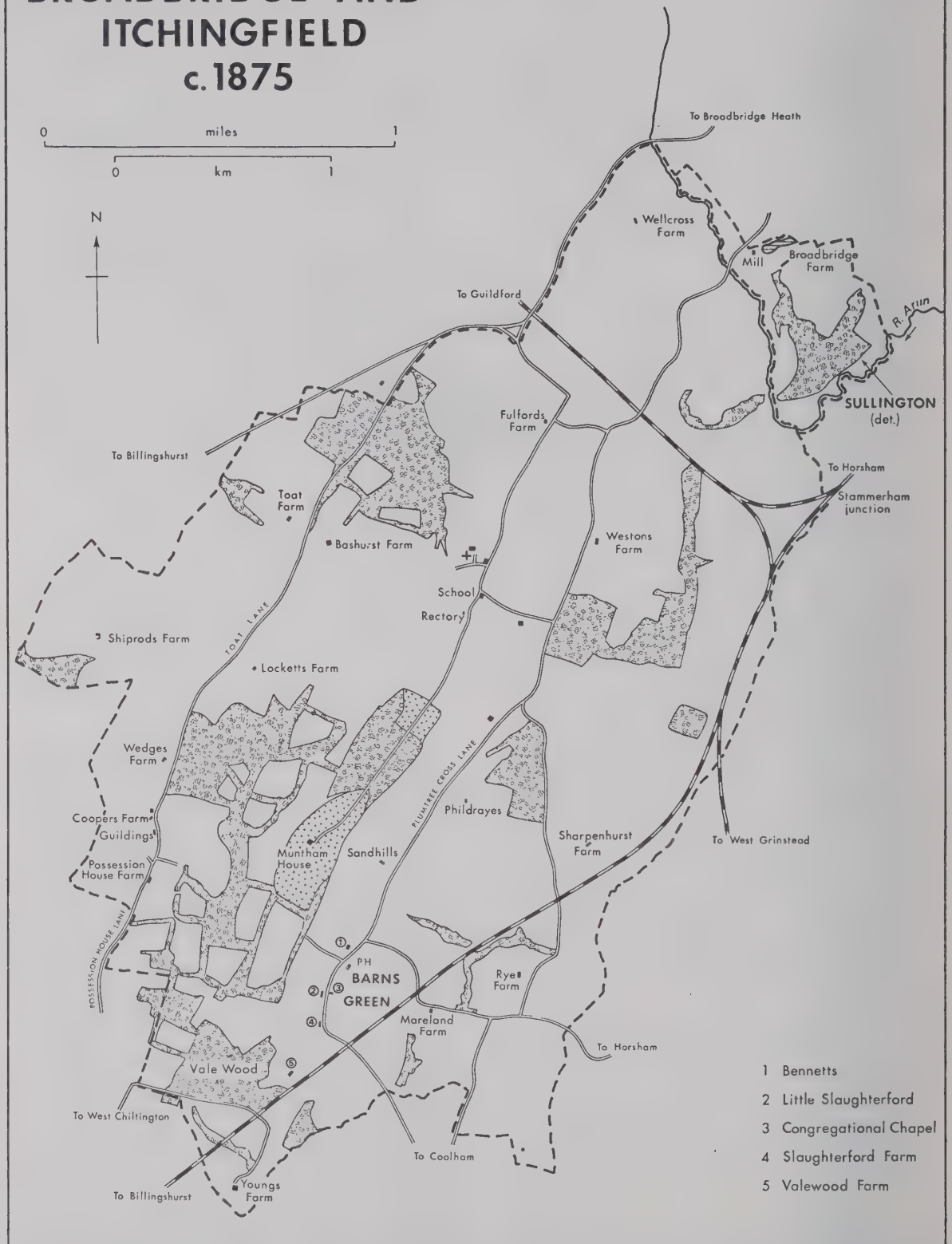
²² Below, manors and other estates.

²³ M. Gelling, *Place-Names in Landscape*, 292.

²⁴ Below, church.

²⁵ *S.R.S.* x. 54; cf. surnames in Dishenhurst: *ibid.* 159.

BROADBRIDGE AND ITCHINGFIELD c.1875



are 17th-century, and there are several 19th- and 20th-century houses on the lane running east from the church.

In the north there may have been farms at Fulford by the late 13th century, at Sharpenhurst by 1300, and at Wellcross by 1328.²⁶ A William Weston held land in Itchingfield in 1375,²⁷ and Weston's Farm existed by 1607,²⁸ although the present house dates from later in the 17th century; it includes some re-used medieval timbers. Phildrayes or Netherlands west of Sharpenhurst existed by 1548; it was a timber-framed house demolished c. 1915.²⁹

Scattered farms are strung out along Toat Lane and Possession House Lane. Bashurst existed by 1377,³⁰ Toat is a medieval farmhouse whose roof was re-used when it was rebuilt in the 17th century, and Locketts (formerly Stringers) retains its late medieval timber frame and clasped-purlin roof. Wedges, since rebuilt, existed by 1660,³¹ Coopers dates from c. 1600, Guildings is 17th-century, and Possession House (formerly Wares) 17th-century or earlier. Shiprods further west is dated 1688.³² All except Guildings were listed in 1701.³³

In the south a house was presumably built at Muntham after the division of the manor in 1375, and one existed by 1602. Rye Farm is late medieval and was mentioned in 1543; Valewood Farm probably existed by 1507,³⁴ although the present house is 17th-century.³⁵ Mareland Farm was mentioned in 1566³⁶ and rebuilt in the 18th century and later. In the far south Valewood Cottage, of three bays with a crown-post roof, is 15th- or early 16th-century and may have been the farmhouse of Shingells, a nearby farm mentioned in 1548 which had no farmhouse c. 1800. Bullbrook (formerly Youngs) Farm, mentioned in 1548,³⁷ is late 16th- and 17th-century.

In the late 19th and earlier 20th century the parish began to attract wealthy or middle-class settlers who converted old houses or built new ones, in some cases creating parks round them. Wellcross and Bashurst farms became gentlemen's residences, with extensive parkland by 1914. Marlands, a new house and park of c. 1902, is another example. Shiprods Manor was built on Shiprods farm, also with a park, in the 1890s. Also by 1914 a few middle-class houses had been built on the road south-west of Marlands.³⁸ Council houses south of Toat are dated 1927. By 1957 there was an estate of detached houses in the north-west part of the parish in Bashurst copse and near Toat Farm, besides scattered new houses elsewhere.³⁹ Other isolated houses had been

built in the parish by 1984, and in the early 1970s a small estate of large, mainly neo-Georgian, houses was built on Coopers and Wedges farms, replacing the open-air schools started there in 1946.⁴⁰

From the late Middle Ages a hamlet, later the main settlement of the parish, developed at Slaughterford, later Barns Green, near a stream and a junction between two roads from Shipley. Farmhouses lay west of the north-south road. A William of Slaughterford was mentioned in 1343;⁴¹ the present Slaughterford farmhouse is 19th-century, but Little Slaughterford next the stream further north is a 16th-century house extended in 1688.⁴² Further north Bennetts is a 15th-century house mentioned in 1507, of four bays with a crown-post roof;⁴³ Sandhills, built on a similar plan, appears to be 16th-century or earlier. Cottages were later built east of the road, including the Old House and Blacksmith's Cottage, both in origin c. 1600, and the 17th-century Queen's Head inn. Barns Green Farm, now demolished, was perhaps the Horns mentioned in 1706, although in 1844 there was no house attached.⁴⁴ There had been little further building by c. 1800.⁴⁵ A Congregational chapel was built c. 1870,⁴⁶ and by 1875 there were c. 12 houses, besides another on Two Mile Ash Road to the east. Several cottages had been built by 1898 on both roads.⁴⁷ It was said in 1884 that most parishioners lived two miles from the church, presumably at Barns Green, and that the population there had increased markedly within the last four years.⁴⁸ By 1913 Melrose Farm and Coombdale had been built further east on Two Mile Ash Road.⁴⁹ By 1957 two new roads had been laid out and built up south of that road, perhaps including the 50 council houses completed by 1953. There were also a terrace and some scattered houses, some of which appear to date from before the Second World War, on the lane between Two Mile Ash Road and Brooks Green in Shipley.⁵⁰ The St. Julian's community moved from Haslemere (Surr.) to Barns Green in 1943, before leaving for Coolham in Shipley in 1950.⁵¹ In 1965 three- and four-bedroomed houses were being built in Lime Avenue and there were plans for c. 30 private houses to be built behind Barns Green Farm.⁵² After the sale of the farm soon afterwards⁵³ it was gradually built over, development continuing in the 1980s. In 1984 there were also several cottages on the Muntham estate, and infilling along the main road.

Nine people were taxed in Dishenhurst tithing in 1327,⁵⁴ and 28 paid poll tax in 1378.⁵⁵ Only 15 were

²⁶ Below, manors and other estates.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 12241.

²⁸ P.R.O., PROB 11/111 (P.C.C. 8 Windebank, will of John Weston).

²⁹ S.A.C. xl. 83; Horsham Mus. MS. 1842 (TS. cat.); inf. from Mr. E. S. Mayo, Itchingfield (1985).

³⁰ Below, manors and other estates.

³¹ S.A.C. lvii. 211; lxxiv. 228.

³² Inscr. on fireplace bressumer. ³³ S.A.C. xl. 82-3.

³⁴ Below, manors and other estates.

³⁵ The adjoining barn is roofed largely with medieval timber.

³⁶ S.R.S. xiv, p. 69.

³⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. 1842 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., MF 673.

³⁸ Below, manors and other estates; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.); ibid. XIII. SE., SW. (1898, 1912-13 edns.); ibid. XXIV. NW. (1913 edn.).

³⁹ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 12 (1958 edn.).

⁴⁰ Below, educ.

⁴¹ Below, manors and other estates (Sharpenhurst).

⁴² Date on tiebeam of extension.

⁴³ Below, manors and other estates.

⁴⁴ S.A.C. xl. 82-3; W.S.R.O., MF 673; ibid. TD/W 72.

⁴⁵ B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 91/1.

⁴⁶ Below, nonconf.

⁴⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.); ibid. XXIV. NW. (1898 edn.).

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁴⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV. NW. (1913 edn.).

⁵⁰ Ibid. 1/25,000, TQ 12 (1958 edn.); W.S.R.O., MP 775, p. 11.

⁵¹ J. H. Oldham, *Florence Allshorn*, 79, 99, 102, 104.

⁵² *W. Suss. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 1973; W.S.R.O., MP 775, pp. 11-12.

⁵³ Local inf.

⁵⁴ S.R.S. x. 159.

⁵⁵ P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 8.

assessed to subsidy in 1524.⁵⁶ The protestation in 1642 was signed by 63 parishioners of Itchingfield,⁵⁷ and 200 were listed in 1676.⁵⁸ There were c. 42 families in 1724.⁵⁹ The population rose rapidly from 249 in 1801 and 268 in 1811 to 349 in 1821, then more slowly to 371 in 1851 and 377 in 1871. A faster increase to 434 in 1881 and 492 in 1891 was attributed to the rebuilding of Muntham House in 1880 and the purchase of the Stammerham estate by the Aylesbury Dairy Co. Numbers thereafter rose more slowly to 603 in 1931, then rapidly to 1,197 in 1951, perhaps partly because of the opening of Wedges open-air school: only 857 were in private households in 1951. Following the closure of the school numbers fell to 927 in 1961. In 1981 1,358 people were usually resident.⁶⁰

A bus service between Horsham and Billingshurst via Christ's Hospital and Barns Green was established c. 1920 and reprieved in 1935.⁶¹ Barns Green still had hourly buses to Horsham in 1965,⁶² and less frequent ones in 1985. In the mid 1930s the parish council was negotiating for a public electricity supply for Itchingfield;⁶³ one existed by 1965, when Barns Green also had street lighting, but there was no main drainage.⁶⁴ A waste treatment plant at Itchingfield served Horsham and the surrounding area in 1981.⁶⁵ A post office was opened at Barns Green between 1882 and 1895.⁶⁶

The Bricklayer's Arms at Barns Green, mentioned in 1844, had become the Queen's Head by 1852⁶⁷ and was still open in 1985. It is a timber-framed building of the 17th century, cased in brick in the 19th. No other inn is known.

'Skug hunting', the pursuit of squirrels, was practised in the woods of the parish on Boxing Day, and the custom of 'boxing' survived apparently until the later 19th century. There was an occurrence of rough music between 1879 and 1896.⁶⁸ The Barns Green friendly society was founded in 1850 and registered in 1851. There were 73 members c. 1895.⁶⁹ The society survived in 1965.⁷⁰ In the late 19th century the society took a leading part in the village fête, held on the third Monday in July. A horticultural show, first held at Muntham in 1887,⁷¹ took place annually in August in the 1960s.⁷² A village hall at Barns Green was built in 1887 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee; it

was used by the workmen's institute, founded that year and surviving in 1924, as a reading room in winter, by cricket teams in summer, and by the parish council and school board as a meeting place.⁷³ The adjoining green was settled in trust for the village in 1947, and a new hall to hold 150 was built in 1958.⁷⁴ A nine-hole golf course on Sharpenhurst Hill was established for the Christ's Hospital staff in 1902.⁷⁵ In 1965 there were several sports clubs in the parish.⁷⁶ An annual drama festival was held from 1965 until 1973 or later.⁷⁷

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. No Domesday estate or early manor was centred in Itchingfield. The parish was divided between outliers of other manors, principally Sullington, Thakeham, and Muntham in Findon. The Itchingfield portion of Muntham and most of the Itchingfield portion of Sullington became separate manors in the 14th and 17th century respectively, and other reputed manors appeared in the late Middle Ages. Then or later the manors of Denne in Warnham,⁷⁸ Pinkhurst (in Slinfold), Thakeham, Sullington, and Wiston, and perhaps Broadbridge (in Sullington) and Warminghurst, still had tenements in Itchingfield.⁷⁹ In 1895 it was stated that no manorial rights remained in the parish.⁸⁰

The manor of *MUNTHAM* included lands in Itchingfield and Findon, and its early descent has been treated elsewhere.⁸¹ The Itchingfield portion, like that in Findon, was held of Thakeham manor, to which quitrent was payable until 1887 or later.⁸² In 1375 John of Muntham conveyed it to William Marlott, father of John's son-in-law, also William Marlott. The elder William died c. 1379 after settling Muntham on the younger William.⁸³ From that William (d. 1400 × 1418)⁸⁴ it descended from father to son through William (d. 1449 × 1464), Richard (d. 1484 × 1499),⁸⁵ Thomas (fl. 1522), John (d. 1528),⁸⁶ and John (d. 1552), to John Marlott (d. a minor 1554).⁸⁷ He was succeeded by his brother Thomas Marlott (d. 1601), from whom Muntham passed to his grandson William (d. 1653).⁸⁸ From that William it descended from father to son through William (d. 1657) and John (d. 1731) to Joseph Marlott (d. 1782).⁸⁹

⁵⁶ S.R.S. lvi. 68.

⁵⁷ Ibid. v. 106-7.

⁵⁸ S.A.C. xlv. 146.

⁵⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 15.

⁶⁰ *Census*, 1801-1981; for 1881 and 1891, S.A.C. xl. 80.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 113/54/4, ff. 214-15.

⁶² Ibid. MP 775, p. 5.

⁶³ Ibid. Par. 113/54/4, ff. 213, 218.

⁶⁴ Ibid. MP 775, p. 5.

⁶⁵ *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide*, 1981 (W. Suss. Co. Times), 34.

⁶⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882, 1895).

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 72; Horsham Mus. MS. SP 88.

⁶⁸ S.A.C. xl. 95.

⁶⁹ Ibid. 92; E.S.R.O., QDS/3/EW 3, no. 171.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., MP 775, p. 3.

⁷¹ S.A.C. xl. 92.

⁷² W.S.R.O., MP 775, p. 2.

⁷³ S.A.C. xl. 81-2; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 14917, f. 1; 14920.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., MP 775, pp. 1-2; Char. Com. files.

⁷⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 480.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., MP 775, p. 4.

⁷⁷ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 1973.

⁷⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 1125, ff. 3-4; W.S.R.O., MP 2033.

⁷⁹ Below, Thakeham, local govt.; W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 260; *ibid.* Add. MS. 2788, f. 10; *ibid.* SP 713; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 4952, f. 245; E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 120, 143-4; P.R.O., C 143/451, no. 10; Horsham Mus. MS. 1174; *ibid.* SP 211.

⁸⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁸¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 26.

⁸² W.S.R.O., SP 173, p. 39.

⁸³ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 217; S.A.C. xl. 114-15; xli, facing p. 108; *Cal. Close*, 1377-81, 458-9.

⁸⁴ S.A.C. xl. 117-18.

⁸⁵ Ibid. 118-20; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 217.

⁸⁶ S.A.C. xli. 111-12.

⁸⁷ Ibid. facing p. 108; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 218.

⁸⁸ S.A.C. xl. 128; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 218-19; P.R.O., REQ 2/109/100; REQ 2/164/129; REQ 2/409/78; E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 190, p. 5.

⁸⁹ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 220-1; S.A.C. xl. 129; xli. 116-17; *Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies*, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. bk. B, 1650-1799, p. 30; P.R.O., CP 43/598, rot. 59; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5585 (TS. cat.).

Joseph was followed by his nephew John Marlott, a Bristol sugar baker, who devised Muntham by will proved 1786 to his sister Elizabeth Marlott.⁹⁰ She died in 1817, leaving it to her second cousin once removed Charles Chitty.⁹¹ On his death in 1866 the estate passed to his widow Sarah Elizabeth (née Jourdan), who died in 1876. Her heir was her son William F. Chitty. In 1878 Muntham was sold to P. S. Godman, who had apparently occupied it since 1877.⁹² He was still owner in 1908, and died in 1922.⁹³ His executors still held the estate in 1927.⁹⁴ In 1952 the estate, then 538 a., was broken up and sold.⁹⁵ The house and 23 a. became Muntham House School for maladjusted children.⁹⁶

The mansion house of Muntham was mentioned in 1602 or 1603.⁹⁷ A 17th-century timber-framed wing with two jettied gables survived until the 19th century. The rest of the house was rebuilt in 1742 in brick, with a six-bayed asymmetrical front and chimneys on the gable ends. In 1880 P. S. Godman pulled down the old house and built a new one of three storeys, in brick with stone dressings and Tudor in style.⁹⁸ West of the main building extensive out-buildings, garden walls, and a coach house of c. 1820 survived in 1985, and much of the planting in the park surrounding the house appears to be of the 18th and earlier 19th centuries. An early 19th-century lodge in *cottage orné* form survived in 1985 on the drive between Muntham House and the church.

A large estate in Itchingfield was conveyed by Brian Roocliffe and others to Geoffrey and Thomas Boleyn in 1422; both groups were probably acting as trustees for Thomas Hoo, on whom the estate was settled in 1428.⁹⁹ He made another settlement of it in 1457–8.¹ In that year and in 1460–1 Hoo also made settlements of land in Itchingfield attached to his manors of Warnham and Roffey.² One or both properties may have constituted the manor of *ITCHINGFIELD* which had belonged to Hoo before his death in 1486 and which was quitclaimed in 1501 by William and Thomas Boleyn to Sir Thomas Lawrence and others.³ Later record of it has not been found: it was probably not the manor of Itchingfield which descended with the Parham estate in the late 18th and early 19th century.⁴

In 1548 Edward Shelley sold to Edward Darknoll tenements of Sullington manor mainly in Itchingfield. Darknoll's grandson, also Edward,⁵ later resold the estate to Henry Shelley or the latter's son Richard, who held it in chief at his death in 1623. He was succeeded by his son John,⁶ who with his son William made a settlement of the manor of *SULLINGTON-IN-ITCHINGFIELD* in 1657.⁷ In 1668 Sullington-in-Itchingfield was settled on John Shelley's son Timothy (d. 1671).⁸ It seems then to have descended with Champions farm in Thakeham until 1831 or later.⁹ The manorial rights have not been traced thereafter, but most of the property apparently descended with the Stammerham estate.¹⁰

The Michell family of Stammerham in Horsham held land in Itchingfield from the late 14th to the 17th century. Roger Michell conveyed a field there to William Marlott in 1395.¹¹ A house and land in the parish were settled in 1439 on John Michell the elder and John Michell the younger.¹² Tenements called Benetts or Forleward (later Valewood farm) passed in 1507 to Richard, John, and Henry Michell, and between 1525 and 1546 to Avery Michell.¹³ Avery died in 1558 leaving the estate to the daughter of John Michell of Stammerham.¹⁴ That John had held a large estate in Itchingfield from 1543 or earlier.¹⁵ Both estates and other land there, including by 1627 Weston's farm, descended with the Stammerham estate until the late 17th century or later.¹⁶ The land belonged to Sir Timothy Shelley c. 1800 and c. 1844.¹⁷ Valewood farm was sold in 1869 by Sir P. F. Shelley to William Gilford, passing almost immediately to W. H. Worth, in 1870 to John Wade,¹⁸ and later to the Muntham estate.¹⁹ Most of the estate, including Fulfords and Weston's farms, descended with Stammerham to Henry Padwick, passing in 1884 to the Southern Counties Dairy Farm Association, from 1885 the Aylesbury Dairy Co. Ltd., and in 1891 or 1892 to Christ's Hospital.²⁰

A William Welle held land in Itchingfield in 1328.²¹ In 1557 Sir Henry Hussey died seised of lands in Itchingfield called the Welle, which he left to his brother John.²² In 1589 John Hussey conveyed the manor of *WELLE* to Stephen Horley.²³ A rent

⁹⁰ *S.A.C.* xli. 117; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 221.

⁹¹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 328–9; *S.A.C.* xli. 108.

⁹² *S.A.C.* xl. 98; xli. 108, 119.

⁹³ *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 253; Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 902; *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 113/54/4, ff. 125, 129.

⁹⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 113/30/113.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* SP 942–3, 960.

⁹⁶ Char. Com. files; *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957, 1971); local inf.

⁹⁷ *P.R.O.*, REQ 2/164/129.

⁹⁸ *S.A.C.* xl. 80 and facing p. 96. The porch bears the date 1878.

⁹⁹ *S.A.C.* xli. 102.

¹ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 270.

² *Ibid.* pp. 269, 271; below, Horsham, manors and other estates; Warnham, manors and other estates.

³ *Cal. Close*, 1500–9, p. 54; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, p. 138.

⁴ *S.R.S.* xx. 337; li. 24, 30, 70; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 6169 (3).

⁵ Horsham Mus. MS. 1842 (MS. cat.); *P.R.O.*, C 2/Eliz. I/B 32/12.

⁶ *P.R.O.*, C 2/Eliz. I/F 2/60; C 142/417, no. 32.

⁷ *S.R.S.* xx. 424; Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 66.

⁸ *P.R.O.*, CP 43/343, rot. 226; Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 66.

⁹ Below, Thakeham, manors and other estates; *S.R.S.* xx. 424; li. 6, 12, 21, 28, 35, 73, 85, 130; *B.L.* Add. MS. 39381, f. 165.

¹⁰ Below.

¹¹ *S.A.C.* xl. 116.

¹² *Ibid.* xli. 102; *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 253.

¹³ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 100.

¹⁴ *S.A.C.* xli. 103.

¹⁵ *P.R.O.*, REQ 2/273/2.

¹⁶ *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 157; xxxiii, pp. 63–4; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 380; *S.A.C.* lxix. 143–4; Horsham Mus. MS. 1724; Hants R.O., 18 M 51/60–1; *W.S.R.O.*, Wiston MS. 4952, f. 245; below, Horsham, manors and other estates (Stammerham).

¹⁷ *S.A.C.* xl. 84; Hants R.O., 18 M 51/97.

¹⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, Rawlinson and Butler MSS., box 8, abstract of title of John Wade to premises in Itchingfield.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* SP 960.

²⁰ *Ibid.* SP 371, 373; *ibid.* Par. 113/30/35–7, 41–2, 44–5, 58; inf. from the Clerk, Christ's Hosp.

²¹ *P.R.O.*, CP 40/274, m. 125d.

²² *S.A.C.* xli. 103; *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 129.

²³ *S.R.S.* xx. 471.

from the manor was held by Henry Hussey in 1667;²⁴ he conveyed it to John Michell in 1672. Elizabeth and Edmund Mills held the rent in 1734 when they conveyed it to John Cheale.²⁵ The manor is perhaps identifiable with Wellcross farm, which a Capt. Michell owned in 1706.²⁶ It was part of Sullington-in-Itchingfield manor c. 1800, and passed in 1868 to Henry Padwick.²⁷ It descended with the Stammerham estate to the Aylesbury Dairy Co., and was sold in 1891 to Col. Samuel Bradburne. He was succeeded in 1917 by Trevor Bradburne, from whom it passed in 1919 to Charles A. Windham. He sold it in 1924 or 1925 to Euphemia Harper Wrathall, owner in 1927.²⁸ In 1930 it was occupied by William Wrathall.²⁹

Wellcross Farm was rebuilt as Wellcross Grange c. 1900, evidently by Samuel Bradburne; it is of brick with stone dressings, in a mixed Tudor style. It was a restaurant in 1984.

An estate at *SHARPENHURST* was part of 4 knight's fees held by Stephen Power in 1300.³⁰ Henry of Guildford held a rent in Sharpenhurst from Roger de Buci at his death in 1312, when he was succeeded by John Marshal.³¹ William Forwelde leased land in Itchingfield from John Covert in 1335, and bought land from William of Slaughterford in 1343.³² A house called Forwelles or Sharpenhurst was held of Thakeham manor in 1626 by Joan, widow of Richard Shelley.³³ It had passed by 1659 to William Shelley, who died in that year and was followed by Thomas Shelley. Thomas died in 1672 leaving as heir his son John.³⁴ It later passed to John Shelley of Field Place in Warnham, descending to his brother and heir Bysshe,³⁵ and passing by c. 1800 to Bysshe's son Sir Timothy.³⁶ It passed in 1839 or 1840 to John Shelley, and in 1866 or 1867 to Edward Shelley.³⁷ Edward sold it in 1871 to Henry Padwick, who still owed rent to Thakeham manor in 1875 but redeemed it in that year.³⁸ The estate descended with Stammerham in Horsham to the Aylesbury Dairy Co. and Christ's Hospital.³⁹

Sharpenhurst Farm is a 15th-century L-shaped timber-framed house with crown-post roofs in both ranges. The main range contains a two-bayed open hall and a parlour, the narrow north service wing being partitioned into several rooms on both floors. A smoke bay was later formed in the south bay of the hall, and in 1594 a stack serving hall and parlour was inserted into it. The date and BEWARE OF HELL FYRE AS CHRISTE DOTH REQUIRE are inscribed on the stone lintel of the parlour fireplace. The roof above the parlour was rebuilt in the 17th century.

RYE FARM and a large estate in Itchingfield and

Horsham were owned between 1543 and 1554 or later by John Michell,⁴⁰ and c. 1600 by Henry Michelborne. He sold them after 1606 to Edward Michelborne, who died in 1609, leaving as heir another Edward Michelborne, the owner in 1610.⁴¹ In 1611 the owner was apparently James Freeman and in 1652 John Glassington.⁴² The farm was owned in 1836 by P. Dendy,⁴³ and was advertised for sale with 152 a. in Itchingfield and 11 a. in Horsham in 1838.⁴⁴ Thomas Barnett (d. by 1850) owned it c. 1844,⁴⁵ and his executors later; the trustees of R. Barnett offered it for sale in 1882, and in 1885 it passed to John Patching (d. by 1890). His trustees sold the farm, without the farmhouse, in 1899 to George Simmins. It passed in 1900 to Alan Richardson, who evidently built on it in 1902 the house known as Marlands.⁴⁶ In 1911 Marlands and most of the land passed to Herbert George Latilla (d. 1949), who formed the Marlands Estate Co. to hold his Itchingfield property. In 1950 Marlands house was sold to the West Sussex county council, and some outlying farms including Barns Green farm were sold off. The estate company still held a home farm of c. 150 a. in 1985.⁴⁷

Rye Farm is an L-shaped timber-framed house of late medieval origin. The rear range formed the hall and service end of the medieval house and retains a smoke-blackened clasped-purlin roof. The south, parlour, end was rebuilt in the 17th century, re-using medieval timbers perhaps from another house nearby, as a wide cross wing with parlours on either side of a central chimney. At about the same time a ceiling was put into the hall and the roof was raised.

Marlands is a house of dark buff brick in an Arts and Crafts style. A large brick stable block is surmounted by a timber-framed tower. From c. 1950 to 1985 the house was an old people's home run by West Sussex county council;⁴⁸ the stable was used as offices in 1985.

A second large house, *Storries*, was built on the estate in 1935 for Latilla's son-in-law E. S. Mayo. Designed by J. Douglas Matthews of London,⁴⁹ it is of buff brick with stone dressings and the main block has symmetrical elevations in a predominantly 17th-century style.

In 1341 the prior of Sele and the bishop of Chichester allegedly had land in the parish, not then cultivated. The 100 a. of fallow held by John Covert was presumably part of Broadbridge manor.⁵⁰

Robert of Wiston held land called Fulford in Itchingfield in the late 13th century⁵¹ and in 1369 John Clark held land there formerly held by Thomas

²⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39381, f. 161.

²⁵ *S.R.S.* xx. 471.

²⁶ *S.A.C.* xl. 82-3.

²⁷ Hants R.O., 18 M 51/97; W.S.R.O., SP 371; *ibid.* Par. 113/30/24.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 113/30/42-3, 92-3, 97-8, 108-9, 113; *below*.

²⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930).

³⁰ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

³¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 237.

³² *S.A.C.* xl. 109-10.

³³ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 294; P.R.O., C 142/417, no.

³⁴ *Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies*, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. roll extracts A, f. 14.

³⁵ *Ibid.* Thakeham man. ct. bk. B, 1650-1799, p. 284.

³⁶ *S.A.C.* xl. 84; Hants R.O., 18 M 51/97; W.S.R.O., Par. 113/30/4.

³⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 113/30/23-4.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 113/30/26; *Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies*, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. bk. 1801-78, p. 260.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 113/30/35-45; *ibid.* SP 371; *below*, Horsham, manors and other estates.

⁴⁰ P.R.O., REQ 2/20/68; REQ 2/21/91.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* C 2/Jas. 1/M 15/26; C 3/282/48.

⁴² *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 193, 197.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., Par. 113/30/1.

⁴⁴ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 49.

⁴⁵ *S.A.C.* xl. 84; W.S.R.O., Par. 113/30/8.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., SP 371, 713; Par. 113/30/8, 18, 25, 34, 37-8, 42, 57-9, 63.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., SP 994; *inf.* from Mr. E. S. Mayo (1985).

⁴⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957, 1971); *local inf.*

⁴⁹ *Inf.* from Mr. Mayo.

⁵⁰ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388.

⁵¹ *S.A.C.* liii. 50.

Fulford. The land, known by 1377 as Bashes, had passed to the brotherhood of St. John the Baptist and St. Anne, Horsham, by 1527.⁵² After the suppression the estate, with a house, 30 a. of land, and 40 a. of woodland,⁵³ was granted to John Caryll in 1549. Caryll also received 5 a. which had belonged to the chantry of Holy Trinity, Horsham, which by 1404 had land in Itchingfield.⁵⁴ Bashes later passed to John Michell of Stammerham (d. 1610), and descended with the Michells' property until 1693 or later;⁵⁵ it is presumably *BASHURST*, which the Aylesbury Dairy Co. sold to F. W. Donkin in 1889.⁵⁶ It had been renamed the Warren by 1898, and belonged in 1910 to F. H. King.⁵⁷ The owner in 1985 was Mr. S. P. Hornung. The Warren retains part of the wall frame of a medieval house. It was rebuilt on a two-celled plan in the 17th century, when the roof timbers were re-used, and extended by one bay to form an L. Further extensions were made c. 1900, when the old house was refitted with panelling and given a new staircase.

Fulfords farm also belonged to the Michell family by 1664,⁵⁸ and descended with Stammerham to Christ's Hospital, which in the early 1960s demolished the farmhouse, apparently including a former open hall.⁵⁹

In 1444 Richard Wakehurst and others were licensed to grant land and rent in Itchingfield to Butler's chantry in Horsham church.⁶⁰ The Crown's fee-farm rent from the land was recorded in 1652.⁶¹ Thakeham chantry held land in Itchingfield before 1548, when the Crown granted 25 a. to Henry Polsted of Chilworth (Surr.).⁶²

ECONOMIC HISTORY. No evidence of open fields has been found; arable fields on Muntham manor in 1297 seem to have been wholly in Findon.⁶³ Services of the customary tenants of Muntham at that time included carriage of wood, possibly from Itchingfield to Findon.⁶⁴ Tenants of Sullington-in-Itchingfield manor had common pasture on the waste in Itchingfield in 1548.⁶⁵ The glebe was wholly inclosed by 1616.⁶⁶

John Covert had 100 a. of demesne not sown, probably part of Broadbridge manor, in 1340, and the Muntham demesne had 250 a. not sown. Since the Muntham estate was seldom more than 500 a. later, a two-course rotation may be indicated. The ninth of sheep and of lambs was well below that of sheaves in value, suggesting that sheep farming was only of moderate importance, but other recorded

tithes reveal fruit growing, dairying, and poultry keeping.⁶⁷

On Muntham manor in 1297 there were both freeholders and customary tenants, but it is not clear that any of them resided in Itchingfield.⁶⁸ A rental of an unidentified manor in 1375 recorded only freeholds in Itchingfield, of which Simon of Apsley's 50 a. at 'Slaughterland' (perhaps Slaughterford farm) was the largest.⁶⁹ Sullington-in-Itchingfield manor had seven copyholders in 1548; three owed rents of 4s. 4d. or 4s. 8d., two between 6s. and 8s., and two owed 12s.⁷⁰

In the late 16th century the customs of Sullington-in-Itchingfield manor were disputed between lord and tenants. The latter claimed that copyholds were inheritable and that the lord sought to dismember the manor. The lord claimed that copyholds were for lives.⁷¹ A similar suit in 1603 involved the allegation that the lord had conspired to remove the custom book of the manor.⁷² At least one of the holdings concerned had reverted to the lord by 1706.⁷³ By 1895 all land was freehold.⁷⁴

From the mid 16th to the mid 18th century farming was mixed.⁷⁵ The principal crops were wheat and oats, grown in small quantities; one farmer in 1633 grew rye,⁷⁶ but barley was not recorded. A few farmers grew peas or beans, and in the 18th century clover or rotation grass. More common and valuable were cattle keeping and dairying, and a buttermilk of Itchingfield was mentioned in 1557.⁷⁷ A minority of farmers kept small flocks of sheep; the largest recorded comprised 41 animals. Farms were small. In the early 18th century 34 farms in the parish, occupied by 23 farmers and owned by 17 people, had seats allotted in the parish church.⁷⁸

When the Shelleys succeeded to the Michells' Stammerham estate in the 18th century⁷⁹ landownership became more concentrated. In 1844 Sir Timothy Shelley owned 1,257 a., more than half the parish, Charles Chitty of Muntham 357 a., Matthew Stanford of Broadbridge in Sullington 243 a., Thomas Barnett 165 a., and William Golds 117 a. Eight owners had between 11 a. and 76 a. each.⁸⁰ The break-up of the Shelley estates from c. 1870⁸¹ resulted in a more dispersed pattern of ownership, although much of the Shelleys' lands passed to Christ's Hospital, which owned over 660 a. in 1900. The Muntham estate then covered over 530 a.; there were five owners with between 100 a. and 200 a. each and ten with between 10 a. and 99 a.⁸²

Most farms remained small. In 1844 there were 3 large composite holdings of 407 a., 357 a., and 224 a., 5 of between 100 a. and 200 a., and 15 of

⁵² *S.A.C.* liv. 172-3.

⁵³ *P.R.O.*, E 318/1469.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1548-9, 219; *B.L. Add. Ch.* 8857.

⁵⁵ *S.R.S.* xxxiii, pp. 63-4; *W.S.R.O.*, Wiston MS. 4952, f. 245; *Hants R.O.*, 18 M 51/60-1.

⁵⁶ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 113/30/41; sale cat. in possession of Mr. S. P. Hornung.

⁵⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 113/30/79; inf. from Mr. Hornung.

⁵⁸ *S.A.C.* lxix. 143-4.

⁵⁹ Local inf. (1985).

⁶⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1441-6, 278; *P.R.O.*, C 143/451, no. 10.

⁶¹ *Clough and Butler Archives*, p. 24.

⁶² *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, 280; *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 46, 77.

⁶³ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 12235.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 12236.

⁶⁵ *Horsham Mus. MS.* 1842 (MS. cat.).

⁶⁶ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/25/3 (1615).

⁶⁷ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388; above, manors and other estates.

⁶⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MSS. 12236-7.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 12241.

⁷⁰ *Horsham Mus. MS.* 1842 (MS. cat.).

⁷¹ *P.R.O.*, C 2/Eliz. I/B 32/12; C 2/Eliz. I/S 23/38.

⁷² *Ibid.* C 2/Eliz. I/F 2/60.

⁷³ *S.A.C.* xl. 83.

⁷⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁷⁵ Para. based mainly on *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/29/113.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/29/113/6.

⁷⁷ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 86.

⁷⁸ *S.A.C.* xl. 82-3.

⁷⁹ Below, Horsham, manors and other estates (Stammerham).

⁸⁰ *P.R.O.*, IR 29/35/132.

⁸¹ Above, manors and other estates.

⁸² *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 113/30/58.

between 10 a. and 99 a. The median holding (of those over 10 a.) was 77 a.⁸³ In 1870 two large farms had between 200 a. and 300 a. each, 8 had between 100 a. and 200 a., and 15 between 10 a. and 99 a.; the median had risen to 91 a. In the 1880s the Aylesbury Dairy Co. experimented with running the Stammerham estate in Itchingfield and Horsham as a single farm, which had 874 a. in Itchingfield (excluding woodland) in 1889, reduced to 747 a. in 1890. By 1900, however, the parish had reverted to small and medium-sized farms, one of 326 a. and one of 263 a., 5 between 100 a. and 200 a., and 21 between 10 a. and 100 a., the median being 44 a.⁸⁴ In 1950 4 holdings between 200 a. and 300 a. were returned, and 3 between 150 a. and 200 a., but still 11 between 10 a. and 100 a. In the later 20th century much of the land was apparently farmed from outside the parish: thus farms within the parish returned 2,043 a. in 1950 but only 1,265 a. in 1968 and 630 ha. (1,557 a.) in 1975. More than half the land returned in 1975 was owner-occupied; of the 16 holdings, 2 were between 50 ha. and 100 ha., 2 between 100 ha. and 200 ha., and the rest under 50 ha.⁸⁵

Stock returned in 1803 included 210 sheep, 220 cows, young cattle, and colts, but only 8 fattening oxen, suggesting that dairying was the main livestock enterprise. Since there were 54 draught horses and only two draught oxen, horse ploughing was probably more developed than elsewhere in Sussex.⁸⁶ Perhaps then, and certainly by 1840, the parish was much more prominently arable than in the 17th century: 1,411 a. were in tillage and only 309 a. meadow or pasture.⁸⁷ Covenants on the Muntham estate in the early 19th century restricted corn growing, and a farmer was sued in 1821 for breaching them.⁸⁸ The rotation in 1840 was considered to be wheat, oats, seeds, and fallow.⁸⁹ On Broadbridge farm c. 1870 fallow had been eliminated; rotations of roots, oats or barley, seeds, and wheat were followed on better land, and of wheat, seeds, oats, and trefoil on heavy clay. Altogether more wheat was grown than all other grains and pulses combined. Roots, cabbages, and tares were grown for animal feed; 400 Southdowns and 25–30 Sussex cattle were fattened, and a few dairy cows were kept. Artificial manures were much used.⁹⁰

By 1875 a swing to pastoral farming had begun in the parish: 411 a. of permanent and 325 a. of rotation grass were returned, compared with 1,054 a. under other crops, which in order of importance included wheat, barley, oats, peas and beans, turnips and mangel-wurzels, and vetches. Some carrots, cabbages, and rape were grown. Altogether 242 sheep, 52 dairy cows, 222 other cattle (mostly young animals), and 119 pigs were returned.⁹¹ The acreage of permanent grass returned increased to 1,078 in 1905

and 1,580 in 1925. Among arable crops oats increased proportionately at the expense of wheat. Dairying greatly increased, 332 cows and heifers being returned in 1925, but only 54 sheep.⁹² Eggs were produced by the Horsham Poultry Producers Association Ltd. in the 1930s.⁹³ By 1950 the usual swing back to arable had reduced permanent grass to 960 a. Crops grown included 245 a. of wheat, 291 a. of oats, 34 a. of potatoes and 21 a. of linseed.⁹⁴ In 1965 most holdings were small dairy farms, keeping mainly Guernseys or Friesians. Three large farms on the higher ground grew corn, and one farmer irrigated his land with water from the Arun, using an elaborate system of perforated tubing.⁹⁵ In 1975 the pattern was probably similar, with barley the chief corn crop. Egg production and pig keeping were then noteworthy activities.⁹⁶ By 1985 farms were shifting to arable, even where land was considered unsuitable.⁹⁷

In 1851 there were c. 100 farm labourers in the parish; many were paupers.⁹⁸ It was claimed in 1868 that, though 30 years before there was 'a great redundancy of labour', no-one had recently been out of work even in winter for several years. Hours were shorter, and it took three educated men to perform tasks formerly done by two ignorant workers.⁹⁹ In 1896 the population was 'purely agricultural', and in 1903 nearly 99 per cent were said to be wage earners.¹

The woodland yielding 5 swine on Muntham manor in 1086² was presumably on the Itchingfield part of the manor. Some of the woodland for 30 swine on Sullington manor³ may also have been in Itchingfield. The value of woodland later is suggested by a grant by Henry Michelborne of 1,000 cords of wood from Rye farm in 1596.⁴ Much woodland remained in the 19th century. On Sharpshurst farm c. 1800, for example, there were 39 a. of woods including 5 a. of coppice.⁵ In 1840 up to 720 a. of the parish were woodland,⁶ and 594 a. were estimated as woods and hedges for rating purposes in 1864.⁷ In 1900 woodland covered 157 a. around Muntham House, and several farms had woods attached. Some landlords retained woods in hand, partly for sport.⁸ Forestry Commission plantations in Shipley, leased from 1947, provided employment at Barns Green by 1965.⁹ Much woodland survived in Itchingfield in the later 20th century, especially round Muntham and Marlands, near Bashurst in the north-west, and at Shelley's wood north of Sharpshurst Hill.

Tiles for roofs, flues, and floors were made during the Roman period, perhaps in the 2nd century, at a works on Baystone farm in the north-east part of the parish.¹⁰ There was a brickyard in the parish in 1850.¹¹ Stone for paving was extracted in the late 19th century from pits on the Stammerham and

⁸³ P.R.O., IR 29/35/132.

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 113/30/25, 41, 58.

⁸⁵ P.R.O., MAF 68/4327, 5104; M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

⁸⁶ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 2, ff. [1, 6v.].

⁸⁷ P.R.O., IR 18/10381.

⁸⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 464.

⁸⁹ P.R.O., IR 18/10381.

⁹⁰ *Jnl. of Bath and W. of Eng. Soc.* 3rd ser. iii. 32–4.

⁹¹ P.R.O., MAF 68/433.

⁹² Ibid. MAF 68/2143, 3262.

⁹³ Below, pl. facing p. 48.

⁹⁴ P.R.O., MAF 68/4327.

⁹⁵ W.S.R.O., MP 775, p. 16.

⁹⁶ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

⁹⁷ Local inf.

⁹⁸ P.R.O., HO 107/1648, ff. 116–28.

⁹⁹ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 77.

¹ *S.A.C.* xl. 80; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 450.

³ Ibid. 445.

⁴ P.R.O., C 2/Eliz. I/E 2/12.

⁵ Hants R.O., 18 M 51/97.

⁶ P.R.O., IR 18/10381.

⁷ *S.A.C.* xl. 91.

⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 113/30/58.

⁹ Ibid. MP 775, p. 16; below, Shipley, introduction.

¹⁰ *S.A.C.* cviii. 23–38.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 113/30/8.

Broadbridge estates.¹² Otherwise there is little evidence of non-agrarian employment. A joiner was mentioned in 1645¹³ and a butcher in 1736.¹⁴ In 1851 there were at Barns Green a grocer, a wheelwright, two shoemakers, and two blacksmiths, and elsewhere an underwood dealer, a cooper, and two bricklayers.¹⁵ A wood-rake maker was listed in 1862, and two were listed in 1882.¹⁶ In 1896 there were a builder, a cobbler, a wheelwright, and a blacksmith, and two or three shops at Barns Green.¹⁷ Two shops and a garage were there in 1965, besides a weaver and until 1973 or later a sculptor. In 1985 there were a newsagent, a post office and stores, a filling station, and a rusted-chassis repairer. Many parishioners were still in domestic service in the 1960s.¹⁸

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Itchingfield was not the name of a vill for taxation purposes in the Middle Ages; the parish seems to have been in the vill and tithing of Dishenhurst, which had its own headborough c. 1790.¹⁹

No courts of the manor of Sullington-in-Itchingfield are known, although c. 1800 the manor covered about half the parish.²⁰ A court roll of Muntham manor, including the Findon portion, for 1297 survives; business was entirely tenorial.²¹ Court rolls of the Itchingfield portion for 1625–49 survived in the late 19th century; the manor received quitrents from land in West Grinstead, Shipley, Storrington, and Thakeham.²²

Churchwardens are recorded from 1560; except in 1615, there were always two as far as is known.²³ There was no parish clerk in 1579,²⁴ but by 1640 there was a paid clerk.²⁵

There was an almshouse, i.e. a poorhouse, in the parish in 1662,²⁶ in 1724, when it housed two families,²⁷ and in 1852 when one occupant paid rent. He was evicted in 1853, and the almshouse was converted to a vestry room in 1854.²⁸ The almshouse was a two-bayed timber-framed 16th- or 17th-century building in the churchyard;²⁹ it still stood in 1984. In 1812 the parish took a lease of a cottage at Barns Green for the poor for 20 years.³⁰

The parish joined Horsham union in 1835,³¹ later becoming part of Horsham rural sanitary district, from 1894 of Horsham rural district, and from 1974 of Horsham district.³²

CHURCH. There was a church at Itchingfield by the 12th century,³³ and rectors were recorded from 1270.³⁴

In 1222 John de Keinon conveyed the advowson to Robert le Savage.³⁵ It then descended with Broadwater.³⁶ The coheirs of Thomas Camoys, Lord Camoys, presented jointly in 1441.³⁷ At the partition of the Broadwater inheritance before 1457 the advowson of Itchingfield was assigned to Roger Lewknor.³⁸ Sir Thomas Lewknor forfeited it on his attainder in 1484,³⁹ but Sir Roger Lewknor was patron in 1520 and 1540.⁴⁰ He died in 1543 leaving as his heirs his three daughters Catherine, who married successively John Mill and William Morgan, Mabel, who married Anthony Stapley, and Constance, who married successively Thomas Foster and Edward Glemham. Their claim to the advowson descended with Warningore, in Chailey and East Chiltington, until 1616, when it was settled on Catherine's grandson John Mill.⁴¹

Meanwhile, however, the Crown presented in 1546 by lapse⁴² and in 1547 granted the advowson to Sir Richard Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower.⁴³ The Crown again presented in 1557, and the bishop by lapse in 1566. In 1590 both Richard Blount and the Lewknor coheirs presented; the dispute was settled for that turn by the coheirs' agreeing to present Blount's nominee. The rival claims, however, were maintained, Constance Glemham presenting in 1599 and Richard Blount in 1618.⁴⁴ Richard Blount, grandson of Sir Richard, died in 1628 leaving as heirs his four daughters,⁴⁵ three of whom, Mary, wife of Sir Lewis Lewknor, Martha, later wife of Sir George Ayloffe, and Anne, wife of William Duck, agreed to a settlement in 1634 whereby they and John Mill were to enjoy alternate turns.⁴⁶ Mary and Martha in fact presented that year, and Alice Eburne, presumably as Mill's assignee, in 1637.⁴⁷ Sir Richard Onslow made a settlement presumably of a share of the advowson in 1647 and bought the Ducks' share later that year.⁴⁸ Sir Robert Mill still held a share in 1664.⁴⁹ Arthur Onslow of Clandon (Surr.) presented in 1673 and Richard Onslow in 1696, although Sir John Mill claimed that turn. In 1723 Thomas Onslow, Lord Onslow, had two thirds of the advowson and Denzil Onslow one third; they sold it to trustees for Thomas Lavender, who was admitted rector in 1725. Lavender sold it in 1752 to John Copley, and he in 1766 to Edward Tredcroft.⁵⁰

¹² S.A.C. xl. 81.

¹³ S.R.S. liv. 80.

¹⁴ Ibid. xxviii. 33.

¹⁵ P.R.O., HO 107/1648, ff. 116–28.

¹⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862, 1882).

¹⁷ S.A.C. xl. 81.

¹⁸ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 1973; W.S.R.O., MP 775, pp. 8, 20.

¹⁹ S.A.C. l. 168; Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

²⁰ Hants R.O., 18 M 51/97.

²¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 12237.

²² S.A.C. xl. 96.

²³ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 66–71.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 44v.

²⁵ Ibid. Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

²⁶ Ibid. (1662).

²⁷ Ibid. Ep. I/26/3, p. 15.

²⁸ S.A.C. xl. 91.

²⁹ Ibid. xli. 133–4.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 113/37/1.

³¹ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 39.

³² Youngs, *Local Admin. Units*, i. 515; *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide*, 1981 (W. Suss. Co. Times), 75.

³³ Below.

³⁴ S.A.C. xli. 136–7.

³⁵ S.R.S. ii, p. 44. The date is wrongly given as 1205 in S.A.C. xli. 123.

³⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 69; S.A.C. xli. 123, 136–7; S.R.S. xi. 288, 308, 312, 320; *Cal. Close*, 1419–22, 164; Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

³⁷ S.R.S. iv. 120.

³⁸ S.A.C. xli. 103.

³⁹ *Cal. Fine R.* 1471–85, pp. 313–14.

⁴⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39337, ff. 221, 238.

⁴¹ Ibid. ff. 231–2; *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 54, 81, 101; S.R.S. xx. 446.

⁴² B.L. Add. MS. 39337, f. 238.

⁴³ S.A.C. xli. 125.

⁴⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39337, ff. 221, 222v., 223 and v.

⁴⁵ S.A.C. xli. 125.

⁴⁶ S.R.S. xix. 245–6.

⁴⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39337, f. 223v.

⁴⁸ S.R.S. xix. 123.

⁴⁹ Ibid. 152; B.L. Add. MS. 39381, f. 157.

⁵⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39337, ff. 218, 224, 228, 243v.–244.

By will proved 1768 Edward Tredcroft left the advowson to his son E. W. Tredcroft, who was admitted twice as rector, in 1776 and 1794, on the presentation of his brother Nathaniel.⁵¹ E. W. Tredcroft by will proved 1822 left the advowson to George Palmer with remainder to the children of Anne Cartwright, one of whom, George Cartwright, joined with Palmer in selling it to the rector, Edward Elms, in 1835. Elms sold it in 1843 to Samuel Cartwright, whose son William was presented by trustees in 1845. The advowson was then settled on William's wife and children, who sold it in 1852 to Louisa Scott. She presented her brother Thomas Scott in that year, and in 1862 John Haworth Milne, who bought the advowson. He sold it in 1871 to Marcus Moses of Dublin, who presented his son John Moses and left him the advowson by will proved 1882.⁵² Between 1910 and 1920 the advowson passed from John Moses to the bishop, with whom it remained in 1974.⁵³

Tithes in Itchingfield were confirmed to Sele priory c. 1245;⁵⁴ they were valued at 6*d.* in 1255.⁵⁵ The tithes seem to have derived from Sharpenhurst; in 1285 John le Hunt of St. Leonard's Forest in Lower Beeding agreed to pay a modus of 9*s.* to Sele in lieu of corn tithes.⁵⁶ In 1412 Sele received a pension of 1*s.* 1*d.* from Itchingfield church for Sharpenhurst tithes.⁵⁷ No later evidence of tithes owned by Sele or its successors in Itchingfield has been found.

The rectory was valued at £6 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1291.⁵⁸ The income in 1340 included £2 13*s.* 4*d.* from glebe, 8*s.* 8*d.* from offerings and mortuaries, and 11*s.* 8*d.* from various small tithes.⁵⁹ In 1535 the living was worth £7 10*s.* 4*d.* net.⁶⁰ There were 60 a. of glebe in 1616. The rector in 1635 was allegedly entitled only to small tithes, but in 1664 he also received great tithes except for two thirds of those from Shiprods farm.⁶¹ They belonged to Ferring prebend, and had been redeemed by c. 1830.⁶² The living was valued at £280 in 1838,⁶³ and the tithes were commuted in 1844 for £390, excluding £5 for the tithes from Shiprods. The glebe was then 77 a.⁶⁴ The net income was £445 in 1884.⁶⁵ Part of the glebe was conveyed for an enlargement of the village school in 1886.⁶⁶ There were still at least 66 a. in 1893.⁶⁷ The rectory house mentioned in 1616⁶⁸ was rebuilt in brick c. 1800 by E. W. Tredcroft and enlarged by his successor Edward Elms before 1830.⁶⁹ It stood south of

the church on the lane to Muntham.⁷⁰ It was sold c. 1963 and a modern rectory built.⁷¹

Lands given to endow a clerk to help the mass priest were sold in 1571.⁷²

From the 14th to the 16th century rectors were undistinguished but generally resident.⁷³ Assistant curates were mentioned in 1548 and 1552.⁷⁴ Although in 1579 and 1584 the parson was diligent and a preacher⁷⁵ he employed an unlicensed substitute in 1587.⁷⁶ Between 1637 and 1845 there were only six rectors, all graduates, and most were usually resident, although curates were mentioned in the later 17th century.⁷⁷ Alexander Hay, rector 1696–1725, was a St. Andrews graduate, and was suspected of housing Scottish rebels after 1715. From 1700 to 1706 he was also headmaster of Collyer's school, Horsham. In 1724 he preached weekly and catechized in summer; communion was thrice yearly, with c. 30 communicants.⁷⁸ Thomas Lavender in 1762 resided and preached weekly.⁷⁹ The scandalous E. W. Tredcroft, rector 1776–1821, at first resided but from 1797 employed a curate.⁸⁰ Communion was held five times a year in 1844, eight times in 1865.⁸¹ On Census Sunday 1851 morning service was attended by 105, and 85 came in the afternoon. The 'dirty state of the country' reduced winter congregations.⁸² By 1884 communion was held monthly and at the great festivals; only c. 10 communicated except at Easter, though in fine weather c. 70 came to Sunday morning service and c. 170 to evensong.⁸³ Soon afterwards the rector quarrelled with the owner of Muntham, who allegedly encouraged a rival Sunday school; as a result church attendance was still low in 1903.⁸⁴ Mission services were held in the village hall at Barns Green in 1917.⁸⁵

The church of ST. NICHOLAS, so called by 1513,⁸⁶ is built of coursed rubble and has a chancel, nave with south aisle, and timber west tower with spire. The north and west walls of the nave with the west doorway and one small north window are of the late 11th or the 12th century. The chancel, which is not divided from the nave, has windows of 12th-century character in its north and south walls, but they may have been introduced, and it has been so much rebuilt that they are not a certain indication of its age. A small 12th-century aumbry or lamp niche⁸⁷ in the north wall of the chancel has also been reset. A traceried window was placed above the west door-

⁵¹ B.L. Add. MSS. 39337, f. 226; 39347, f. 271.

⁵² Ibid. 39337, ff. 227, 234.

⁵³ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1910, 1920); *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1974–5).

⁵⁴ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 10.

⁵⁵ Ibid. p. 99.

⁵⁶ Ibid. p. 58.

⁵⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 229.

⁵⁸ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁵⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388.

⁶⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 319.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615, 1635, 1664).

⁶² Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 329.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/47/1A.

⁶⁴ S.A.C. xli. 133.

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁶⁶ P.R.O., C 54/17081, m. 31.

⁶⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39461, f. 203v.

⁶⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615).

⁶⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 330; S.A.C. xli. 126, wrongly giving Elms as the builder; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1800); B.L. Add. MS. 39337, f. 226.

⁷⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

⁷¹ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 1 Nov. 1973.

⁷² *Cal. Pat.* 1569–72, p. 401.

⁷³ S.A.C. xl. 117; xli. 136–7; lxi. 112; S.R.S. xxi. 356, 361; xliii. 53; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 83; B.L. Add. Ch. 8848; Arundel Cast. MS. M 530, ff. 40v., 87v.; Horsham Mus. MS. 1174; E.S.R.O., SAS/D 75, 89 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁴ S.R.S. xliii. 54; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/86/20.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1584); Ep. I/23/5, f. 44v.

⁷⁶ Ibid. Ep. I/23/7, f. 39v.

⁷⁷ S.A.C. xli. 136–8, 146–50.

⁷⁸ Ibid. 137; Lower, *Hist. Suss.* i. 269; A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 80; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 14.

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1762).

⁸⁰ B.L. Add. MSS. 39337, f. 242 and v.; 39362, ff. 69v.–

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1844, 1865).

⁸² P.R.O., HO 129/87/1/4/6.

⁸³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁸⁴ Ibid. Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

⁸⁵ Ibid. Ep. I/22/2 (1917).

⁸⁶ S.R.S. xliii. 51.

⁸⁷ S.A.C. xli. 127–8.

way in the earlier 14th century, and chancel and nave were covered by a continuous single-framed roof in the late Middle Ages. A much restored early 16th-century window in the south aisle is perhaps that formerly in the south wall of the nave. The chancel screen and rood beam, although much restored, are of similar date. Money was left for the church works at Itchingfield in 1503.⁸⁸ The tower, which is buttressed by narrow aisles, is probably early 16th-century; money was left for its repair in 1513.⁸⁹ It is built on four vertical main posts strengthened with parallel scissor braces and has walls of close studding infilled with vertical planks.

A gallery was built in 1708. Alexander Hay rebuilt the chancel in 1713, when a number of plain square-headed windows were put in, and in 1717 apparently provided an altarpiece, another gallery, and a pulpit. A further gallery was built on the north side of the church in 1727.⁹⁰ A partition, pierced by an arch on Tuscan columns, which separated nave from chancel in 1850,⁹¹ may also have been erected during Hay's incumbency.

The church was restored and enlarged under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott in 1865–6. He demolished a plain wooden south porch, the galleries, and the screen, and added the south aisle with a three-bayed arcade and the shingled spire. Scott refaced or rebuilt the south and east walls of the chancel with sandstone from St. Leonard's Forest, adding diagonal buttresses at the eastern corners and several new windows. The old altar stone was rediscovered and set in a wooden frame. A human skull found on a tiebeam of the roof during the restoration has been thought to be that of a Scotsman vainly sheltered by Hay in 1715,⁹² but was probably part of the Golgotha of the rood.⁹³ A round Sussex marble font was discovered c. 1830; the present late medieval octagonal font was by then already in use.⁹⁴ An organ was provided in 1884.⁹⁵ In the chancel are mural tablets to the rectors Alexander Hay (d. 1725) and Thomas Lavender (d. 1776).⁹⁶

Money was left for a new bell in 1530.⁹⁷ There were three bells in 1724,⁹⁸ evidently those dated 1629, 1675, and 1686 which were rehung in 1866; two more were then added.⁹⁹ The plate in 1662 in-

cluded a silver cup and cover and a flagon, presumably the pewter one listed in 1724.¹ It was replaced by a new set given in 1838 by Sir Timothy Shelley.² The registers date from 1700 and are complete.³

NONCONFORMITY. Occasional recusants, some of them members of the Marlott family, were recorded in the late 16th and early 17th century.⁴ No papist was returned in 1640.⁵ There were two Quaker households in the 1660s, one Presbyterian family in 1724, and a few Baptists at both periods.⁶

The Horsham Congregationalists apparently started a mission at Barns Green in 1865.⁷ 'New work' with the support of New College, Hampstead (Mdx.), was begun in 1870.⁸ The chapel built about then was rebuilt in 1912–13;⁹ it is a plain brick building. It was registered in 1929,¹⁰ but by 1973 was being used for Anglican services.¹¹ It had closed by 1982,¹² and was afterwards converted to a house.

EDUCATION. There was no teacher in 1584,¹³ but a schoolmaster was licensed in 1587.¹⁴ Thereafter no schoolmaster is known until the 19th century.¹⁵ Elizabeth Marlott by will proved 1817 left £400 as an endowment for a schoolmistress to instruct poor children to read, work, and knit at a fee of 4d. a week, and for books. In 1818 a school taught 22 children, of whom about half were on the foundation.¹⁶ In 1847 there were 10 boys and 18 girls, and a second teacher, but still no schoolhouse; 19 boys and 10 girls also attended on Sundays.¹⁷ A schoolroom was built c. 1854 when the school was united with the National Society. About 40 attended in 1865. The school was enlarged in 1871¹⁸ and 1886.¹⁹

A school board was set up in 1887, despite the rector's opposition,²⁰ and the National school was transferred to the board in 1888, with an average attendance of 91 in 1893.²¹ A Scheme of 1897 diverted the income of Marlott's charity to the provision of prizes to elementary school children.²² The school was again enlarged in 1907.²³ Attendance at

⁸⁸ *S.R.S.* xliii. 53.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 51.

⁹⁰ *S.A.C.* xli. 129.

⁹¹ *W.S.R.O.*, PD 2012, f. 98.

⁹² *Ibid.* ff. 97–8; *S.A.C.* xli. 126–8, 131; *S.N.Q.* xiii. 185; *N. & Q.* 15th ser. cxcvi. 182.

⁹³ The skull is not visible in *W.S.R.O.*, PD 2012, f. 98, and was presumably over the rood, then concealed in the partition.

⁹⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 331.

⁹⁵ *S.A.C.* xl. 92.

⁹⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 331.

⁹⁷ *S.R.S.* xliii. 52.

⁹⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/26/3, p. 14.

⁹⁹ *S.A.C.* xli. 131; Elphick, *Bells*, 334.

¹ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1662); Ep. I/26/3, p. 14.

² *S.A.C.* xli. 132.

³ *Ibid.* 129–30.

⁴ *S.A.C.* xl. 126; xli. 104; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/23/7, f. 18.

⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁶ *S.R.S.* xlix. 70; *S.A.C.* li. 3; lv. 79; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1662); Ep. I/26/3, p. 15.

⁷ *Suss. Cong. Union and Home Missionary Soc. Yr. Bk.* for 1923, 5.

⁸ E. M. Marchant, *Short Hist. of Cong. Ch. at Horsham, 1800–1950*, 12 (copy in *W.S.R.O.* libr.); *Pioneers Still: Suss. Cong. Union and Home Missionary Soc. 1849–1949*, 16.

⁹ Marchant, *Cong. Ch. at Horsham*, 12; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

¹⁰ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 51735.

¹¹ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 1 Nov. 1973.

¹² *Ibid.* 26 Aug. 1982.

¹³ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1584).

¹⁴ *Ibid.* S.T.C. III/B, f. 35; *S.N.Q.* xiv. 271.

¹⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1636, 1640, 1662, 1762).

¹⁶ *2nd Rep. Com. Char.* 171; *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 962.

¹⁷ *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846–7, *Suss.* 8–9.

¹⁸ *P.R.O.*, ED 7/123; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22A/2 (1865); *S.A.C.* xl. 92.

¹⁹ Above, church.

²⁰ *List of Sch. Boards, 1902* [Cd. 1038], p. 86, H.C. (1902), lxxix; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 6220, note, n.d., signed John Moses.

²¹ *Return of Schs. 1893* [C. 5729], p. 610, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

²² *Char. Com. Scheme*, 31 Aug. 1897; *Char. Com. reg.*

306407; *Char. Com. files.*

²³ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 11092.

the school fluctuated, reaching a maximum of 125 in 1914²⁴ but falling to 70 in 1938.²⁵ In 1973 it was 72; in addition 52 infants attended a new school at Barns Green, built c. 1969.²⁶

Wedges Farm and Coopers Camp schools were established as open-air schools by West Sussex and Hampshire county councils in 1946 and closed in 1956 and 1957 respectively.²⁷

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. John Streater gave the unrelieved poor a rent charge of £1 13s. 4d.

by deed of 1624, and independently the interest from £25 cash; the interest was £1 5s. in the 18th and early 19th centuries but was lost by 1867. By 1972 the rent charge had been converted to stock.²⁸ John Wheatley by will proved 1669 left £5 as a stock for an Easter distribution; no more is known of it.²⁹ Elizabeth Marlott by will proved 1817 left £100 for gifts of malt, blankets, or clothes for ten years.³⁰ William F. Chitty by will proved 1891 left £100, invested in stock, for cash doles; it yielded £2 16s. 4d. in 1894 and c. £4 in 1972, when a Scheme united it with Streater's charity and allowed the joint income to be spent in kind or in money.³¹

SULLINGTON

SULLINGTON lies on and below the northern scarp of the South Downs, 7½ miles (12 km.) NNW. of Worthing. The ancient parish covered 2,338 a.³² Of that, 120 a. lay in two detached parts at Broadbridge and Broadbridge Heath, respectively 2 miles WSW. and 2 miles WNW. of Horsham and more than 9 miles from the rest. The detached parts evidently represent Sullington's Wealden pasture. Both were transferred to Horsham parish in 1878.³³ The history of Broadbridge Heath is treated under Horsham. The remaining part of the parish, covering 2,218 a. (898 ha.), is long and narrow, 4½ miles from north to south by at most 1¼ miles from east to west. In the south the boundaries were undefined; further north the western boundary follows lanes and the eastern boundary lanes and field hedges.

Broadbridge and Broadbridge Heath lie mainly on Weald clay.³⁴ The main part of Sullington spans the strata which underlie the rising ground at the edge of the Weald. The northern end, at a height of c. 100 ft. (30 metres), overlies Hythe and Sandgate beds with an inlier of Weald clay at Wantley. The centre lies on Gault clay and Upper Greensand. In the south the ground rises to the top of the chalk escarpment, reaching 649 ft. (148 metres) and 675 ft. (205 metres) respectively on the twin peaks of Sullington and Barnsfarm Hills, and then slopes gently into the coombes on the south side of the downs, the southern

tip of the parish being at c. 300 ft. (91 metres).³⁵

A Roman road crosses the north end of the main part from east to west, leaving the parish at Roundabouts.³⁶ A south-north route across the parish follows Sullington and Water lanes as far as Heath common. There it divided into two, one branch leading to West Chiltington by Water, Northlands, and Threals lanes across Eastbridge, just north of the parish boundary but a responsibility of Sullington tithing in 1538,³⁷ the other branch leading to Thakeham. The route may have formed part of a drove road from Ferring to Horsham³⁸ and may be the road from Thakeham to Sullington mentioned in 1229.³⁹ Threals and Northlands lanes were no longer thoroughfares in 1983. Sullington Lane may have been the causeway of Sullington for whose repair money was left in 1557.⁴⁰ Two other lanes running parallel with it, Barnsfarm Lane from Barnsfarm Hill to Clayton on the east, and Chantry Lane on the western boundary, may also have been early drove roads. The parish is crossed near Clayton by the road from Pulborough to Washington, turnpiked in 1810.⁴¹ The stretch near Sandgate park was diverted to the south in 1828 at the application of G. J. Gibson, owner of the park.⁴² The road was disturnpiked in 1877.⁴³ The road from Thakeham to Storrington, turnpiked in 1824,⁴⁴ crosses the parish north of Sullington Warren.

Newbridge, which took the road from Broadbridge

²⁴ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1914* (H.M.S.O.), 523.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 1938, 402.

²⁶ *Educ. in W. Suss.* 1964-9 (W. Suss. C.C.), 117; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 1 Nov. 1973, p. 13.

²⁷ *Educ. in W. Suss.* 1954-9, 29-30; W.S.R.O., E 113A-B.

²⁸ *Char. Don.* H.C. 511, pp. 1262-3 (1816), xvi (2); Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 332; 30th *Rep. Com. Char.* 642; *Char. Digest Suss.* H.C. 433 (20), pp. 50-1 (1867-8), lii (2); W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, p. 15; *Char. Com. files.*

²⁹ *S.A.C.* xli. 110.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 117.

³¹ *Char. Digest Suss.* H.C. 77, pp. 22-3 (1894), lxiii; *Char. Com. files*; W.S.R.O., Par. 113/25/2.

³² This article was written in 1982-3. For the par., O.S. Map 6", XIII, XXXVI, XXXVII, L, LI (1879-80 and later edns.). Thanks are offered to Mr. J. R. Armstrong

for help with vernacular archit. and other topics.

³³ *Census*, 1891; map of Broadbridge with Itchingfield, above, p. 8.

³⁴ *Geol. Surv. Map* 1", solid and drift, sheet 302 (1972 edn.).

³⁵ *Ibid.* drift, sheets 317 (1957 edn.); 318 (1938 edn.).

³⁶ I. Margary, *Rom. Rds. in Brit.* (1967 edn.), 69.

³⁷ R. L. Hayward, *Yesterday in Sullington* (1969 edn.), 34; W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. MD 207; Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rott. rd.-2.

³⁸ P. Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 73.

³⁹ *S.R.S.* ii, p. 61.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* xlv. 196.

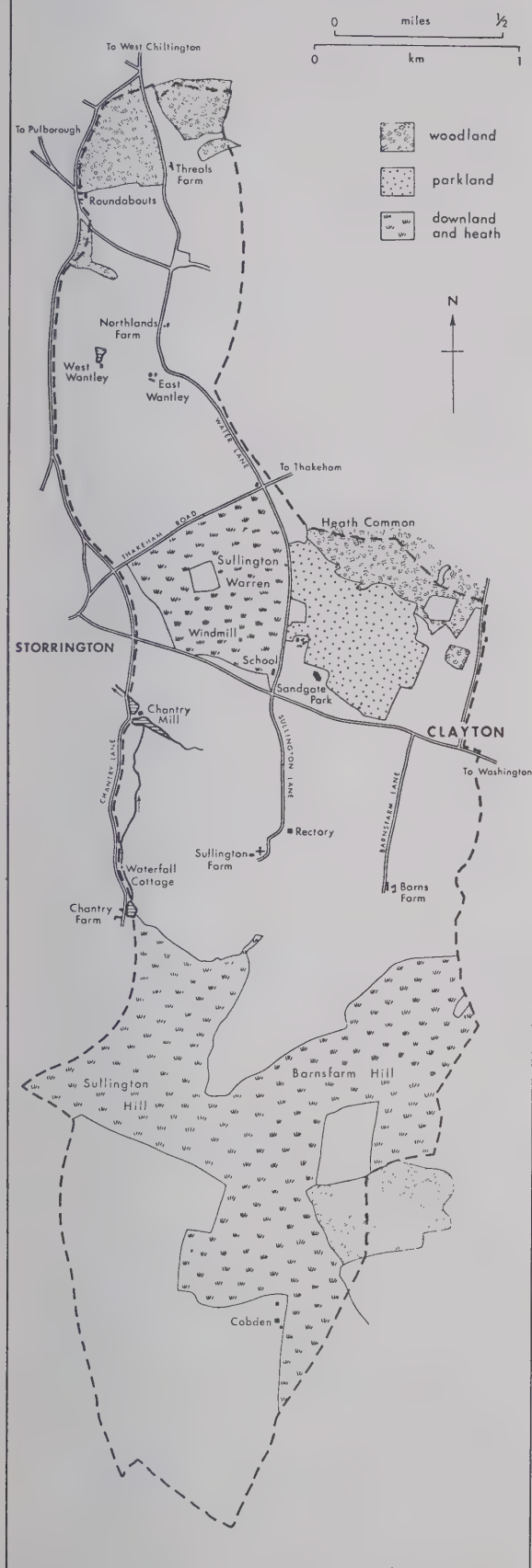
⁴¹ 50 Geo. III, c. 55 (Local and Personal).

⁴² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2114, ff. 6, 7v., 10.

⁴³ 39 & 40 Vic. c. 39.

⁴⁴ 5 Geo. IV, c. 16 (Local and Personal).

SULLINGTON c.1875



SULLINGTON

Heath to Billingshurst across the Arun, was maintainable by Broadbridge farm (in Broadbridge) in 1615,⁴⁵ and by the inhabitants of Sullington tithing and others in the 18th century.⁴⁶

Neolithic settlement in the parish may be indicated by finds of arrowheads and by a long bank and ditch across the spur of Sullington Hill.⁴⁷ Bronze Age bowl barrows have been recorded there and on Sullington Warren; a cinerary urn was discovered in a barrow at the Warren opened in 1809, and a burial or cremation was found on Sullington Hill in 1940.⁴⁸ What were presumably Bronze Age spearheads and swords were found in 1812 north of Sandgate.⁴⁹ It has been suggested that Cobden, in the south end of the parish, is a Celtic site,⁵⁰ and allegedly Roman house sites were found at Chantry Bottom on the western boundary in 1919.⁵¹

Settlement remained scattered until the 20th century. The name Sullington may describe a settlement in a hollow near the western boundary. Pre-Conquest references to 'Sillinctune' probably mean Cholling-ton in Eastbourne.⁵² The church, whose earliest parts are of c. 1000, stands on the Upper Greensand, on the spring line: it is surrounded on three sides by the manor farmstead, and the old rectory lay c. 300 metres to the north-east. There is no evidence of a village. A mill on the western boundary existed in 1086,⁵³ Cobden in the south, a separate settlement with its own inclosed fields, existed by 1473;⁵⁴ an alleged deserted medieval village there⁵⁵ may be the same site as the suggested Celtic site mentioned above. Later there is evidence of no more than the farmhouse and of some cottages destroyed in the Second World War.⁵⁶ East of the church Barns Farm existed by 1623,⁵⁷ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further north there was settlement at Clayton by the 13th century;⁵⁸ Court Barton on the main east-west road there is 17th-century, and in the late 18th century there were a few scattered houses along the road.⁵⁹ A cottage at Sandgate was mentioned in 1661;⁶⁰ two cottages and Sandgate Lodge north of the road were built there in the 1790s. The park round the house, including lodges and cottages, was created in the 19th century.⁶¹ A school was opened west of the Thakeham road in 1866.⁶²

Those settlements were separated by the wastes of Sullington Warren and Heath common to an area of scattered farmsteads to the north. Wantley

⁴⁵ *Cal. Assize Rec. Suss. Jas. I*, p. 66.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., QAB/3/W 1, f. 109.

⁴⁷ Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 30; *S.A.C.* lxxiii. 39-40; B.L. Add. MS. 38601.

⁴⁸ *S.A.C.* lxxii. 32, 64; lxxv. 250; cxii. 152; cxiv. 336; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 127-8.

⁴⁹ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 239.

⁵⁰ *S.A.C.* xci. 80.

⁵¹ Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 30.

⁵² *P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.)*, i. 179; B. Harvey, *Westm. Abbey and its Estates in Middle Ages*, 359.

⁵³ Below, econ. hist.

⁵⁴ Below, manors and other estates.

⁵⁵ *S.N.Q.* xv. 315.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13243, f. 7; below, manors and other estates.

⁵⁷ Below, manors and other estates.

⁵⁸ Below, manors and other estates; econ. hist.

⁵⁹ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

⁶⁰ E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 190, p. 18.

⁶¹ Below, manors and other estates; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19183 (TS. cat.); 19217-18, 19286; *ibid.* SP 610.

⁶² Below, educ.

was mentioned in 1296; there were two farms there probably by 1327 and certainly by the 15th century.⁶³ Roundabouts was mentioned in 1686.⁶⁴ The present Roundabouts farmhouse, which has a traditional three-roomed plan with internal chimney, was built in the 18th century. Threals was mentioned in 1691,⁶⁵ and Northlands in 1626,⁶⁶ and Leather Bottle Cottage, formerly an inn, at the corner of Water Lane and Thakeham Road, is early 17th-century. At Threals and Northlands the farmhouse had been demolished by 1876.⁶⁷

There was little new building until after the First World War, when about half Sandgate park was sold for building plots⁶⁸ and an area round Sullington Warren and in the far north of the parish were developed as part of the growth of Storrington and West Chilmington respectively. In 1923 the rector recorded that many buildings 'of a superior description' were going up at the corner of Chantry Lane, while Sullington Warren was 'being rapidly fringed in a north-westerly direction by a heterogeneous class of dwelling, mostly of a bungalow type.'⁶⁹ By the Second World War the Warren estate north of Chantry Lane, and Marley Way south of Thakeham Road, had been built up; houses spread north-westwards along Fryern Road on the western boundary, and the rural district council built Warren Hamlet north of Thakeham Road. Grove Lane, Bower Lane, and Birchtree Lane were laid out north of Roundabouts.⁷⁰ Building round the Warren encouraged moves to preserve it, and 28 a. were bought by the National Trust in 1935.⁷¹ Another 35 a. were bought by the rural district council in 1959, and another 16½ a. c. 1973.⁷² In 1939-40 an army camp was built south of Barns Farm; it was used c. 1950 as a resettlement camp for Poles and others.⁷³ Building continued after the war in the same areas as before and along Storrington Road, but there were still few houses south of the main road in 1983. In the 1970s an industrial estate and some isolated small factories grew up along Water Lane.

The detached part of the parish at Broadbridge was a manor by 1243;⁷⁴ the hamlet consisted of a manor house, of which part dating from the 15th century survived in 1983, a mill, and by 1840 a cottage.⁷⁵

There were 21 taxpayers in Sullington in 1327, and 23 in 1332.⁷⁶ What was presumably Broadbridge contained 10 recorded houses in 1665, when Sullington

tithing contained 21.⁷⁷ A total of 90 adults was recorded in the parish in 1676,⁷⁸ and there were c. 25 families in 1724.⁷⁹ The population, 256 in 1801, remained roughly constant until the 1870s apart from a brief peak of 320 in 1831. After the removal of Broadbridge and Broadbridge Heath, with 77 inhabitants in 1811 and 108 in 1891, the population fell from 246 in 1871 to 200 in 1881; it then fluctuated for forty years between a maximum of 212 in 1891 and a minimum of 149 in 1901. From the 1920s numbers rose rapidly from 178 in 1921 to 922 in 1951, 1,354 in 1961, and 1,564 in 1971. In 1981 2,225 were usually resident.⁸⁰

Leather Bottle Cottage served at some date before 1812 as the Duke's Head inn.⁸¹ Either before that or in the earlier 19th century it was apparently the Leather Bottle inn,⁸² but no inn was recorded after 1855.⁸³

The Gibson family of Sandgate established benefit clubs in Sullington: a Sullington clothing club and a Sullington and Sandgate provident club in 1865 and a children's clothing club in 1874.⁸⁴ The rector played in a village cricket team in 1873,⁸⁵ and a cricket match was held on ice on Chantry mill pond in 1890.⁸⁶ After the school had been closed it was used from 1917 as a parish room,⁸⁷ and was the venue for plays and choral evenings put on by Sullington Merry-makers between 1927 and 1930.⁸⁸ A village hall was built in the 1950s and replaced by a new hall on an adjoining site in 1984.⁸⁹ Clubs in the early 1980s included youth clubs and the Vipers football club.⁹⁰

The Sussex Road Car Co.'s steam bus service between Pulborough and Worthing served Sullington from 1905;⁹¹ a carrier passed through the village until 1930.⁹² A community minibus served the village from 1979.⁹³ Electricity for nearby houses was generated at Chantry mill from 1921 to 1928 or later.⁹⁴ Mains electricity was brought to the Heath common area in 1937, and mains water in 1938.⁹⁵

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. In 1066 Ulward held *SULLINGTON*; by 1086 it had passed to William de Braose, who held it in demesne.⁹⁶ The overlordship descended with Bramber rape until 1432 or later, except from 1291 when Mary de Braose (d. 1326) held it in dower;⁹⁷ it had probably reverted to the Crown by 1546.⁹⁸

⁶³ Below, manors and other estates.

⁶⁴ W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. MD 2 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 4.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 2788, f. 14v.

⁶⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVI (1880 edn.).

⁶⁸ *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, xvii. 2; J. Ham, *Storrington in Living Memory*, 102.

⁶⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13243, f. 88.

⁷⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVI. SE. (1948 edn.); XXXVII. SW. (1952 edn.); L. NE. (1948 edn.); *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, xiii, p. ii.

⁷¹ Below, pl. facing p. 33; *S.C.M.* ix. 135, 461.

⁷² Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 29; *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, xvii. 2; W.S.R.O., Par. 195/49/2, p. 144.

⁷³ Ham, *Storrington in Living Memory*, 37, 86-9.

⁷⁴ Below, manors and other estates.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 122.

⁷⁶ *S.R.S.* x. 158, 272.

⁷⁷ P.R.O., E 179/258/17, f. 2 and v.

⁷⁸ *S.A.C.* xlv. 147.

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, p. 19.

⁸⁰ *Census*, 1801-1981.

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5163, award.

⁸² Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 31.

⁸³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

⁸⁴ Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 27.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* 17.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., OH 14.

⁸⁷ Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 27; W.S.R.O., Par. 190/9/4.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., MP 1149.

⁸⁹ *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, xiii, p. ii; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 1984.

⁹⁰ *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide*, 1981 (W. Suss. Co. Times), 87.

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., OH 14; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905 and later edns.).

⁹² Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 32.

⁹³ Ham, *Storrington in Living Memory*, 10-11.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 21.

⁹⁵ *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, xiii, p. ii.

⁹⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* vi (1), 251; *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 690; *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 179; *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 31; P.R.O., C 139/60, no. 43.

⁹⁸ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (1), p. 570.

In 1242 the terre tenant was William Covert, who held 2 knight's fees in Sullington and Broadbridge.⁹⁹ His son Roger had succeeded by 1272.¹ He died in 1297 leaving as heir his son John,² still alive in 1347.³ John Covert was dead by 1350, when under a settlement of 1335 Sullington was held by his widow Margaret with reversion to Baldwin le Moigne, husband or widower of John's daughter Mary, and when Richard Covert sold the further reversion to Richard FitzAlan, earl of Arundel.⁴ Margaret Covert died in 1366⁵ and Sullington had passed to the earl by 1386,⁶ was forfeited and granted to John Holand, duke of Exeter, in 1397,⁷ and had reverted to Thomas FitzAlan, earl of Arundel, by 1400.⁸ He settled it in trust for Holy Trinity hospital, Arundel, and his trustees were licensed in 1423 to grant it to the hospital,⁹ which retained it until the Dissolution. In 1546 the Crown granted the manor to Sir Richard Lee,¹⁰ who resold it in the same year to Edward Shelley.¹¹ It then descended with Warminghurst to Henry Shelley (d. 1623), who was said to hold two manors of Sullington, presumably moieties. He settled the reversion of one in 1609 on his son and heir Thomas, and that of the other in 1621 on his daughter Mary, who married Thomas Warneford.¹²

The Warnefords sold their manor in 1630 to Mary's brothers Ambrose and Henry Shelley.¹³ Ambrose was said in 1652 to be one of three coparceners of the manor.¹⁴ His manor passed to his son Henry (d. 1694), who left it to his widow Mary for life.¹⁵ His son Edward Shelley, lord in 1697,¹⁶ sold Sullington manor that year to Matthew White (d. 1702 or 1703). He left it to Grace Arnold, whose son George Arnold settled it in 1722 in trust for sale.¹⁷ It seems to have been bought by Henry Shelley of Lewes, the owner in 1727.¹⁸ It afterwards descended with his moiety of Thakeham manor until 1864, when it was assigned to W. W. Dalbiac, still lord in 1868.¹⁹ In 1871 and 1882 G. C. Carew-Gibson was lord. The lordship has not been further traced, but was said in 1969 to belong to his family.²⁰

Thomas Shelley mortgaged his manor of Sullington to Sir John Shelley in 1615;²¹ Sir John (d. 1641) was described as one of the three coparceners in 1652.²² No more is heard of that share of the lord-

ship, although Sir John Shelley owned Sullington farm in 1767,²³ and sold it in 1789 to George Wyndham, earl of Egremont.²⁴ It thereafter descended with Coombes manor, G. F. Wyndham owning 719 a. in 1840, and Lord Leconfield 696 a. in 1910.²⁵ The tenant, Albert Hecks, apparently bought part of the farm in 1912 and the rest in 1920. He and his son and successor Bernard both died in 1951, and in 1952 the farm with 546 a. was sold to the Kittle family, which still owned it in 1983.²⁶

The farmhouse was evidently the medieval manor house and consists of a central block, originally timber-framed, and north and south cross wings of stone and brick. The earliest part is the central block, with the fragmentary central truss of a late 13th-century open hall, perhaps built by Roger or John Covert. The hall was perhaps aisled.²⁷ It has a crown-post roof, apparently part of a 15th-century reconstruction; two bays survive south of the central truss. It extended south of the hall, perhaps over a chamber bay. In the earlier 17th century that bay was replaced by a long stone-built south cross wing, and a chimney was inserted into the hall north of the central truss. In the mid or later 17th century the northern bay or bays of the hall were replaced by a brick and stone cross wing. The house underwent many minor alterations in the 18th to 20th centuries, including replacement of most of the mullioned windows of the south wing.

Richard Shelley in 1623 had a house called *BARNES* with 107 a. including 40 a. of sheep down.²⁸ By 1727 Barnes farm had passed to Henry Shelley²⁹ and thereafter it descended with Sullington manor until one of the Dalbiacs sold it to G. C. Carew-Gibson in 1869.³⁰ Gibson advertised it for sale with 124 a. in 1887 but was still owner in 1893.³¹ It belonged in 1910 to Mrs. M. C. Sumner.³² In the 1940s it was acquired by a Mrs. Pepper, and in the early 1960s the farm was sold to the tenant, Mr. Turner, whose son owned it in 1983. The house passed c. 1968 to the Ede family, still owners in 1983.³³

The earliest part of Barnes Farm is the timber-framed east range, later cased in brick, of four bays and dating from the 17th century. The roof incorporates much of its medieval predecessor. The range

⁹⁹ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 690.

¹ *S.A.C.* xlv. 172-4; *S.R.S.* xiv, pp. 144-5; B.L. Add. MS. 5686, p. 177.

² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, pp. 348-9.

³ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 121.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 86, 129.

⁵ *S.A.C.* xlv. 177.

⁶ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 219.

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, 281, 360.

⁸ P.R.O., C 137/17, no. 27.

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, 115.

¹⁰ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (1), p. 570.

¹¹ *Ibid.* (2), p. 246.

¹² P.R.O., C 142/438, no. 121; below, Warminghurst, manor and other estates.

¹³ *S.R.S.* xx. 424; Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, 66.

¹⁴ *Clough and Butler Archives*, p. 21.

¹⁵ Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, 66; W.S.R.O., S.T.C. I/30, pp. 123-4.

¹⁶ Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, 66; W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. MD 63 (TS. cat.).

¹⁷ *S.R.S.* xx. 424; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 1396; B.L. Add. MS. 39502, f. 375.

¹⁸ E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 10 (TS. cat.).

¹⁹ Below, Thakeham, manors and other estates; Elwes &

Robinson, *W. Suss.* 227; 27th Rep. Copyhold Com. [4104], p. 40 (1868-9), xvii; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27444.

²⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882); Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 24.

²¹ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 196.

²² *Clough and Butler Archives*, p. 21; V.C.H. *Suss.* vi (1),

13.

²³ *S.A.C.* lxxi. 13.

²⁴ *S.R.S.* xx. 292.

²⁵ V.C.H. *Suss.* vi (1), 216; Horsham Mus. MS. 402; P.R.O., IR 29/35/255; W.S.R.O., IR 7, f. 24.

²⁶ Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 26; *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, viii. 4; W.S.R.O., SP 491; local inf.

²⁷ The tiebeam had archbraces, of which the survivor is roll-moulded, and there is evidence of two pairs of outer parallel straight braces dovetailed to the tiebeam and principal posts. The tiebeam and west arcade- or wall-plate are in reversed assembly.

²⁸ P.R.O., C 142/417, no. 32.

²⁹ E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 10 (TS. cat.).

³⁰ *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, x. 2; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 18685.

³¹ W.S.R.O., SP 173, 352; *ibid.* Add. MS. 13244, 'Sull. rect. 1856', tithe acct. June 1891.

³² *Ibid.* IR 7, f. 27.

³³ Local inf.

was extended southwards in the late 17th century, and in the earlier 19th century a large double-pile block was added to the west. A barrel-vaulted cellar north of that block may also be 19th-century.

Roger Covert in the 13th century subinfeudated a farm in *CLAYTON*³⁴ which was held in the 15th century by Alice Falconer. Her son John Falconer died without issue, and the land passed to his sister Agnes, who married successively Walter Bayne or Byne and John Sone. In the earlier 16th century it was disputed between on one side Agnes's grandson Robert Sone and, on the other, her son Richard Byne (d. c. 1530), and his son John.³⁵ Isabel, widow of Robert Sone, was confirmed in possession in 1556,³⁶ but it seems likely that the estate passed to the Bynes of Rowdell in Washington and descended with Rowdell to the Butler and Clough families. It was settled on Patty Clough in 1790,³⁷ and was offered for sale with Rowdell in 1799.³⁸ It was apparently acquired by J. Hooper, who left it to Hugh Fuller before c. 1830.³⁹ Another farm in Clayton was conveyed in 1785 by Joseph Standen's mortgagees to Henry Harwood, possibly as trustee for the Standen family.⁴⁰ By 1913 one or the other farm had become part of the Sandgate estate and was then offered for sale, with 97 a. in Sullington and other land in Thakeham and Washington, the last including the farmhouse.⁴¹ In 1922 it passed with Sandgate to a Mr. Stacey.⁴²

The core of the farmhouse, which in 1983 stood north of the Washington road and was known as Old Clayton, is medieval, with a crown-post roof, and was perhaps a cross wing to a hall since destroyed. It was extended to the west in the 17th century. A north range was built in stages in the 18th or early 19th century, and a front range parallel with the medieval one was added in the 19th century.

In 1473 Richard Mill (d. 1476) held a 30-a. estate at *COBDEN*, which he settled on his wife Margaret for life. It later seems to have passed to his son William, an idiot, who was alleged to have conveyed it to Nicholas Apsley.⁴³ Apsley held it when he died in 1547, leaving as heir his son John.⁴⁴ Another larger estate at Cobden was held by Ellis Prestall, possibly as lessee of Holy Trinity hospital, Arundel, and both his and Apsley's estates were said to have been conveyed to the hospital and later passed to Henry Shelley (d. 1623).⁴⁵ Henry settled the combined estate on his daughter Mary,⁴⁶ whose husband

Thomas Warneford sold it before 1652 to Edward Goring, perhaps the same as the tenant in 1621⁴⁷ and possibly predecessor of the Henry Goring of Cobden recorded in 1646⁴⁸ and 1659,⁴⁹ who had died by 1669.⁵⁰ Another Edward Goring died in possession in 1683, having left the estate to his wife for life and ordered the sale of the reversion. After Chancery proceedings his creditors forced a sale.⁵¹

By 1702 what was called Cobden manor had passed to William Scrase, who settled it on his daughter Elizabeth's marriage to Nathaniel Tredcroft. Tredcroft obtained a decree in 1718 allowing its sale, probably to Thomas Hall.⁵² It seems to have passed by 1736 to Elizabeth Knight of Chawton (Hants); she seems to have left it to Thomas May (later Knight), who in 1757 settled it on his son Thomas Knight, wrongly treated as owner in 1779.⁵³ He sold it in 1767 to William Frankland of Muntham in Findon. It descended with Muntham to F. W. Frankland, who sold it to Mary Goring in 1835.⁵⁴ She sold it the next year to a Mr. Gibson,⁵⁵ presumably G. J. Gibson, whose grandson G. C. Carew-Gibson was owner in 1878.⁵⁶ Gibson advertised it for sale with 714 a. in 1887.⁵⁷ It belonged to Gen. Godman of Highden in Washington in 1910.⁵⁸

During the Second World War the farm was taken over by the army for bombing practice, which seriously damaged the farmhouse and nearby cottages.⁵⁹ They were uninhabited in 1983.⁶⁰

Members of the Wantley family were mentioned in Sullington from c. 1275, and there were apparently two branches, perhaps with two houses, in 1327.⁶¹ In 1327 Philip of Wantley settled on John of Wantley a house and yardland in Sullington for life, with successive reversions to John son of Emma Marreys, John of Wantley's daughter Maud, and Philip himself.⁶² Another John Wantley in 1412 had lands worth £3 in Sullington.⁶³ That may have been the estate called *WEST WANTLEY* which was conveyed in the earlier 15th century by Roger Wantley (or Joydewyne) to John Bartlett. John's trustees in 1448 settled it on his son Thomas.⁶⁴ In 1550 it was settled on Thomas Bartlett of Billingshurst, with remainder to his second son William.⁶⁵ Thomas still held it in 1556.⁶⁶ It may have been the farm of Wantleys allegedly granted to Robert Michell in 1560.⁶⁷ The so-called manor of West Wantley was settled in 1633 on Archbishop Abbot, who died in that year, and in 1641 Richard and Anne Abbot sold

³⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 246, rot. 2d.

³⁵ P.R.O., C 1568, no. 36; *ibid.* REQ 2/4/101.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 246, rot. 2d.

³⁷ *Clough and Butler Archives*, p. 27; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 252-3.

³⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 313.

³⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 133.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 8791-2 (TS. cat.).

⁴¹ *Ibid.* SP 610, pp. 15, 17.

⁴² *Ibid.* Add. MS. 13243, f. 85.

⁴³ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, ii, pp. 297-8; P.R.O., C 3/4/73, m. 2; C 140/72, no. 1.

⁴⁴ P.R.O., C 142/85, no. 32.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* REQ 2/17/65, rott. 17-18; C 3/4/73, m. 2; above, p. 21.

⁴⁶ P.R.O., C 142/438, no. 121.

⁴⁷ *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 196, 210, 282, 285; *Clough and Butler Archives*, p. 21; *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 197; P.R.O., C 78/1368, no. 7.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Cttee. for Compounding*, ii. 1070.

⁴⁹ *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, ed. J. Brent, 47.

⁵⁰ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 382.

⁵¹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 127; P.R.O., C 78/1800, no. 3.

⁵² P.R.O., C 78/1368, no. 7.

⁵³ *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 128-9.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 225-6; W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 3407, 5127; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 26.

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5542 (9, 10, 16, 17 pt. 1).

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 13244, 'Sull. rect. 1856', 'Sull. land tax', Dec. 1878 and tithe acct. 1885.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* SP 173.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* IR 7, f. 24.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* MP 155, ff. 49-50.

⁶⁰ Local inf.

⁶¹ *S.A.C.* xl. 99; *S.R.S.* x. 55, 158.

⁶² *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 66.

⁶³ *Feud. Aids*, vi. 524.

⁶⁴ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 195.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* p. 36.

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 246, rot. 2d.

⁶⁷ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 229.

it to Gregory Haines.⁶⁸ It was settled on Richard Haines, a publicist and inventor, on his marriage in 1654. He rebuilt the house in 1656 and died in 1685, leaving as heir his son Gregory. The farm was sold to Edward Shelley in 1692.⁶⁹ Shelley died in 1748, leaving West Wantley to his nephew Timothy. It then descended with Champions in Thakeham, passing to George King in 1850.⁷⁰ The Kings sold it in 1921 to Bede H. Pickard, still owner in 1983.⁷¹

As rebuilt by Richard Haines the house had a tall main block, of stone with brick and moulded brick dressings, symmetrically planned around a large stack with one room on either side and a two-storeyed porch. At the back was a low timber-framed service wing behind the east end. In the 18th century a second stone wing was added behind the west end. Further service rooms were added in the 19th century.

Another farm at Wantley descended with Michelgrove in Clapham from John Michelgrove (d. 1459) to William Shelley,⁷² owner of *EAST WANTLEY* in 1556.⁷³ It may have been the manor of Wantley settled on James Graves in 1602.⁷⁴ The farm was settled in 1652 on the marriage of Richard Bridger.⁷⁵ He died in possession in 1699, and was succeeded by his son, also Richard, on whose death in or before 1730 East Wantley passed to his son John Bridger.⁷⁶ He and his son John sold it in 1760 to John Mordaunt,⁷⁷ who in 1764 resold it to Joseph Standen.⁷⁸ He by will proved 1780 left it to his widow Mary, and she by will proved 1784 left it in trust for sale;⁷⁹ Thomas Bennett of Farnham (Surr.) bought it that year.⁸⁰ Mary's son John Standen (d. 1819) remained as tenant, and seems to have recovered the property, since in 1822 it was settled in trust for Jane Downer, who later married John's son John Standen.⁸¹ She was owner in 1842⁸² and died in 1846, leaving East Wantley in trust for sale. It was sold with 165 a. in 1853 to George King, and belonged in 1910 to R. M. King, whose family advertised it for sale with 115 a. in 1921.⁸³ In 1932 the house had been recently acquired by Dr. A. M. Mercer.⁸⁴ From c. 1971 the owner was Mrs. Dragonetti, who still had the house and 20 a. in 1983.⁸⁵

East Wantley is an L-shaped house. The north wing is timber-framed, of c. 1600, and probably

stands on the site of a medieval house whose rafters were extensively re-used in its roof. The taller west range dates from the mid or later 17th century. The house was later extended with outshuts to north and east, and cased in stone probably in the 18th century.

In 1796 and 1797 Sir George Warren of Poynton (Ches.) bought small pieces of land at *SANDGATE*, on which he built a *cottage orné*.⁸⁶ It descended to his daughter Elizabeth Harriet, Viscountess Bulkeley, and was settled on her and Lord Bulkeley in 1801.⁸⁷ In 1803 they sold it to Henry Shelley⁸⁸ (d. 1811). He left it in trust to Caroline Georgina, wife of Evelyn Anderson,⁸⁹ although it was not settled on her until 1822. The estate then included over 50 a.⁹⁰ She sold it with 110 a. to T. F. Hill in 1823;⁹¹ he resold it to Samuel Bosanquet and his fiancée Sophia Broadwood in 1824,⁹² and they sold it to G. J. Gibson in 1825.⁹³ It then descended to his grandson G. C. Carew-Gibson,⁹⁴ who sold it in 1888 to W. V. Felton.⁹⁵ He advertised it for sale, with 184 a. in Sullington and a further 351 a. in adjoining parishes, in 1913,⁹⁶ but was apparently still owner of the park at his death in 1916. In 1922 the estate was bought by a Mr. Stacey, the house by Miss A. Gaunt-Woelf, still owner in 1939. After the Second World War it passed to Hall & Co., excavators.⁹⁷

The *cottage orné* was enlarged by Henry Shelley and again by G. J. Gibson before c. 1830, when as Sandgate Lodge it was a two-storeyed double-pile house with a third, parallel, range at the rear.⁹⁸ It was greatly extended in 1869 by G. C. Carew-Gibson in an Elizabethan style to the designs of W. M. Teulon.⁹⁹ By 1913 a conservatory had been added. The house then stood in a park of 78 a. with two ornamental lakes, and there were 250 a. of surrounding woodland.¹ It was used as a rest home from 1923, requisitioned in the Second World War, and demolished in the later 1940s.²

William Covert held an estate at *BROAD-BRIDGE* of Bramber rape in 1242.³ The overlordship descended with the rape until 1580,⁴ and the terre tenancy with Sullington manor until Margaret Covert's death in 1366⁵ or later. In 1350 the reversion after Baldwin le Moigne's death had been settled on Roger Covert⁶ and in 1431 John Covert, perhaps Roger's great-grandson, made a settlement.⁷

⁶⁸ S.R.S. xx. 463; *Handbk. of British Chronol.* ed. Powicke and Fryde.

⁶⁹ C. R. Haines, *Mem. of Ric. Haines*, 21–2, 35, 59–66, 86–8, 91–2; W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. MD 60 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MSS. MD 466, 469.

⁷¹ Sale cat. in possession of Mr. G. H. Elliott, Roundabouts; local inf.

⁷² S.R.S. xiv, p. 201; xxxiii, p. 2; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 13.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 246, rot. 2d.

⁷⁴ S.R.S. xix. 209–10.

⁷⁵ Horsham Mus. MS. 1858.

⁷⁶ E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 119 (TS. cat.); for death of Ric. Bridger the elder, below, Warminghurst, manor and other estates.

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MSS. MD 178–9 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁸ Ibid. MD 180–1 (TS. cat.); E.S.R.O., SAS/HA 623–4 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 2872, 19200 (TS. cat.); E.S.R.O., SAS/HA 635–6 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁰ E.S.R.O., SAS/HA 639–41.

⁸¹ S.C.M. vi. 557.

⁸² W.S.R.O., TD/W 122, nos. 228 etc.

⁸³ Ibid. IR 7, f. 26; *Mitchell's Monthly Advertiser*, 1 June 1853; sale cat. in possession of Mr. G. H. Elliott, Roundabouts.

⁸⁴ S.C.M. vi. 551.

⁸⁵ Inf. from Mrs. Dragonetti.

⁸⁶ J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1814), ii. 163; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19204–5, 19207; 19214 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19211–12.

⁸⁸ Ibid. 19217–19.

⁸⁹ E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 16 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19268–9 (TS. cat.).

⁹¹ Ibid. 19272–3.

⁹² Ibid. 19277–8.

⁹³ Ibid. 19282–3.

⁹⁴ Ibid. 19286; below, Thakeham, manors and other estates.

⁹⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19289–90 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁶ Ibid. SP 610; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913).

⁹⁷ Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 28; *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, viii. 4; xvii. 2; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13243, ff. 85, 88; ibid. MP 1332; mon. to Felton in chyd.

⁹⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 123.

⁹⁹ Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 192; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2331.

¹ W.S.R.O., SP 610.

² Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 28.

³ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 690.

⁴ S.A.C. xlviii. 134.

⁵ e.g. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, pp. 348–9; S.R.S. xxiii, p. 22; S.A.C. xlvii. 177.

⁶ S.R.S. xxiii, p. 129.

⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1429–35, 123; S.A.C. xlvii. 178–80.

Broadbridge manor then descended with Ashington until 1695,⁸ when John Morton apparently sold it to Richard Onslow of Drungewick in Wisborough Green. Richard was followed in 1719 by his son Denzil Onslow, who made a settlement of it in 1730.⁹ That Denzil (d. 1765) was succeeded by his son Middleton Onslow (d. 1801) and he by his son Gen. Denzil Onslow (d. 1838), and the general's son Denzil. The last named sold Broadbridge in 1839 to Matthew Stanford, who was followed between 1859 and 1866 by his son William Matthew Stanford.¹⁰ Stanford advertised the estate, then 512 a. including adjoining land in Warnham and Itchingfield, for sale in 1889.¹¹ No more is known of the manorial rights. Horsham urban district council bought Broadbridge farm in 1896.¹²

Broadbridge Farm is presumably the former manor house. The west end incorporates one bay of a large 15th-century cross wing on the east side of which one post from a possibly earlier hall survives. In the 16th century the north end of the wing was replaced by the western bays of a new short range alongside the hall. In the 17th century the hall was apparently demolished and the 16th-century range was extended eastward by three bays, re-using many of the medieval timbers. The south end of the cross wing was demolished in the earlier 20th century.

A small estate of 1 yardland in Sullington described as in West Easwrith hundred and Arundel rape, held by Ulward in 1066 and by Robert in 1086,¹³ has not been identified with any later manor.

In 1242 the 4 knight's fees held by Stephen Power of Robert le Savage included land in CLAYTON.¹⁴ That lordship in Clayton descended with Thakeham manor and continued to be held, like Thakeham, of Broadwater until the 15th century¹⁵ or later. The Boys moiety of Thakeham manor included land in Clayton in 1730.¹⁶

The manor of Muntham in Findon extended into Sullington.¹⁷

ECONOMIC HISTORY. In 1086 William de Braose's manor of Sullington was assessed for 4 hides, a reduction of 5 hides since 1066. The valuation had been reduced from £9 to £8. There were in 1086 three ploughteams on the demesne, and 20 *villani* and 14 *bordars* had six teams. The yardland in West Easwrith hundred had a *villanus* and half a

team.¹⁸ There had probably been little expansion in the demesne arable by 1298, when Roger Covert had 112 a. at Sullington and 50 a. at Broadbridge.¹⁹ The earl of Arundel's demesne arable at Sullington was assessed at 120 a. in the late 14th century and 140 a. c. 1404.²⁰ There is no evidence of open fields in Sullington, although in the 17th century the rector held two isolated strips in the arable fields of Sullington farm.²¹ In the Clayton area, however, there seem to have been up to ten small open fields or furlongs in 1247, including Hookmare and Holehookmare. Common fields called Hookmare, Great Hookmare, and the Clays were recorded there in 1765.²²

Only 6 a. of meadow were recorded in 1086,²³ but by 1298 there were 10 a. at Sullington and 27 a. at Broadbridge.²⁴ Sullington demesne farm included 16 a. of meadow in the late 14th century,²⁵ but 47 a. in 1582.²⁶ Common meadow at Broadmead in the centre of the parish, recorded in 1635,²⁷ remained divided into doles until 1842²⁸ or later.

Rough pasture on Sullington Warren and on the downland further south was important by the late Middle Ages. Although pasture 'on the heath' on Roger Covert's demesne at Sullington was only worth 9s. in 1298, less than a quarter of the value of the arable, by the later 14th century the 200 a. of pasture recorded were valued at more than the arable. That importance of pasture was reflected in the stock kept, including 18 oxen and 20 cows, 300 wethers, and 150 ewes.²⁹

Common waste in the parish included part of Furze and Heath commons in Thakeham manor, inclosed in 1812,³⁰ possibly Sullington Warren in the early 19th century when it was called Sullington common,³¹ and part of Broadbridge Heath, which was shared with Drungewick manor in Wisborough Green and was inclosed in 1858; the lord of Broadbridge received 8 a. in respect of his Sullington lands, and three other Sullington owners had small allotments.³²

Roger Covert made a park at Broadbridge c. 1272.³³ By 1298 he had one at Sullington also;³⁴ in the early 15th century its pasture was worth £1,³⁵ but the park had evidently been disparked by 1582.³⁶

In 1298 the free tenants of Sullington manor owed 54s. 2½d. in rents, the bond tenants £4 4s. 3d. and works worth 60s.³⁷ Probably then as later many of their holdings were outside the parish. In the early 15th century there were 64 holdings, including one

⁸ Below, Ashington, manors; *Cal. Pat.* 1548-9, 220; *S.A.C.* xlvii. 122, 129, 134, 139, 146; *S.R.S.* iii, pp. 117-18; xix. 64; xx. 400; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 228; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 205; B.L. Add. MS. 39381, p. 146.

⁹ *S.R.S.* xix. 64, 134; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 228, 261; P.R.O., CP 43/449, rot. 57.

¹⁰ *S.R.S.* li. 22, 88, 116, 119, 125; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 228; Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1855); Broadbridge man. ct. bk. in possession of Messrs. Cotching & Son, Horsham.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., SP 713.

¹² Below, Horsham, local govt. and public servs.

¹³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 428.

¹⁴ *S.A.C.* lix. 19.

¹⁵ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072; 5469A, ff. iv., 27v.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 8150 (TS. cat.).

¹⁷ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 94.

¹⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 428, 445.

¹⁹ *S.A.C.* xlvii. 174 (a version of P.R.O., C 133/83, no. 19, wrongly giving date as 1297 and with other errors).

²⁰ *S.R.S.* lxvii. 96. 134.

²¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615, 1663); P. F. Brandon, 'The Com. Lands and Wastes of Suss.' (London Univ. Ph.D. thesis, 1963), 351, assuming that the surrounding fields were common.

²² *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 29-31; Horsham Mus. MS. 257A.

²³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

²⁴ *S.A.C.* xlvii. 174.

²⁵ *S.R.S.* lxvii. 96.

²⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 493, ff. [3-4].

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635), Thakeham.

²⁸ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 7550; *ibid.* TD/W 122.

²⁹ P.R.O., C 133/83, no. 19; *S.R.S.* lxvii. 96.

³⁰ Below, Thakeham, econ. hist.

³¹ B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 92/2.

³² Below, Horsham, econ. hist. (agric.); W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 28.

³³ *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 30.

³⁴ P.R.O., C 133/83, no. 19.

³⁵ *S.R.S.* lxvii. 134.

³⁶ It is not recorded in Arundel Cast. MS. MD 493, ff. [3-4].

³⁷ P.R.O., C 133/83, no. 19.

of land let at farm. Sheriff's aid and rents varying from 1d. to 16s. 4d. were paid by 23 tenants, presumably freeholders; 11 tenants owed boonworks in autumn, and of those 7 owed poultry rents and 5 owed ploughing or reaping services. One pair of joint tenants owed both boonworks and aid. There was little apparent relation between the burden of rents and services and the size of tenement. Two holdings were of 2 virgates each, though some whose size was unspecified may have been larger; 14 were of 1 virgate, 4 of half a virgate, 10 of between 12 and 20 a., and 19 of 10 a. or less.³⁸ On Broadbridge manor the only recorded tenants in 1298 were freeholders at Brambleden in Southwick.³⁹

By the mid 16th century the customary tenures had been converted to copyholds let variously for lives or to the tenant and his heirs at will.⁴⁰ Apparently in 1582 there were 158 a. of copyhold and leasehold lands in Sullington manor. They were then outweighed in importance by the demesne farms of Sullington and Cobden; Sullington demesne had 146 a. of arable, 183 a. of pasture, and 47 a. of meadow, and Cobden had 169 a. of inclosed fields. Each farm had downland pasture for 400 sheep. The combined downland of both was 519 a. in 1604; Cobden's inclosed fields, probably then as in the early 19th century, were isolated in open downland.⁴¹

In the late 17th century those farms and Barns farm, also in the south, pursued a sheep and corn husbandry. Flocks of 100 to 400 sheep were kept and folded on the arable in preparation for substantial crops of wheat, barley, and peas, with some oats and tares. Clover and nonsuch were grown on Barns or Sullington farm c. 1734. There was also some dairying and fattening of cattle, and rabbits were kept on Sullington Warren and Cobden farm.⁴² Elsewhere in the parish in the 17th and early 18th centuries farming was on a smaller scale and mixed. Thus East Wantley farm in 1707 included 114 a. in Sullington, of which only 28 a. was arable. Cattle keeping, especially dairying, was usually the most important enterprise. Pig keeping and bacon curing were common but herds were small. Several farmers kept flocks of 30–60 sheep. A few had bees or poultry. Arable crops grown, in order of importance, were wheat, barley, oats, peas, tares, beans, buckwheat, hemp and flax, and french wheat. In the earlier 17th century a little rye was grown.⁴³ Richard Haines of Wantley in 1672 obtained a monopoly for his invention of cleansing nonsuch to make it more productive.⁴⁴ Cider had evidently been an important product in the 14th century,⁴⁵ and in the later 17th century and early 18th at least three farms grew apples or made cider.⁴⁶ In or before 1683 Richard

Haines also invented a method of distilling and fortifying cider and had apparently interested the Dutch, Danish, and Swedish governments before he entered in partnership with Henry Goring of Wappingthorn in Steyning to seek an English patent.⁴⁷ That was granted in 1684.⁴⁸

The parish continued to be dominated by large farms from the late 18th century to the 20th. In 1788 altogether 19 occupiers of 25 holdings were assessed to the poor rate; nine tenths of the assessment, presumably reflecting land held, fell on six farmers occupying respectively Sullington farm and the parsonage, Barns and Clayton farms, Cobden and Muntham, East Wantley and Northlands, Broadbridge, and West Wantley farms.⁴⁹ In 1842, of 19 estates 7 were over 100 a., the largest being those of George Wyndham (719 a.) and G. J. Gibson (673 a.). There were 41 occupiers, of whom twenty held under 1 a., six from 1 to 9 a., six from 10 to 99 a., and seven over 100 a. The largest farms were still Sullington (697 a.), Cobden (444 a.), and Barns (312 a.).⁵⁰ They remained so in 1878; by then the acquisition of Barns farm had made G. C. Carew-Gibson the largest landowner.⁵¹ In 1975 five holdings were returned: three under 30 ha., one between 50 and 100 ha., and one between 200 and 300 ha.⁵²

Heriots in kind were still exacted from tenants on Sullington manor in 1732⁵³ and from freeholders on Broadbridge manor in the early 19th century.⁵⁴ Sullington farm was let on lease before 1786, and later under an agreement, presumably from year to year, until 1837 or later.⁵⁵ At the same period, however, other landlords were granting 21-year leases.⁵⁶

Flax was grown on one farm in 1788.⁵⁷ Stock kept in the parish in 1801 reflected the predominance of sheep farming and dairying: 879 sheep and lambs, 40 cows, 58 steers, heifers, and calves, 167 pigs, and only 8 fattening oxen.⁵⁸ Crops grown in order of importance were wheat, oats, turnips or rape, barley, peas, beans, and potatoes.⁵⁹ In 1840 the same principal crops were grown, in 3-, 4-, or 5-course rotations, on the 805 a. mainly on or just below the downs that were estimated as arable; 1,107 a. were meadow or pasture, mostly of poor quality.⁶⁰ Cropping in 1875 still resembled that of 1801, except that root crops included mangel-wurzels, that the area of vetches or tares exceeded that of peas, and that a little rye, cabbages, and carrots were grown, the last two no doubt by the market gardeners mentioned from 1855 to 1905. Sheep had increased in importance; 2,928 sheep and lambs were returned in 1875 as against 44 dairy animals and 103 other cattle.⁶¹ An electric milking machine was installed on Sullington farm in 1921, and Cheddar cheese was made there.⁶²

³⁸ S.R.S. lxvii. 134–6.

³⁹ S.A.C. xlvii. 174.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 246.

⁴¹ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 493, ff. [3–4]; B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 92/2.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/190/29, 39, 42–4. For identification cf. *ibid.* Add. MSS. 2302, f. 47v.; 2303, ff. 19–22.

⁴³ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 7550; *ibid.* Ep. I/29/190, *passim*.

⁴⁴ *Cal. S.P.Dom.* 1672, 509.

⁴⁵ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 388.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/190/28, 37, 44.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5951.

⁴⁸ *Cal. S.P.Dom.* 1683–4, 198, 212; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 264; Haines, *Haines*, 36–7, 78–9; *The Times*, 3 Feb. 1983, p. 13.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., WG 4/1, p. 4.

⁵⁰ P.R.O., IR 29/35/255.

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13244, 'Sull. rect. 1856', 'Sull. land tax 1878'.

⁵² M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

⁵³ E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 120 (TS. cat.).

⁵⁴ Broadbridge man. ct. bk., in possession of Messrs. Cotching & Son, Horsham.

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., PHA 3089, ff. 48, 58, 85.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 1667; 8170–1 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. MD 489.

⁵⁷ E.S.R.O., QDH/EW 1, f. 66.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* LCG/3/EW 1, f. [49v.].

⁵⁹ P.R.O., HO 67/7, no. 152.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* IR 18/10499.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* MAF 68/433; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

⁶² Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 26; Ham, *Storrington in Living Memory*, 110.

By 1950 the proportion under grass of the land returned (which by then excluded Broadbridge) had increased from 57 to 74 per cent, and cattle, especially dairy cows, had eclipsed sheep; 5,131 fowls were returned. The main crops returned were wheat and oats.⁶³ By 1968 there was more arable than grass, more barley was grown than wheat and oats together, and dairying had increased.⁶⁴ The two largest farms in 1975 grew mainly cereals; the other three farmers were part-time.⁶⁵ West Wantley was a poultry farm from c. 1921, and still in 1983. Lower Broadbridge was a dairy farm of 110 a. in 1980.⁶⁶ In the later 19th century G. C. Carew-Gibson maintained the Sandgate Thoroughbred Stud. It closed after an epidemic among the horses forced its sale in 1887.⁶⁷

William de Braose's demesne included woodland for 30 swine in 1086.⁶⁸ The Sullington manor demesne in 1582 included Mill and Park woods, each of 43 a., which were used as pasture.⁶⁹ In 1735 there were £10 worth of coppice and hedges ready for cutting on the farm.⁷⁰ Broadbridge manor was heavily wooded in 1632.⁷¹ Oak trees were sold from Sullington wood in 1768,⁷² and in 1785 £225 worth of timber stood on East Wantley farm.⁷³ In 1840 there were 118 a. of woodland in the parish. Nearly half was plantations on the Sandgate and Muntham estates; apart from the 24-a. High wood in Broadbridge, the rest was in small coppices and shaws.⁷⁴ The Sandgate estate had in 1913 some 53 a. of woods and plantations in Sullington, besides the 77-a. park planted with forest trees.⁷⁵ Arthur Lloyd apparently planted 100 a. of wood in Sullington Warren after 1895; it was dedicated in 1952.⁷⁶ Woodland survived in the area in 1982.

There is little evidence of non-agricultural occupations until the 20th century. A saltern attached to Broadbridge manor in 1298 was at Upper Beeding;⁷⁷ the saltcot of Sullington manor in the early 15th century was probably at Southwick, where the manor had tenements.⁷⁸ A wool merchant was assessed to the subsidy in Sullington in 1296, and another in 1327 and 1332.⁷⁹ In 1341 one inhabitant was a craftsman or trader.⁸⁰ The ironmaster Roger Gratwicke lived there (presumably at Broadbridge) in 1574,⁸¹ but his business was elsewhere.⁸² A Sullington bricklayer, i.e. brickmaker, was recorded c. 1573.⁸³ A tailor of Sullington died in or before 1614.⁸⁴ Richard Haines patented a spinning engine for linen and worsted thread in 1678,⁸⁵ and there was a

weaver's shop in the parish in 1736.⁸⁶ A Sullington cordwainer was recorded in 1738,⁸⁷ and a hosier in 1785.⁸⁸ Tradesmen in 1851 included two carpenters in Sullington, and a bricklayer at Clayton.⁸⁹

From the 1920s, with the break-up of the Sandgate estate, sandworking⁹⁰ became the parish's principal industry. The Three Gates sandpit started working in 1924. A sandpit at Clayton, mainly within Washington, was acquired by Hall & Co. c. 1930, later passing to RMC Engineering⁹¹ which was using part as a repair works in 1983; about a third of the pit had been filled in by then. West of it was Amey's pit, which was worked out c. 1980 and was used in 1983 as a storage depot. A larger pit, opened near the site of Sandgate House in 1947, was still working in 1983, when Hall Aggregates South Coast Ltd. and RMC Mortars Ltd. had offices in the western part. West of Water Lane was the Angel sandpit, worked from the 1930s and used until 1968 for manufacturing concrete blocks and related products and between 1968 and 1972 as a motor repair works.⁹² In 1983 it was a storage depot. South of Washington Road and east of Chantry Lane another sandpit was opened by Frank Knight in the 1920s for making sand and cement blocks. It had passed by 1956 to Marley Tile Co. Ltd., who made concrete products.⁹³ Marley Trident Ltd. were the occupiers in 1983.

There was a mill on Sullington manor in 1086.⁹⁴ In 1298 two watermills and a windmill were recorded, valued at 40s. together,⁹⁵ but by c. 1404 only one watermill survived, then let to a tenant for 22s.⁹⁶ It was presumably the mill of which Richard Mill had a lease at his death in 1476, and which he settled in trust to pay his debts.⁹⁷ It was probably Chantry mill, on the western boundary, and appears to have descended with Mill's Cobden estate to John Apsley of Pulborough, who sold 'Chantry lands' to John Wase in 1556; Nicholas Wase sold it to Henry Shelley, and the site was mentioned as an old mill garden in 1582.⁹⁸ The name Chantry mill has been applied to two mills, one on the present site of Chantry Mill house, the other on the site of Waterfall Cottage upstream and to the south. At least one was working in the earlier 18th century⁹⁹ and in 1774.¹ About 1780 there were two watermills: Chantry mill on the site of the later Waterfall Cottage, and Park mill on the downstream site.² Chantry mill passed with Sullington farm from Sir John Shelley to

⁶³ P.R.O., MAF 68/4327. The coverage of the returns is very incomplete.

⁶⁴ Ibid. MAF 68/5104.

⁶⁵ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975. ⁶⁶ Local inf.

⁶⁷ Ham, *Storrington in Living Memory*, 99, 101.

⁶⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

⁶⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 493, ff. [3-4].

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/190/44.

⁷¹ E.S.R.O., SAS/FB 59.

⁷² *S.A.C.* lxxi. 19.

⁷³ E.S.R.O., SAS/HA 642-3 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., TD/W 122.

⁷⁵ Ibid. SP 610, pp. 13-14.

⁷⁶ *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, iv. 3.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, pp. 348-9.

⁷⁸ *S.R.S.* lxxvii. 135; below, local govt. There were salterns at Southwick in 1086: *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 179.

⁷⁹ *S.N.Q.* iv. 69, 162.

⁸⁰ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388.

⁸¹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1547-80, 475.

⁸² *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (3), Lower Beeding (forthcoming); cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 124-5.

⁸³ P.R.O., REQ 2/235/86, rot. 13.

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/190/3.

⁸⁵ Haines, *Haines*, 63.

⁸⁶ E.S.R.O., SAS/FB 600 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁷ *S.R.S.* xxviii. 203.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 8791-2.

⁸⁹ P.R.O., HO 107/1650, ff. 180-3, 187-8.

⁹⁰ Para. based mainly on *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, xvii, maps; Ham, *Storrington in Living Memory*, 102; inf. from Mr. J. R. Armstrong; personal observation.

⁹¹ *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, x. 3.

⁹² *Worthing Herald*, 23 Nov. 1973.

⁹³ *7th Rep. Nat. Parks Com.* H.C. 8, pp. 48-9 (1956-7), xvii; *9th Rep.* H.C. 27, p. 57 (1958-9), xviii.

⁹⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

⁹⁵ *S.A.C.* xlvi. 174.

⁹⁶ *S.R.S.* lxxvii. 135.

⁹⁷ Ibid. xiv, p. 161; P.R.O., C 140/72, no. 1.

⁹⁸ Above, manors and other estates (Cobden); Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 34; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 493, ff. [3-4].

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 8156, 19170, 19173.

¹ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 231.

² Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

George Wyndham, Lord Egremont, and may have been used before 1825 as a fulling mill.³ By 1806 Park mill was apparently disused, although it was mentioned c. 1830.⁴ Between 1806 and 1842 Chantry mill was transferred to the Park mill site and the old Chantry mill closed.⁵ The mill on the northern site seems to have remained in continuous use as a corn mill until c. 1918. After two or three years' disuse, it served briefly to supply electricity.⁶

Waterfall Cottage is a building of c. 1700. Traces of the mill race, on the east side, survived in 1983. Chantry Mill house includes a two-bayed range of c. 1600 with a smoke bay into which a chimney was later inserted. It was extended northwards probably in the late 17th century, and a parallel west range was added in the 18th or early 19th. The mill itself stands to the south-east and is partly stone and partly timber-framed, dating probably from c. 1700. The machinery was removed in the early 1970s to the Open Air Museum at Singleton.⁷ The mill pond, dam, and drained mill race survived in 1983.

A watermill stood at Broadbridge in 1298;⁸ it was not mentioned again until 1695, when the Caffyn family occupied it.⁹ The machinery was removed c. 1950 and the mill was demolished c. 1969.¹⁰ The mill pond remained in 1979.

The windmill mentioned in 1298 had evidently disappeared by the late 14th century.¹¹ A post and trestle windmill was built on Sullington Warren in the late 18th century and let generally with Chantry mill until it ceased working in 1907. It was burnt down in 1911; the iron windshaft remained in 1980.¹² The firm of T. Gatley, corn millers, was grinding animal feed electrically on the former army camp north of Barns Farm in the 1980s.¹³

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Sullington parish probably coincided with Sullington tithing; the part of Clayton lying in Thakeham tithing in 1538 may have been in Washington parish.¹⁴

Court books of Sullington manor survive for the years 1452-4, and extracts of court rolls for isolated years in the 17th and 18th centuries. No business other than conveyancing is known.¹⁵ In 1794 the court was held at Roundabouts.¹⁶ Its jurisdiction extended over tenements in nine other parishes.¹⁷

Court books of Broadbridge manor survive for the earlier 19th century and abstracts from 1672. The jurisdiction covered lands in Horsham, Sullington, and Warnham. Poundkeepers were appointed in the 19th century.¹⁸

There were two churchwardens and an overseer in 1641.¹⁹ Two churchwardens and two overseers were nominated in 1835.²⁰ A road board appointed by the vestry was meeting in a private house in 1870.²¹

Sullington joined Thakeham united parishes in 1788; three guardians for the parish were appointed early the next year.²² In 1835 some paupers were being paid to emigrate.²³

Sullington became part of Thakeham union in 1835,²⁴ Thakeham rural district in 1894, Chanctonbury rural district in 1933,²⁵ and Horsham district in 1974.

CHURCH. A church stood at Sullington by the 11th century.²⁶ The benefice was a rectory in 1246.²⁷ By 1402 a vicarage, with the rector as patron, had been instituted.²⁸ Vacant from c. 1415, it was merged with the rectory in 1441.²⁹ The vicarage was again mentioned in 1484, probably in error.³⁰ The combined benefice remained a rectory. It was held in plurality with Storrington from 1953, and was vacant from 1970.³¹ In 1977 it was merged with Thakeham with Warminghurst as the united benefice of Sullington and Thakeham with Warminghurst, part of the Chanctonbury group of parishes.³²

John Covert was patron of the rectory in 1330,³³ and the advowson descended with Sullington manor until 1626. Turns were often alienated, the advowson was briefly settled on Thomas Shelley in 1605, and in 1624 the Crown presented after the death of Henry Shelley.³⁴ In 1626 Thomas and Mary Warneford and Thomas Shelley sold the advowson to John May and Peter Cox,³⁵ who presented in 1627.³⁶ Cox was licensed in 1638 to sell to Thomas Hussey, but Robert Lambert of Alverstoke (Hants) presented in 1639 or 1640, George Chandler in 1670, and John Welbank in 1671. Welbank sold the advowson in 1673 to Edward Buckley,³⁷ who presented William Bodgeant in 1677.³⁸ Bodgeant later acquired the advowson and in 1698 he and his wife Anne

³ W.S.R.O., PHA 3089, f. 102; Caldecott drawings (inf. from Mr. J. R. Armstrong).

⁴ B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 92/2; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 122.

⁵ P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/255, nos. 35, 38-9, 129.

⁶ Above, introduction; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13243, f. 29; *ibid.* PHA 1671; PHA 3089, ff. 50, 135; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

⁷ Inf. from the owner (1983).

⁸ S.A.C. xlvi. 174.

⁹ D.N.B. s.v. Caffyn; P.R.O., CP 43/449, rot. 57.

¹⁰ Inf. from Mr. M. Dyas, Broadbridge Fm. (1979).

¹¹ S.A.C. xlvi. 174; S.R.S. lxvii. 96, 135.

¹² W.S.R.O., PHA 3089, ff. 50, 102, 135; M. Brunnarius, *Windmills of Suss.* 107; A. C. Smith, *Windmills in Suss.* (Stevenage, 1980), 21, 42.

¹³ Local inf.; Ham, *Storrington in Living Memory*, 46.

¹⁴ S.R.S. x. 158; lvi. 67-8; P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 11; E 179/258/14, ff. 5-6; Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rott. rd.-2.

¹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 530, ff. 40v., [78], 87v.; E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 115, 125.

¹⁶ E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 137 (TS. cat.)

¹⁷ *Ibid.* SAS/DN 115, 122, 124, 127, 143-4; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 246, rot. 2d.

¹⁸ Ct. bks. and index in possession of Messrs. Cotching & Son, Horsham.

¹⁹ S.R.S. v. 172-3.

²⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 190/31/1, f. 41.

²¹ *Ibid.* f. 85.

²² *Ibid.* WG 4/1, pp. 2-3.

²³ W.S.R.O., Par. 190/31/1, f. 43 and v.

²⁴ 1st Rep. Poor Law Com. H.C. 500, p. 233 (1835), xxxv.

²⁵ Youngs, *Local Admin. Units*, i. 523.

²⁶ Below.

²⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 30.

²⁸ S.R.S. xi. 266-7, 270-1, 276-7, 284-5.

²⁹ *Ibid.* iv. 213; Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 192.

³⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39347, f. 234.

³¹ Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.*; *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1974-5).

³² *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 1977; Ham, *Storrington in Living Memory*, 2.

³³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 456.

³⁴ S.R.S. xi. 266-7, 310-11, 324; B.L. Add. MSS. 39347, ff. 238-41, 257; 39381, ff. 63, 90.

³⁵ S.R.S. xx. 425.

³⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39347, f. 241.

³⁷ *Ibid.* ff. 241-2, 257.

³⁸ *Ibid.* f. 242v.

conveyed it to John Spencer.³⁹ It passed c. 1700 to Michael Sorocold (d. by 1705), whose trustees sold it in 1710 under an Act of 1705 to John Hassell and John Burrell.⁴⁰ By 1720 it had passed to John Hawes, Richard Russell, and John and Catherine Bullis, who then mortgaged it.⁴¹ John Bullis was described as patron in 1724,⁴² but Hawes presented in 1725 and Catherine Bullis in 1737.⁴³ She and others sold the advowson in 1753 to Edward Tredcroft of Horsham,⁴⁴ who presented in 1766. He left the advowson by will proved 1768 to his son Edward William on condition that he took the living when vacant; on E. W. Tredcroft's failure to do so, the advowson was exercised under the will in 1788 and 1794 by his brother Nathaniel.⁴⁵ E. W. Tredcroft by will proved 1822 left the advowson to his natural son George Palmer, who presented himself in 1824,⁴⁶ was confirmed in his title to the advowson by Nathaniel Tredcroft's heir in 1850,⁴⁷ and died early in 1859 having left the advowson to his widow Charlotte.⁴⁸ She conveyed it to her son Henry Palmer, already rector, in 1894.⁴⁹ He died in 1931 leaving it to his daughter Lady Caldecott, who conveyed it to the Diocesan Board of Patronage before 1938.⁵⁰ The advowson of the united benefice was to be exercised from 1977 alternately by the board and the bishop of Chichester.⁵¹

The rectory in 1291 was valued at £10.⁵² The income in 1340 included, besides great tithes and tithes of lambs and fleeces, £3 5s. 6d. from other tithes, £1 3s. 4d. from 30 a. of glebe, and 12s. from offerings and mortuaries.⁵³ The rector did not enjoy all the tithes. In 1073 William de Braose had given tithes of Clayton to St. Nicholas's college, Bramber, and they were confirmed to Sele priory, the college's successor, in 1150⁵⁴ and 1235.⁵⁵ After a dispute between Sele and the rector, the tithes of fields round Clayton were divided between them in 1246.⁵⁶ The Clayton tithes were confirmed to Sele in 1438.⁵⁷ Sele may also have had tithe rights in Cobden, since in 1542 Magdalen College, Oxford, its successor, leased to Edward Shelley of Findon the best lamb of the tithes of Cobden.⁵⁸ In 1251 the rector lost the tithes of Broadbridge manor to Rusper priory, which claimed that the lands were in Horsham.⁵⁹ Moreover

the rector of Thakeham had a right to part of the tithes on Barns farm,⁶⁰ which he reasserted in 1871.⁶¹

The rector's income in 1535 was £12 17s. 3½d., net of procurations, indemnities, and a pension of 9s. paid to Rusper priory.⁶² The pension may have been connected with a redemption of the Broadbridge tithes, since the rector received a modus from Broadbridge in the 19th century, still paid in 1969.⁶³ The glebe in 1615 and 1663 included 29 a. in closes and 2 a. uninclosed in the demesne fields; in 1635 and 1663 the rector received moduses of 2s. from a farm in Broadbridge, 6s. from two warrens, 6 fleeces from Muntham farm in Findon, and tithes from two mills.⁶⁴ In 1795 tithes of 6 a. in Cobden titheable to Findon were exchanged with those of 2½ a. in Muntham farm titheable to Sullington; the rector of Sullington was to pay a modus of 10s. 6d. to the vicar of Findon, a sum lost when Findon's tithes were commuted in 1838.⁶⁵ The Sullington tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £443 in 1840. The glebe was 30 a. then⁶⁶ and 28 a. in 1887,⁶⁷ and the rector's net income £296 c. 1830,⁶⁸ rising to £380 in 1883.⁶⁹

There was a rectory house in 1615; it was demolished between 1635 and 1640 but a new one was being built in the latter year.⁷⁰ It was again ruinous by 1724,⁷¹ and was extended in 1802–3.⁷² It was rebuilt in 1845 with a loan from Queen Anne's Bounty.⁷³ In 1875 the rectory house stood east of Sullington Lane and north-east of the church.⁷⁴ It was sold in 1938; later owners included A. J. Cronin and Lady Cynthia Asquith. A house on Washington Road was bought as a new rectory.⁷⁵

There was a chantry in the church, with an income of £4, by 1366.⁷⁶ It was presumably the same as the chantry of St. Mary mentioned from 1399,⁷⁷ of which the lords of Sullington manor were patrons⁷⁸ and which was worth £4 in 1535.⁷⁹ In 1548 the income was derived from a £4 rent charge on Arundel castle, a garden in Sullington worth 2s. 4d. a year, and 2s. 8d. rent from Cobden. The revenues were then being used to support a boy at grammar school.⁸⁰ The Crown sold the chantry house and garden in 1602⁸¹ but still held the Cobden rent in

³⁹ *S.R.S.* xx, 425.

⁴⁰ 4 Anne c. 61 (Private); *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MSS. 14976–8 (TS. cat.).

⁴¹ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MSS. 14979–81, 14984.

⁴² *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, pp. 18–19.

⁴³ *P.R.O.*, Inst. Bks.

⁴⁴ *S.R.S.* xx, 425; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MSS. 14985–6 (TS. cat.).

⁴⁵ *B.L.* Add. MS. 39347, ff. 243 and v., 271.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* ff. 272–3.

⁴⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 14991.

⁴⁸ *B.L.* Add. MS. 39461, f. 299; below, p. 29.

⁴⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 14993.

⁵⁰ *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1930), 118–19; (1938), 128–9; *Alum. Cantab. 1752–1900*, v. 14; Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 13.

⁵¹ *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 1977.

⁵² *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁵³ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 225.

⁵⁵ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 225; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 10.

⁵⁶ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 29–30.

⁵⁷ *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, D 549.

⁵⁸ *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Findon a (TS. cat.).

⁵⁹ *S.R.S.* xlvi, p. 376.

⁶⁰ Below, Thakeham, church.

⁶¹ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 18685.

⁶² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 320.

⁶³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 124; Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 13.

⁶⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/25/3 (1615, 1635, 1663).

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* Par. 84/1/15, ff. 154v–155.

⁶⁶ *P.R.O.*, IR 29/35/255.

⁶⁷ *Glebe Lands Return*, H.C. 307, p. 31 (1887), lxiv.

⁶⁸ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 284–5.

⁶⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1640); Ep. I/25/3 (1615, 1635).

⁷¹ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1729); Ep. I/26/3, pp. 18–19.

⁷² Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 19.

⁷³ *Ibid.* 20; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22A/2 (1865).

⁷⁴ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LI (1879 edn.).

⁷⁵ Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 20.

⁷⁶ *Reg. Langham* (Cant. & York Soc.), 12.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1396–9, 521.

⁷⁸ *B.L.* Add. MS. 39347, f. 246; above, manors and other estates.

⁷⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 318.

⁸⁰ *S.R.S.* xxxvi, 52; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/86/20, f. 25.

⁸¹ *P.R.O.*, C 66/1583, m. 9.

1629.⁸² John Wase left a cow to maintain a sacrament lamp in 1533,⁸³ perhaps the lamp and cow recorded in 1548.⁸⁴

No rector before 1514, and only two before 1600, are known to have been graduates.⁸⁵ Assistant curates are recorded from 1533; there was often a curate between the late 16th century and the late 18th, except between 1669 and 1761.⁸⁶ The rector in 1579, though also incumbent of Hurstpierpoint and employing a curate, lived at Sullington and preached regularly.⁸⁷ Hugh Robinson, rector 1627–39, was a canon of Lincoln, archdeacon of Gloucester, and rector of Dursley (Glos.) and presumably an absentee,⁸⁸ but in 1640 the rector apparently resided and celebrated communion five times a year.⁸⁹ In 1724 communion was held thrice yearly, with c. 16 communicants. Services were supplied by one of the patrons, John Bullis; the rector, instituted in 1677, was perhaps incapacitated.⁹⁰

In the 19th century the rectory became almost hereditary: George Palmer (1824–59) was the son of E. W. Tredcroft, briefly rector in 1794, and was himself followed after a short interval by his son Henry Palmer (1859–1928), also rector of Parham and from 1909 a prebendary of Chichester.⁹¹ George celebrated communion four times a year in 1838, as in 1844, when he claimed a great increase in communicants.⁹² On Census Sunday 1851 morning service was attended by 40; services were held alternately in morning and afternoon.⁹³ By 1865 Henry held six-weekly communions for generally 15 communicants; the average adult congregation was 30 in the morning and 50 in the afternoon. In 1873 he was holding services at Cobden and in the schoolroom at Sullington. Communion was monthly by 1884, and the parishioners were then said to be 'fairly hearty'; in 1903 only 6 or 7 per cent neglected public worship.⁹⁴ There was an assistant curate in 1926.⁹⁵

The church of *ST. MARY*, so called by 1831⁹⁶ but possibly dedicated to St. Bartholomew in the 14th century,⁹⁷ consists of chancel, nave with north aisle, north vestry, and west tower. The long and short quoins of the tower and of the east wall of the nave indicate that those parts were built in the later 10th or earlier 11th century. In the later 11th century the chancel was added or rebuilt. In the 12th century the tower was remodelled. The upper stage was

added, the tower arch widened, and the much renewed west doorway was inserted. A window in the north wall of the chancel also dates from that time. In the 13th century the chancel arch and tower arch were rebuilt, the latter on its earlier responds, lancet windows were inserted in the north and south chancel walls, and the north aisle was added, although the west respond of the arcade is probably earlier. The north doorway of the aisle is re-used 12th-century work. The chapel of St. Mary mentioned in 1367⁹⁸ was in the aisle by 1534⁹⁹ and the aisle east window is of the earlier 16th century. The chancel east window was enlarged in the earlier 14th century. In the later Middle Ages the nave walls were raised and the nave and aisle roofs replaced. A three-light window was inserted into the south wall of the nave.¹ In 1602 the church was in serious decay,² but it had been repaired by 1640.³ It was perhaps at that period that the tower was heightened and given a square upper west window. The church was restored in 1873 to the designs of Lacy W. Ridge; new lancet windows were inserted in the nave and a vestry was added. The roofs of nave and aisle were repaired. It has been suggested that a low side window exposed in the chancel may indicate a former hermitage.⁴

Margaret Covert in 1367 left money for gilding the silver cross in the church.⁵ The octagonal font with quatrefoil panels is 15th-century.⁶ The church was reseated shortly before 1851,⁷ and again in 1879.⁸ In 1876 or 1877 an organ and wooden reredos were given.⁹ A stone effigy of a cross-legged mailed knight on a table tomb under the tower is believed to represent Sir William Covert (d. before 1274).¹⁰ A medieval stone coffin found in the north aisle in 1873 was then moved to the tower.¹¹

A bell for Sullington was cast by John Tonne in 1522.¹² There were 3 bells in 1724.¹³ The church had plate worth 6s. 8d. in 1548.¹⁴ A communion cup and paten date from 1672.¹⁵ The registers date from 1555, with short gaps in the 16th and 17th centuries.¹⁶

NONCONFORMITY. A Roman Catholic was recorded in the parish in 1767.¹⁷

A Baptist was mentioned in 1662.¹⁸ Richard Haines of West Wantley (d. 1685) had become a

⁸² Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 3.1, f. 13v.

⁸³ S.R.S. xlv. 194.

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/86/20, f. 22.

⁸⁵ Emden, *Biog. Reg. Univ. Cantab. to 1500*, 71; *Alum. Cantab. to 1751*, iv. 309.

⁸⁶ S.R.S. xlv. 196; B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 138–141v.

⁸⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39347, f. 240; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 46v.

⁸⁸ *Alum. Oxon. 1500–1714*, iii. 1267.

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, pp. 18–19; B.L. Add. MS. 39347, f. 242v.

⁹¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39347, ff. 243–4; *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1930), 118–19; *Alum. Cantab. 1752–1900*, v. 13–14; above.

⁹² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/2 (1838); Ep. I/22A/2 (1844).

⁹³ P.R.O., HO 129/89/2/3.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); Ep. I/22A/2 (1865, 1903); Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 17.

⁹⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13243, f. 91.

⁹⁶ Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1831), iv. 228.

⁹⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 456.

⁹⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 120.

⁹⁹ S.R.S. xlv. 194.

¹ For the window, *Suss. Views* (S.R.S.), 157.

² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/1, f. 4.

³ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁴ *Suss. Express*, 18 Nov. 1873; Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 17; Council for Care of Chs. Libr., Canon Clarke MS. xxvi. 104; W.S.R.O., Par. 190/7/1; B.L. Add. MS. 36331, pp. 59–60.

⁵ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 122.

⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 356.

⁷ P.R.O., HO 129/89/2/3.

⁸ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1880), 123.

⁹ *Ibid.* (1878), 87.

¹⁰ H. R. Mosse, *Mon. Effigies of Suss.* 145; above, manors and other estates.

¹¹ Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 17.

¹² *Ibid.* 5; S.A.C. lviii. 50; Elphick, *Bells*, 66, 392.

¹³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, pp. 18–19.

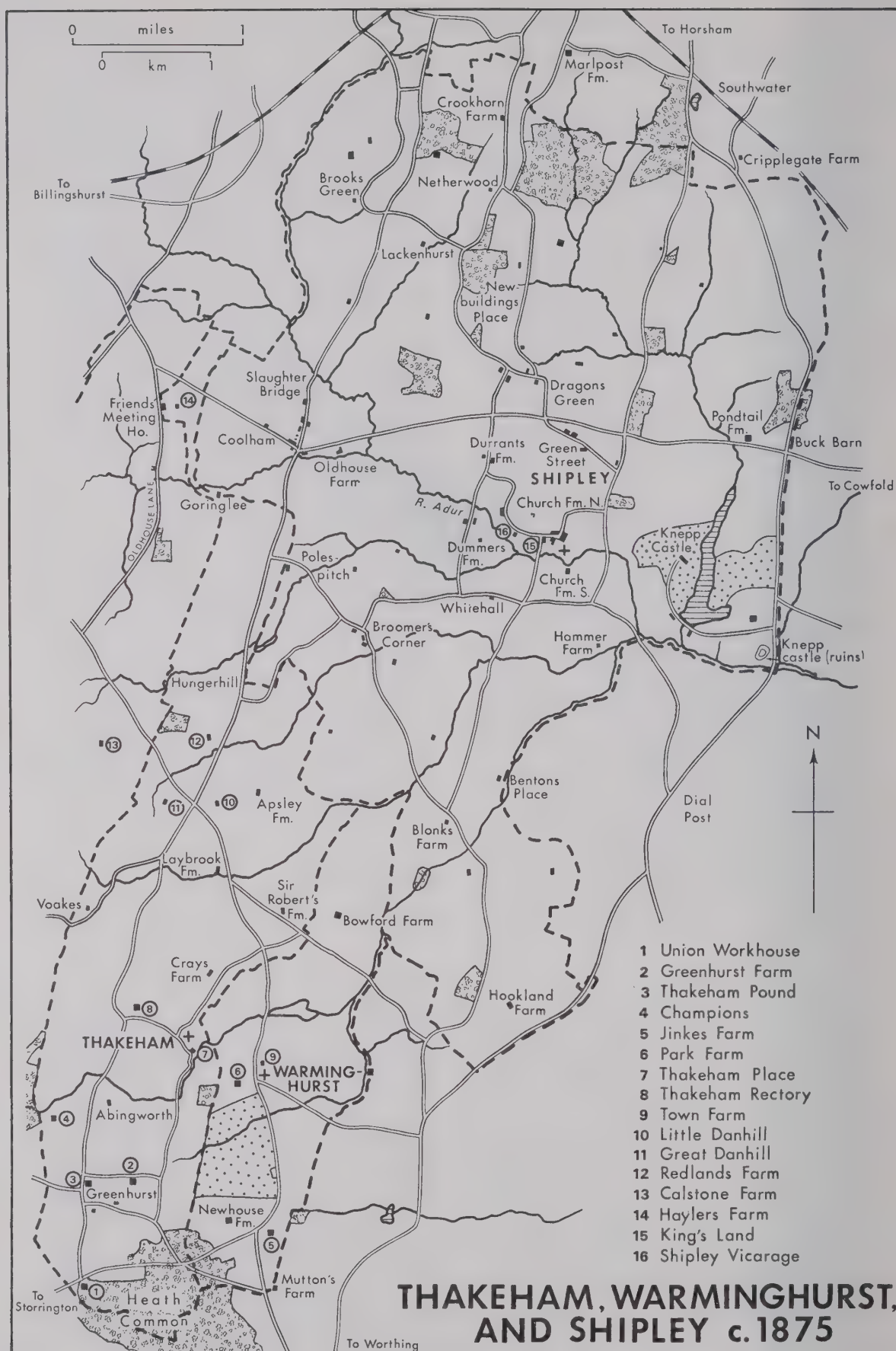
¹⁴ S.R.S. xxxvi. 118–19.

¹⁵ S.A.C. liv. 206.

¹⁶ S.N.Q. x. 152; W.S.R.O., Par. 190/1/1/1–3; Par. 190/1/2/1; Par. 190/1/3/1.

¹⁷ H.L.R.O., papist return.

¹⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662).



Baptist by 1657 and was later a member of the Horsham congregation, but was excommunicated from 1672 to 1680.¹⁹ There was no dissenting chapel in 1865.²⁰

In 1962 a Methodist congregation which had begun meeting in Storrington in 1960 transferred its services to Sullington parish hall. The same year a site for a permanent church was acquired in Thakeham Road. Trinity Methodist Church, a brick hall church, was built there in 1966–7 to seat 140 worshippers. The membership, which numbered 44 in 1966, had increased by 1983 to 121, of whom c. 100 attended morning service on Sundays.²¹

EDUCATION. A schoolmaster in Sullington was licensed in 1605.²² Subscribers on behalf of Sullington and five other parishes were combining to provide a school on the Bell system there in 1818, attended by c. 45 boys and girls.²³ By 1833, however, one day

school had only 5 boys and 7 girls; it was maintained by the parents.²⁴ It had lapsed by 1844.²⁵ There was apparently another school in 1862.²⁶ A Church of England mixed day school with an uncertificated teacher was opened in 1866 in an earlier building in Water Lane given by G. C. Carew-Gibson. It was maintained by subscriptions and pence and attended by 35.²⁷ Attendance reached 39 in 1871, but thereafter declined to 33 in 1894 and 25 between 1899 and 1906; it was 30 in 1914.²⁸ The school closed in 1918.²⁹

CHARITY FOR THE POOR. John Butler left a house and buildings which were settled in trust for the parishioners in 1770.³⁰ They were presumably the cottages appropriated to, and occupied by, poor of Sullington parish, the trustees of which were allotted $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on Heath common at the inclosure of Thakeham manor in 1812.³¹ No more is known of the charity.

THAKEHAM

THAKEHAM lies 10 miles (16 km.) north-west of Worthing and 9 miles south-west of Horsham. The ancient parish covered 3,000 a. including four detached parts totalling 163 a.³² Calstone, a 59-a. detached area in West Chiltington, was transferred to that parish in 1882.³³ The remaining islands, 26 a. near Spear Hill between Shipley and Ashington, 8 a. nearby between Ashington and Warminghurst, and the 69 a. round Mutton's Farm between Ashington, Warminghurst, and Washington, were transferred to Ashington parish in 1933.³⁴ The main part of the parish was elongated in shape, 6 miles from north to south by less than 2 miles from east to west. Its northern extremity consisted of a peninsula between Shipley and West Chiltington, joined to the rest by a strip in places barely 22 yd. (20 metres) wide. The boundaries, unknown in 1584,³⁵ mainly followed field hedges, but parts were undefined particularly in the north-west and near Apsley Farm in the east.

The northern half of the parish overlies Weald

clay and is mostly below 100 ft. (31 metres), falling to 56 ft. (17 metres) on the boundary east of Five Mile Ash. The Hythe and Sandgate Beds, part of the Lower Greensand series, outcrop across the centre of the parish to form a wedge of higher ground with its tip in Warminghurst; it reaches 240 ft. (73 metres) north of Thakeham church. An anticlinal strip of Weald clay at Greenhurst separates the wedge from further Lower Greensand outcrops in the south, which rise to 300 ft. (92 metres) on the Folkestone Beds at Heath common on the southern boundary.³⁶

The line of a Roman road crosses the south-west corner of the parish.³⁷ Other roads may have originated as drove roads, including that from Sullington Farm to Coolham and Broadbridge Heath near Horsham.³⁸ The southern part of that road from Heath common to Thakeham Place followed Strawberry Lane and may be the road from Sullington to Thakeham mentioned in 1229.³⁹ The northern part follows Cray's Lane, which leaves the parish at

¹⁹ Haines, *Haines*, 23, 26–7, 29–30, 42, 48. For Baptist cong. at Broadbridge Heath, below, Horsham, protestant nonconf.

²⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865).

²¹ *Story of Trinity Methodist Ch. Storrington* (copy in possession of the minister); inf. from the minister (1983).

²² *S.N.Q.* xiv. 271.

²³ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 970.

²⁴ *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 982.

²⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1844).

²⁶ Hayward, *Yesterday in Sull.* 16.

²⁷ P.R.O., ED 7/124; W.S.R.O., SP 610, p. 14; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 1967.

²⁸ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 398–9 (1871), lv; *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 604, H.C. (1894), lxxv; 1899 [Cd. 315], p. 826, H.C. (1900), lxxv (2); *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 641, H.C. (1906),

lxxxvi; *Return of Non-Provided Schs.* H.C. 178, p. 44 (1906), lxxxviii; *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1914 (H.M.S.O.), 525.

²⁹ *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1919, 344.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19227–8 (TS. cat.).

³¹ *Ibid.* 5163, f. 24.

³² This article was written in 1982. For the par., O.S. Maps 1", sheet 182 (1960 edn.); 6", Suss. XXIV, XXXVII (1879 and later edns.); P.R.O., IR 30/35/263.

³³ *Census*, 1891.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 1931.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1584).

³⁶ White, *Geol. of Brighton and Worthing*, 5, 17–20; *Geol. Surv. Map 1"*, drift, sheet 317 (1957 edn.); drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

³⁷ *S.A.C.* lxxvi. 27–8.

³⁸ P. Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 73.

³⁹ *S.R.S.* ii, p. 61.

Goose Green. A curve round the church suggests that the road predates that building and may thus have been the main Anglo-Saxon route through the parish into the Weald. The road was apparently called North Lane in 1693⁴⁰ and 1804⁴¹ and Cart Reed Lane in 1707.⁴² Strawberry Lane was a bridle way in 1982.

By the later 16th century the main north-south road ran further west, perhaps reflecting the emergence of Horsham as a place of importance. It entered Thakeham near Coolham north of Five Mile Ash and continued past Danhill, Picketty Corner, and Jacketts Hill to Heath common; a branch ran east to Thakeham Street and church. The part at Five Mile Ash or Nashland was mentioned in 1600⁴³ and 1669,⁴⁴ and the main road from Thakeham to Horsham passed Danhill common in 1770.⁴⁵ That northern part was called Coolham Road in 1981. The southern part, now Storrington Road, was evidently the highway from Thakeham to Sullington in 1589.⁴⁶ The line across Danhill, Furze, and Greenhurst commons was defined at inclosure in 1812.⁴⁷ The road was turnpiked under an Act of 1824, the part north of Picketty Corner becoming part of the Pulborough-Southwater road and the southern part a branch to Storrington.⁴⁸ It was dis- turnpiked in 1867.⁴⁹ The part south of Greenhurst Lane was straightened in the 1960s or 1970s.⁵⁰ Another road, perhaps a drove road, from Broadford Bridge in West Chiltington to Warminghurst and Washington crossed it at Danhill and continued south-east to cross the Lay brook at Laybrook bridge. Dishenhurst tithing was ordered to raise the section at the bridge in 1538.⁵¹ The stretch south of there was called Peacocks Lane by 1875,⁵² the part beyond Cray's Lane was impassable by 1965.⁵³ The northern end of the road, Harbolets Lane in 1981, occurred as the road from Steyning to Guildford in 1609 and that from Danhill common to Broadford Bridge in 1724.⁵⁴ The road was joined at Laybrook by Goosegreen Lane from Spear Hill in Ashington; it was mentioned in 1707 as the road from Spear Hill to Five Mile Ash.⁵⁵ It was a secondary road in 1981.

A road from Danhill through Apsley to Blonks Farm in Shipley, in use c. 1800, disappeared between 1843 and 1875.⁵⁶ Further north Old House Lane on the western boundary was called the highway from Chiltington to Coneyhurst common in 1672, and the highway from Danhill to Coneyhurst common in 1679.⁵⁷ Lanes from Hungerhill through Sprouts to Goringlee in Shipley, from Hungerhill to

Shipley village, and from Sprouts through Five Mile Ash to Shipley, existed by 1795.⁵⁸ A track from Coolham green to Coneyhurst, mentioned in 1669,⁵⁹ crossed the northern tip of the parish. It was replaced under an Act of 1824 by a new turnpike road further north. Other roads led westwards to West Chiltington and to Wantley in Sullington. That running from the north-south road at Picketty Corner through Voakes existed in 1724 and was turnpiked in 1824.⁶⁰ A bridle way to West Chiltington mentioned in 1616 was by 1897 a track running west from Town House Farm, but may once have been part of a through route from West Chiltington to Warminghurst and Ashington by Thakeham Street.⁶¹ Further south Greenhurst Lane existed by 1773;⁶² the part in Thakeham was straightened in 1812.⁶³ Watery Lane ran from Wantley to Heath common by 1687.⁶⁴

Settlement in the parish has been mainly dispersed, although a small nucleated village developed in the centre. For long rural and agricultural, Thakeham was described in 1843 as an out of the way parish with no resident gentleman.⁶⁵ From c. 1900 businessmen and professional people settled there, followed by retired service officers after the First World War; they took over some existing farmhouses, but a few built new residences.⁶⁶ The parish became a market-gardening centre at about the same period,⁶⁷ and after the Second World War there was much new building, particularly in the southern part, which began to assume the character of a dormitory suburb.

The earliest evidence of human activity comes from the Lower Greensand ridge in the centre of the parish, where a Mesolithic or Neolithic chert adze was found below the earliest known settlement, a sunken-featured building on South Hill farm apparently occupied between the 6th and 8th centuries A.D.⁶⁸ The building was perhaps the thatched homestead which gave the parish its name. Early medieval pottery found in the infill suggests continued occupation in the area.⁶⁹

The later Thakeham village grew up not far to the east in a declivity in the Greensand which afforded shelter and an easy supply of well water. The church existed by 1086,⁷⁰ apparently encroaching on an earlier green which formed part of the Sullington to Broadbridge Heath drove road and which widened further south to an open space; there the manor house, Thakeham Place, stood in the late Middle Ages.⁷¹ West of the green Thakeham Street, so

⁴⁰ E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 190, p. 33.

⁴¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2298, p. 122.

⁴² B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁴³ Arundel Cast. MS. M 281, rot. 3.

⁴⁴ E.S.R.O., SAS/FB 595 (TS. cat.).

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., Goodwood MS. E 2407.

⁴⁶ E.S.R.O., SAS/E 182.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5163, ff. 4-5.

⁴⁸ 5 Geo. IV, c. 16 (Local and Personal).

⁴⁹ 30 & 31 Vic. c. 121.

⁵⁰ Not shown on O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1957 edn.).

⁵¹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rott. 1d.-2; for tithing, below, local govt.

⁵² O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁵³ W.S.R.O., Par. 195/49/2, p. 201.

⁵⁴ Ibid. Add. MSS. 2298, p. 6; 2788, f. 4.

⁵⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁵⁶ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 91/2;

W.S.R.O., TD/W 126; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁵⁷ Deed in possession of Mr. J. H. Pierse, Horsham.

⁵⁸ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁵⁹ E.S.R.O., SAS/FB 595 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁰ 5 Geo. IV, c. 16 (Local and Personal); 14 & 15 Vic. c. 37; 15 & 16 Vic. c. 58.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1615); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁶² W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. MD 159 (TS. cat.).

⁶³ Ibid. Add. MS. 5163, f. 5.

⁶⁴ E.S.R.O., SAS/WH 356 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/48/2, statement to bp. by rural chapter, 1 Dec. 1843.

⁶⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895 and later edns.).

⁶⁷ Below, econ. hist.

⁶⁸ *Antiq. Jnl.* xiv. 426-7; *S.A.C.* cii. 28, 30.

⁶⁹ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 180.

⁷⁰ Below, church.

⁷¹ Below, manors and other estates.



Entrance front



The hall

THAKEHAM: LITTLE THAKEHAM
designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, 1902



ASHURST: BINES GREEN, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST
showing common-edge settlement



SULLINGTON: SULLINGTON WARREN, 1934
from the north-east, with the South Downs in the background

called by 1606,⁷² forms a hollow-way leading up towards the Anglo-Saxon hut site. The medieval rectory house was at the west end of the street and stood back from it, perhaps indicating that, unless there had been an early exchange of glebe, a site nearer the church could not be obtained because the street was already built up. Townhouse Farm further west was perhaps an inhabited site by 1327.⁷³ Cootes on the north side of Thakeham Street is a three-bayed timber-framed house of c. 1400, originally open to the roof throughout but probably with one or both end bays separated from the longer hall bay by low partitions. There are several other timber-framed houses in the street, some of them cased like Cootes in stone or brick. On the south side the Mansion House may also be medieval, and others including the Old Post Office are 17th-century. A row of cottages on the green south-east of the church also dates from that century, and another cottage then stood at the church gate.⁷⁴ There was little new building in the street in the 18th and the earlier 19th century: the 7 houses standing on the south side in 1812⁷⁵ and 2 of the 3 on the north side in 1843⁷⁶ were all earlier buildings which survived in 1981. Cumberland House west of the green was built in the mid 18th century probably as the Duke of Cumberland inn and was used soon afterwards as a workhouse;⁷⁷ from c. 1953 to 1973 it was the home of the marquess and marchioness of Reading.⁷⁸ A 19th-century smithy on the north side of the street⁷⁹ survived as cottages in 1981. Also on the north side stood the school opened in 1875.⁸⁰ Thakeham Street was infilled with houses and bungalows in the 20th century; others were built on a parallel back lane running into Cray's Lane.⁸¹

The clay lands in the northern half of the parish formed an area of dispersed farms, some perhaps existing by the 11th century. Names of later manors indicating clearings were Apsley (a cultivated area by 1073), and perhaps Laybrook (settled by 1262). Farmsteads which in 1982 retained parts of medieval houses, rebuilt from c. 1600, included Apsley, Haylers, Laybrook, and Redlands.⁸² Frobishers (formerly Little Danhill), west of Apsley, is a more complete late medieval house perhaps mentioned in 1555.⁸³ Two farmhouses of the 17th century survived in 1982,⁸⁴ and several others, though since rebuilt, were recorded at various dates from 1673 to

1812.⁸⁵ From the 17th century cottages were built on the waste at Danhill common⁸⁶ and in Goosegreen Lane; at both, 17th- and 18th-century cottages survived in 1982. There was some scattered building both of gentlemen's houses and labourers' cottages in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Of the former the most notable were Sprouts, Redcot (later Dane-field) in Harbolets Lane, and Hunger Hill west of Hungerhill farmstead.⁸⁷ More houses were built, particularly in Sprouts, Peacocks, Goosegreen, and Harbolets lanes after the Second World War.

Isolated farmsteads had appeared in the southern half of the parish by the later Middle Ages. Champions and Abingworth may have been established by the late 13th century, though rebuilt respectively c. 1660 and c. 1910, and Snapes Cottage further south is 15th-century.⁸⁸ Other scattered farms included two at Greenhurst by the 17th century,⁸⁹ besides Hills and Hampers Farm (later Green Dene), a 17th-century house recorded in 1718,⁹⁰ Wilkins (later Greystones), recorded c. 1718,⁹¹ and Parkfields (later Irelands), existing by 1812 but since demolished.⁹² Squatter settlement on Greenhurst common had begun by the later 16th century: Perryhogs, a two-bayed house on Greenhurst Lane, dates from that time. From the 17th century other houses were built there and on Furze common further north.⁹³ Old House Farm and Thakeham Lee in High Bar Lane and the Old Thatch in Greenhurst Lane date partly from that period. Building was spreading along the Storrington road by the 18th century,⁹⁴ and some 18th- and early 19th-century houses survived there in 1982. Gentlemen's houses included Merrywood (1875 × 1896)⁹⁵ and Little Thakeham (1902),⁹⁶ both in the Greenhurst area. In the 20th century more houses and bungalows were built in Storrington Road and Greenhurst and High Bar lanes,⁹⁷ while in Furze Common Road A. G. Linfield & Sons (later A. G. Linfield Ltd.) laid out a housing estate before the Second World War and extended it c. 1962.⁹⁸

In 1296 several inhabitants bore the surname Heath, suggesting residence near Heath or South common.⁹⁹ A cottage stood on the common in 1664¹ and by 1812 there were about eight nearby, besides the union workhouse built in 1789–90.² Inclosure in 1812 seems to have delayed rather than promoted building, but in the 20th century the area became the main centre of residence in the parish. Between 1909

⁷² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2788, f. [3].

⁷³ P.N. Suss. i. 181.

⁷⁴ Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. bk. B, 1650–1799, pp. 47, 190.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5163.

⁷⁶ Ibid. TD/W 126.

⁷⁷ Ibid. Add. MS. 5163; below (inns); below, local govt.

⁷⁸ *Worthing Herald*, 5 Oct., 2, 23 Nov. 1973.

⁷⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.). Not shown on W.S.R.O., TD/W 126.

⁸⁰ Below, educ.

⁸¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. SW. (1898, 1914, 1946 edns.).

⁸² Below, manors and other estates.

⁸³ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 246, rot. 1; E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 143–9; *ibid.* SAS/EG 317 (TS. cat.). The ho. had a two-bayed open hall probably with an extra bay at each end.

⁸⁴ The Blue Idol near Coolham (below, nonconf.) and Cray's Fm.

⁸⁵ Sir Robert's, Hungerhill, Voakes, and Five Mile Ash Fms.: below, manors and other estates. Calstone Fm. (1718): W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2303, f. 47. Goffisland Fm. (1742): *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. MD 11 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 2788, f. 4; 5163, ff. 33–4; 6167 (14); Horsham Mus. MS. 1924.

⁸⁷ Below, manors and other estates.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5163.

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2303, f. 27.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* f. 31.

⁹² *Ibid.* Add. MS. 5163; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁹³ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778–83); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2788, ff. [5, 9]; Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. bk. B, 1650–1799, pp. 27, 31, 35–6.

⁹⁴ *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 197; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2878, pp. 1, 6, 10.

⁹⁵ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.); XXXVII. SW. (1898 edn.).

⁹⁶ Below, manors and other estates.

⁹⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. SW. (1946 edn.).

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*; deeds in possession of A. G. Linfield Ltd.; local inf.

⁹⁹ *S.R.S.* x. 53–4.

¹ Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham ct. bk. B, 1650–1799, p. 36.

² Below, local govt.; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5163.

and 1946 Orchard Way was built south of Merrywood, Crescent Rise with at least 34 bungalows was laid out east of Storrington Road, and further south many new scattered houses sprang up along tracks on the former common. There was also industrial development with a tileworks and sandpits.³ The opening of a secondary school on the workhouse site in 1940 encouraged further growth after the Second World War, the area becoming an eastward extension of Storrington.⁴ By 1981 some 18 streets and closes, with over 200 mainly detached and semi-detached private houses, had spread over Heath common, and a large estate had been built east of Water Lane. There had also been some further building in Crescent Rise and detached houses were put up in Storrington Road.

In 1327 there were 59 taxpayers in Thakeham vill⁵ and 14 in Apsley;⁶ then, as later, the Apsley figures may have included Shipley, while the inhabitants of Laybrook may have been excluded from both figures.⁷ Seventy-three people in Thakeham and 33 in Apsley paid poll tax in 1377;⁸ in Thakeham 54, in Apsley 42, were assessed for tax in 1524.⁹ In 1642 the protestation was signed by 88 adult males; 8 more were ill or absent.¹⁰ Households in 1664 included 17 in Thakeham tithing, 12 in Apsley, and 8 in Dishenhurst.¹¹ Some 40 families were recorded in 1724.¹² The population rose from 539 in 1801 to 631 in 1851; certainly in the latter year, and probably in the former, union workhouse inmates were enumerated. A decline to 404 persons by 1901 was not wholly attributable to a fall in the number of workhouse inmates or to the loss of Calstone, which had 8 people in 1891. Numbers rose markedly to 1,117 in 1961, falling to 1,103 in 1971. In 1981 there were 1,565 usually resident.¹³

An alehouse was attached to Payns farm, perhaps on the site of Cumberland House, in 1670;¹⁴ it was presumably the inn recorded with one bed in 1686¹⁵ and the alehouse noted in 1764.¹⁶ The inn was rebuilt in brick in the mid 18th century, presumably as the Duke of Cumberland. It had ceased to be an inn probably before 1788 and certainly by 1855.¹⁷ The Old White Lion at Thakeham, an inn in 1789,¹⁸ was presumably the White Lion in Thakeham Street; that was a public house in 1812,¹⁹ the sole alehouse in 1845, one of two in 1855, and the sole inn from 1862;²⁰ it survived in 1982. It is a 17th-century

house converted to double pile and cased in brick c. 1800.

Thakeham benefit society, established in 1838, met at the White Lion by 1855.²¹ In 1903, however, there were no parish societies.²² In 1907 the parish council proposed a public reading room and library, and one was established between 1909 and 1913, possibly in the parish room built next to the school in 1910.²³ The library survived in 1938²⁴ but no more is known of it. The parish room was still used in 1976; a new village hall was opened on Green Dene farm in 1980. By 1976 A. G. Linfield Ltd. had provided a sports ground on Storrington Road, and there was a sports field adjoining the rectory in 1981. Stoolball was played on both. Societies c. 1980 included a table tennis and stoolball club and a horticultural society.²⁵

A post office was established apparently in 1867.²⁶ In 1875 it occupied a house on Thakeham Street opposite the White Lion. It was transferred c. 1900 to a timber-framed house on the south side of the street,²⁷ closed in 1975, and reopened in 1980.²⁸ By 1875 there was a police station in the 17th-century house immediately west of that house.²⁹ It was not recorded thereafter. There was a carrier in 1867, operating by 1878 a service thrice weekly to Worthing, which his successor continued until c. 1906.³⁰ Electricity was supplied in the later 1930s under an Order of 1930,³¹ and mains water in 1935.³² The Storrington Gas Co., from 1937 the British Gas Light Co., provided gas to Crescent Rise at about that time. Main drainage was provided in 1957.³³ The parish council unsuccessfully sought a bus service from Coolham to Storrington via Thakeham in the early 1930s, but the village had a bus service by 1946. The council provided shelters from 1951.³⁴ In 1982 Thakeham was served by four buses daily from Horsham to Storrington and Arundel, and by a weekly community minibus.³⁵ Street lighting had been set up in the Heath common area by 1963.³⁶

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. In 1066 *THAKEHAM* was held by Brixī, probably the Kentish noble Brixī *cild*; by 1086 it had passed to William de Braose.³⁷ The overlordship descended with Bramber barony until 1361 or later.³⁸ In 1086

³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. SW. (1946 edn.).

⁴ Below, educ.; *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, xiii, p. ii (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

⁵ S.R.S. x. 157-8.

⁶ Ibid. 160.

⁷ Below, local govt.

⁸ P.R.O., E 179/189/39; E 179/189/42, rot. 10.

⁹ S.R.S. lvi. 59, 66-7.

¹⁰ Ibid. v. 177-8.

¹¹ P.R.O., E 179/258/14, ff. 4, 8v., 22. For tithings, below, local govt.

¹² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 19.

¹³ *Census*, 1801-1981.

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 2302, ff. 23, 33v.; 27444, no. 10 on plan.

¹⁵ P.R.O., WO 30/48, f. 183.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 195/30/1, f. 24v.

¹⁷ Ibid. Add. MS. 27444, no. 10 on plan; below, local govt.

¹⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5613, no. 257.

²⁰ Ibid. 7332 (TS. cat.); 27444, no. 9; *ibid.* Par. 195/49/1, p. 255; Par. 195/49/2, pp. 45, 80, 148, 159; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

²¹ E.S.R.O., QDS/3/EW 3, no. 112.

²² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

²³ *Ibid.* Par. 195/49/1, pp. 95-6, 161, 166; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1909, 1913); for par. room, *W. Suss. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 1976.

²⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

²⁵ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 1976; 18 Dec. 1980; 1 July 1982.

²⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866, 1867).

²⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.); XXXVII. SW. (1898, 1914 edns.).

²⁸ J. Ham, *Storrington in Living Memory*, 31.

²⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

³⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.).

³¹ *Ibid.* (1934, 1938); Aldershot Gas, Water and Dist. Lighting Spec. Order, 6 Aug. 1930.

³² *W. Suss. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 1975.

³³ Ham, *Storrington in Living Memory*, 20, 28.

³⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 195/49/1, pp. 246, 248; Par. 195/49/2, pp. 23, 68, 74, 79, 84, 87, 97.

³⁵ Local inf.; Ham, *Storrington in Living Memory*, 10-11.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 195/49/2, p. 194.

³⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 371, 449-50.

³⁸ *Ibid.* vi (1), 4; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143.

Morin, perhaps Morin of St. André, held 5 hides in Thakeham of William de Braose, and a knight held 1 hide of Morin.³⁹ Morin's estate seems to have descended to the Power (le Poer) family. Ranulf Power was mentioned 1141 × 1163,⁴⁰ and may be the Reynold of 'Felkham' who obtained seisin in 1175 or 1176.⁴¹ A David Power died in or before 1208 leaving as heir Stephen, then a minor. Stephen was disputing $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee in Thakeham with Robert le Savage in 1213, and obtained seisin of David's land in Thakeham in 1218.⁴² In the same year he agreed with Robert le Savage to hold the estate, assessed at 4 knight's fees, from Robert as he had previously held it of Reynold de Braose.⁴³ The mesne lordship thus established descended with Robert's manor of Broadwater until 1606.⁴⁴ Stephen or a namesake was still undertenant in 1242,⁴⁵ and successive Stephens held the manor apparently until 1357 or later.⁴⁶ Nevertheless Isabel, widow or mother of the last Stephen, allegedly held the manor, presumably in dower, in 1355–6. She was still alive in 1362. It later passed to her daughters Margaret and Joan;⁴⁷ they married respectively Stephen or John Apsley and John Clothall. Stephen Apsley and John Clothall had partitioned the manor by 1377.⁴⁸

Clothall's moiety⁴⁹ passed to his son John, to John's widow Isabel c. 1409, to Richard Clothall, apparently the first John's grandson, c. 1447, and to John Wiltshire, husband of Richard's sister Isabel, c. 1454. Isabel held it in 1455. Her daughter Joan had married by 1477 Thomas Bellingham,⁵⁰ who succeeded to the moiety c. 1485 and died in 1490. It passed in 1501 to their son Ralph Bellingham (d. 1532), who was followed by his son John (d. 1542).⁵¹ John's son Ralph, then a minor, seems to have obtained possession in 1546 and was still alive in 1552.⁵² The moiety passed c. 1557 to his brother Thomas Bellingham⁵³ and in 1558⁵⁴ to his sister Margaret and her husband Richard Boys of Hawkhurst (Kent), who died in 1605. Richard was succeeded by his son Samuel,⁵⁵ after whose death in

1627 the moiety presumably passed to his son William. William's son Samuel held his first court in 1650 and settled the moiety in 1678⁵⁶ on his son William (d. 1698). That William's son Samuel had obtained the moiety by 1706⁵⁷ and in 1730 settled it on his son Samuel⁵⁸ (d. 1772), who was followed by his son, another Samuel Boys (d. 1795).⁵⁹ The last left the moiety to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Charles Lamb.⁶⁰ Lamb died between 1813 and 1816 and Elizabeth between 1819 and 1821 when the moiety had passed to their daughter Elizabeth Dorothy and her husband Thomas Ferris.⁶¹ In 1836 they settled it in trust for sale; it was bought by G. J. Gibson of Sandgate Lodge, Sullington.⁶² He died in 1860, as did his son and successor George Carew Gibson. The moiety then passed to the latter's son George Carew Carew-Gibson.⁶³ He advertised it for sale in 1887 but was apparently still lord in 1895.⁶⁴ The lordship has not been traced further.

The other moiety, held by Stephen Apsley c. 1377, had passed to John Apsley by 1431.⁶⁵ In 1467 it was held by him or another John, and was then confirmed to the holder with remainder to his son John.⁶⁶ After a dispute with Thomas Bellingham, one of the Johns was confirmed in possession of the moiety, including most of the manor house, in 1477.⁶⁷ The youngest John died in 1507,⁶⁸ and the moiety passed to his nephew William Apsley (d. 1527).⁶⁹ William's son John held it in 1571 and died in 1587.⁷⁰ Under a settlement the moiety then passed to Edward Apsley, second son of John's son William.⁷¹ Edward (knighted 1603) died in 1610. The moiety was then held in dower by his widow Elizabeth, passing between 1624 and 1626 to their son Edward (d. 1651).⁷² It seems to have descended with the last Edward's Warminghurst estate; his brother-in-law George Fenwick held courts between 1653 and 1655, George's daughter Elizabeth from 1657 to 1658, and she and her husband Thomas (later Sir Thomas) Hesilrige from 1659 to 1662.⁷³ In 1663 the moiety was held by the Hesilriges and

³⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 380, 449–50.

⁴⁰ *S.A.C.* lix. 20.

⁴¹ *Pipe R.* 1177 (P.R.S. xxvi), 189.

⁴² *Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 185; *Cur. Reg. R.* vii. 47; *Pipe R.* 1218 (P.R.S. N.S. xxxix), 21; 1219 (P.R.S. N.S. xlii), 138.

⁴³ *S.A.C.* lix. 19; *S.R.S.* ii, p. 35.

⁴⁴ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 69–70; P.R.O., C 142/291, no. 107; C 143/303, no. 2.

⁴⁵ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689.

⁴⁶ Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 199; *Feud. Aids*, v. 134; *S.R.S.* xxiii, pp. 98, 107; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* x, p. 261; Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072; P.R.O., C 143/303, no. 2. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 242, state wrongly that the last Stephen died in 1352.

⁴⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 242–4; *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 98; *Cal. Pat.* 1361–4, 174.

⁴⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 242–4.

⁴⁹ Para. based mainly on *ibid.* 244–5; Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 318–19.

⁵⁰ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 281. For precise date, P.R.O., CP 25(1)/93, no. 20.

⁵¹ *S.R.S.* xiv, pp. 21–2.

⁵² *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 367.

⁵³ B.L. Add. MSS. 39348, f. 117; 39503, f. 69.

⁵⁴ *S.R.S.* xx. 436.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* xiv, p. 35; B.L. Add. MS. 39381, f. 92.

⁵⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39503, f. 67; Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. bk. B, 1650–1799, pp. 1, 48–9.

⁵⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39503, f. 67v.; *S.R.S.* xx. 437.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19191.

⁵⁹ C. Greenwood, *Epitome of County Hist. : Kent* (1838), 237; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19195–6, 19243 (TS. cat.); B.L. Add. MS. 39381, f. 140.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 8173–4 (TS. cat.).

⁶¹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 244, 246; Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. bk. 1801–78, pp. 90, 99, 102, 112; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 8173–6 (TS. cat.).

⁶² W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 8190, 19263 (TS. cat.).

⁶³ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 7454; *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, x. 4 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.); Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. bk. 1801–78, pp. 270–1.

⁶⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); W.S.R.O., SP 173, p. 39.

⁶⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1429–35, 288.

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 882 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁷ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 281; E.S.R.O., SAS/D 18–20.

⁶⁸ B. D. Ely, *Thakeham Ch. Guide*, 25–6.

⁶⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 243; E.S.R.O., SAS/D 33 (TS. cat.); P.R.O., C 1/276, no. 8; C 1/278, no. 18.

⁷⁰ *Visit. Suss. 1662* (Harl. Soc. lxxxix), 3; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 3, no. 1.

⁷¹ *S.R.S.* iii, pp. 152–5.

⁷² W. A. Shaw, *Knights of Eng.* ii. 108; *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 7; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2788; B.L. Add. MS. 5698, p. 524.

⁷³ Below, Warminghurst, manor and other estates; E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 190, pp. 4–19.

Elizabeth's sister Dorothy Fenwick; their title was challenged by Edward Apsley's other coheirs, daughters of Edward's second sister Ann and her husband Richard Caldecott, who together demanded a partition of Edward Apsley's estates. The Fenwick coheirs resisted partition,⁷⁴ and in 1667 Dorothy and her husband Sir Thomas Williamson sold a quarter of the manor to Henry Bigland.⁷⁵ By 1668, however, a partition had assigned the moiety of the manorial rights to the Caldecotts' daughter Cordelia (d. 1718) and her husband Henry Shelley (d. 1691).⁷⁶ Their grandson Henry Shelley held it by 1720⁷⁷ and died in 1736, leaving it to his son Henry (d. 1805).⁷⁸ It then descended with Durrington⁷⁹ until 1864, when a partition between Henry E. A. and William Dalbiac assigned it to the latter, with 200 a. in Thakeham. Henry Dalbiac received 35 a. there⁸⁰ and he or his son, also Henry, still held land in the parish in 1887.⁸¹ The estate has not been traced further.

Part of the Apsleys' estate was settled on Grace, another daughter of the Caldecotts, in 1670.⁸² In 1673 she took that part, including Thakeham Place (the manor house) and Nash farm, in marriage to James Butler of Amberley. Butler bought more of the estate from the Shelleys in 1687,⁸³ and died in 1696.⁸⁴ By 1707 the estate had passed to his son James Butler, later of Warminghurst, and descended with Warminghurst manor.⁸⁵ The Norfolk trustees sold Nash farm to James Wilson in 1874; it had passed to F. H. King of Itchingfield by 1910.⁸⁶ The trustees sold Thakeham Place in 1925.⁸⁷ It passed to W. H. Aggs, whose daughter Guli sold it in 1977 to T. and J. Binnington.⁸⁸

In 1477 the manor house, later Thakeham Place, included a great chamber and other rooms, and a gatehouse.⁸⁹ It was remembered c. 1830 as a courtyard house with an entrance gateway and a chapel and a hall on opposite sides, allegedly demolished c. 1770,⁹⁰ but in 1789 the buildings consisted of a stone or brick south-facing range of 17th-century date which survived in 1981, and a detached timber-framed range at right angles on its north-east corner; both were of two storeys with attics, and the south range retains evidence of a basement. There were ancillary buildings to the south and south-east.⁹¹

Probably in the early 19th century the south range was remodelled and a parallel front range added north of it.

ABINGWORTH, a farm in the south part of the parish, gave its name to a family who lived in Thakeham in the 13th and 14th centuries. A Roger of Abingworth was mentioned in 1231⁹² and another in 1296,⁹³ and James of Abingworth was mentioned from 1327 to 1341.⁹⁴ The family still lived in the parish in 1389.⁹⁵ Abingworth with 50 a. was later held as a freehold of Thakeham manor by John Lee (d. by 1631) and passed to his son John (d. 1657 × 1659). That John settled it on his daughter Susan, wife of Thomas Mellersh (d. 1683). She died in 1684 and was succeeded by her son John Mellersh, perhaps the John who died in 1714.⁹⁶ It then descended to his brother Joshua (d. 1714), who left his estate to his wife and three children;⁹⁷ one of them, John (d. 1743), left Abingworth to his sister Annesley and her husband Thomas Butcher.⁹⁸ Annesley held it in 1752 and was succeeded between 1763 and 1765 by her son Thomas Butcher.⁹⁹ He died between 1779 and 1786 leaving as heir his son Thomas (d. 1787), who was followed by his sister Elizabeth, wife of Edward Fuller. She was dead by 1793, when Edward held by the curtesy.¹ He died in 1817 and the estate passed successively to his daughter Charlotte, wife of Luke Upperton (d. 1835), and their son Edward Fuller Upperton (d. 1868). E. F. Upperton left it to his nephew George Edward Lear, who lived in the house from 1870 to 1901.² In 1901³ and apparently again in 1904 the estate was offered for sale; it was bought by A. C. and C. S. Peach. In 1913 they sold it to Sir Oswald Mosley, Bt. (d. 1915). His executors still held it in 1921. By 1928 it was owned by F. E. Stobart, and later passed successively to N. S. Bostock in 1942 and to Doris Hall in 1945. The estate was then broken up. The farm and buildings (151 a.) passed to A. G. Linfield, and the house and 7 a. to others. The farmhouse was burnt down and rebuilt in 1910, occupied by Canadian and British troops during the Second World War, and converted to a hotel after 1944.⁴ It was still so used, with 7½ a., in 1982.

A Richard Champneys was taxed in Thakeham in 1296 and 1327, and in 1332 he or another Richard

⁷⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39503, f. 68.

⁷⁵ S.R.S. xx. 437.

⁷⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 244; B.L. Add. MS. 5686, p. 232; E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 190, p. 32; *ibid.* SAS/WH 342.

⁷⁷ S.R.S. xx. 437.

⁷⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 244; E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 10 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁹ V.C.H. Suss. vi (1), 82; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 2298, pp. 129, 159, 162, 177; 27444.

⁸⁰ W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. MD 5 (TS. cat.).

⁸¹ *Ibid.* SP 173; V.C.H. Suss. vi (1), 82.

⁸² Arundel Cast. MS. HC 269.

⁸³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6497 (23), D.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* (1).

⁸⁵ Below, Warminghurst, manor and other estates; B.L. Add. MS. 37420; Arundel Cast. MSS. HC 266-7, 269-70; MD 1612.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 7453 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* IR 62, f. 7.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* SP 61.

⁸⁸ Inf. from Mrs. Binnington (1982).

⁸⁹ E.S.R.O., SAS/D 18-20.

⁹⁰ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 246.

⁹¹ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 36; Arundel Cast. MS. PM 93.

⁹² *Cur. Reg. R.* xiv, p. 264.

⁹³ S.R.S. x. 54.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 157, 271; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 236.

⁹⁵ G. M. Powell, *Notes on Abingworth* [1952] (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*; mon. in ch.; W.S.R.O., MP 1532; Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. roll extracts A, f. 4; *ibid.* Thakeham man. ct. bk. B, 1650-1799, pp. 31, 53.

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. MD 5 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 2876, p. 1.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 1-3; *ibid.* Add. MS. 2373; *ibid.* Par. 195/30/1, ff. 24v., 27v.

¹ *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 2875 (TS. cat.); 2876, pp. 3-8; Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. bk. B, 1650-1799, pp. 252, 265, 286-7.

² Powell, *Abingworth*; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 236; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2876, pp. 5-15.

³ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 326.

⁴ Powell, *Abingworth*; Burke, *Peerage* (1931), 1715; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1930); [P. Obtulowicz], *Thakeham C.P. Sch. Centenary 1875/1975*, 'Extracts from Log Bk.' 22 Dec. 1943; *Sunday Telegraph*, 28 Sept. 1980; W.S.R.O., Par. 195/49/1, p. 235; *ibid.* SP 60; schedule of deeds in possession of A. G. Linfield Ltd. (1982).

Champneys and Gilbert Champion.⁵ Richard was still living in 1341;⁶ Gilbert, then called Campion, in 1348 still had a house and three quarters of 2 yardlands held for three lives from William Power, who conveyed it in that year to Stephen Apsley.⁷ The names Campion and Champneys were later confused and applied to a single estate in Thakeham.⁸ Probably in the mid or later 15th century *CHAMPNEYS*, a holding of c. 50 a., belonged to John Champneys and descended to Edward Champneys, son of his son William, and after Edward's death to John Sharpe, son of Edward's sister Joan.⁹ Sharpe died c. 1503 leaving it to Richard Brome, otherwise Bremner or Bramber, but from c. 1517 the estate was disputed by John Scutt, grandson of John Champneys's other son Stephen, and in 1523 Scutt expelled Brome's tenant by force.¹⁰ The estate had passed by 1552 to John Turner, whose son John in 1578 settled it with remainder to his son Edmund.¹¹ In 1580 Edmund mortgaged it; the mortgage was redeemed in 1593 by his brother and uncle, both Edward Turner. The younger Edward remortgaged it to his uncle, who foreclosed and held it in 1601.¹² Between 1662 and 1668 Champneys, then a freehold of Thakeham manor, was bought by John Shelley from a widow Byne.¹³ He died in 1673, leaving it to his grandson John Shelley,¹⁴ still a minor in 1679,¹⁵ who died in 1740. He left it to his wife for life and then to his second son Timothy, who held it by 1748. The estate, known by 1804 as *CHAMPIONS*, descended with Timothy's Field Place estate in Warnham to Sir Percy Florence Shelley,¹⁶ who with his mother Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley sold it in 1850 to George King.¹⁷ By 1855 it had passed to Frederick King,¹⁸ still the owner in 1871, and by 1910 to R. M. King.¹⁹ In 1921 the Kings put it up for sale,²⁰ and it was presumably then that it passed to Hugh Norcott Durant. He sold it in the early 1930s to a Mr. Francis. His son Group-Capt. Francis resold it in 1955 to Sir Archibald James (d. 1980), who was succeeded by his widow. The estate in 1982 included c. 200 a., of which c. 120 a. was Champions farm.²¹ Champions is an L-shaped house of coursed rubble with brick and moulded brick dressings and formerly had mullioned and transomed windows. The details resemble those of West Wantley in Sullington, built in 1656. Champions was presumably built by John Shelley (d. 1673) or his son Timothy, at whose death in 1671 it had two storeys and attics and c. 13 rooms.²² The house appears to have faced south; the west range, truncated perhaps after a fire c. 1820,²³ included the

hall and the staircase which was replaced in the early 20th century; the east range perhaps included the study mentioned in 1671. An outshot was added on the south side in the 19th century.

Land called *SLAUGHTER* in Thakeham was acquired from Richard Croft by Stephen Apsley, presumably in the 14th century. In 1488 John Apsley quitclaimed it to Thomas Oxenbridge and Edward Barttelot, and they to John and Joan Mill.²⁴ It may have been the Slaughter which descended with Champions between 1552 and 1601.²⁵ In 1603 Edward Turner settled that on his son Anthony, whose son and heir Edward mortgaged it in 1641 and sold it to Elias Blunt in 1648. Blunt resold it with 50 a. in 1656 to John Shaw of Shipley. He sold it in that year to his brother Hugh, who mortgaged it to John in 1658.²⁶ The Shaws conveyed 18 a. in 1672 to their nephews Thomas and John Edwards, who built a house there which they conveyed to Jane Batcheler in 1679. The house was evidently that known as Little Slatter, which later became the Quaker meeting house. Thomas Edwards left his share to John Shaw in 1681.²⁷ John Shaw, son and heir of Hugh, sold Slaughter in 1718 to Thomas Butcher, who resold 20 a. of it to Benedicta Legg in 1744.²⁸ Slaughter later passed to Richard Greenfield of West Chilmington, who by will proved 1777 left it in trust for his son William.²⁹ By 1841 it belonged to the Revd. L. Vernon Harcourt.³⁰ The marquess of Clanricarde sold part of it in 1873 to James Wilson, whose mortgagees sold it in 1892 with 53 a. to Robert Evershed (d. 1910). The estate, by then known as Hayler's farm, passed by sale successively to R. H. Coton in 1911, R. A. Bryant in 1917, and Arthur Cornish in 1918.³¹ In 1968 T. W. Crouch sold the farmhouse to G. C. P. Hamilton, and in 1979 it passed to Mrs. G. E. B. Hare, the owner in 1984.³² The farm appears to have no connexion with a copyhold called Halers mentioned in 1513.³³

Haylers Farmhouse includes a two-bayed timber-framed rear wing of the earlier 17th century, incorporating re-used medieval timbers.³⁴ A large double-fronted range was built to the east in the earlier 19th century, perhaps replacing an older building.

Before 1511 Thomas Snape held an estate in Thakeham which passed to his grandson and heir John Snape.³⁵ It may have been the freehold of Thakeham manor called *SNAPES* which was later held with another estate in Thakeham by John Scutt

⁵ S.R.S. x. 53, 158, 271.

⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 248.

⁷ S.R.S. xxiii, pp. 124-5.

⁸ P.R.O., REQ 2/154/30.

⁹ Ibid. REQ 2/3/90, no. 3, f. 1 and v.

¹⁰ Ibid. nos. 4, 6; *ibid.* C 1/388, nos. 24 and 30; *ibid.* STAC 2/6, f. 170; S.R.S. xvi. 11.

¹¹ E.S.R.O., SAS/E 57.

¹² Ibid. SAS/E 58, 61; P.R.O., C 3/269/35; *ibid.* REQ 2/154/30.

¹³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2302, f. 21v.; E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 190, p. 24.

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., S.T.C. I/25, f. 99.

¹⁵ Ibid. I/28, f. 177.

¹⁶ Ibid. Add. MS. 2298, p. 121; *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. MD 469.

¹⁷ Ibid. S.A.S. MS. MD 466.

¹⁸ Ibid. MD 491.

¹⁹ Ibid. MD 413; W.S.R.O., IR 62, f. 1.

²⁰ Sale cat. in possession of Mr. G. H. Elliott, Roundabouts, Sullington.

²¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930); S.N.Q. xv. 348; Burke, *Knightage* (1959), 2595; *Who Was Who*, 1971-80, s.v. James; inf. from Lady James (1982).

²² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/195/47.

²³ Ibid. PD 1815; inf. from Lady James.

²⁴ E.S.R.O., SAS/D 26-27.

²⁵ Ibid. SAS/E 58, 60, 61 (TS. cat.).

²⁶ Ibid. 61-2, 65-8.

²⁷ Friends Ho., Lond., Friends Trusts Ltd., Dorking and Horsham monthly meeting, deeds relating to Thakeham (Blue Idol) meeting ho. no. 1; W.S.R.O., S.T.C. I/27, p. 208.

²⁸ E.S.R.O., SAS/E 70.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., S.T.C. I/43, pp. 174-7.

³⁰ Ibid. TD/W 126.

³¹ Ibid. Add. MS. 11665; Horsham Mus. MS. SP 213.

³² Schedule of deeds in possession of Mrs. Hare.

³³ P.R.O., REQ 2/403/24, m. 23.

³⁴ K. Gravett, 'Haylers Fmho.' (TS. rep. [1984]).

³⁵ P.R.O., C 1/16, no. 548; C 1/19, nos. 335-7.

(d. by 1614). He was succeeded by Edward Harraden (d. by 1645). The estate then passed from father to son through John (d. by 1654) and Edward Harraden (d. by 1682). Another Edward Harraden sold it in 1728 to John Mordaunt, and he in 1767 to Joseph Standen. Edward Harraden had sold part of the estate in 1631 to Alexander Roch; through further sales that part descended to John Mordaunt and passed with the rest to Joseph Standen.³⁶ He exchanged that part before 1779 with Henry Shelley for another house and lands in the parish, and by will proved 1780 left his estate to his widow Mary.³⁷ She died in 1783 or 1784³⁸ when her trustees conveyed it to William Langley,³⁹ who owned 52 a. in Thakeham in 1812⁴⁰ and died in 1824 leaving the estate in trust for sale. The trustees sold it to George Gibson of Sandgate Lodge, Sullington, in 1834.⁴¹ G. C. Carew-Gibson advertised Snapes farm with 62 a. for sale in 1887.⁴² The owner between 1910 and 1918 was E. Kellett;⁴³ the ownership has not been further traced. Snapes Farm adjoins Storrington Road; it is of two storeys with attics, and dates from the late 17th century. The south front, of two bays flanking the former entrance, and the rear wall are timber-framed, but the end walls are brick, with gable chimneys. The house was extended northwards in the 20th century. The original farmhouse, however, may have been Snapes Cottage, on a lane west of the road. In 1982 it retained a 15th-century timber-framed and jettied north cross wing of two bays with a crown-post roof, traceried bargeboards, and bay window. The hall range to the south was replaced in the 19th century by a small double-depth stone block.

In 1693 Robert Leeves, incumbent of Warminghurst, left a freehold farm at GREENHURST to his cousin and namesake. Another Robert Leeves in or after 1744 left it to his brother Samuel, whose coheirs Jane Edwards, Robert Lamport, and Henry Johnson in 1774 sold the farm, then 28 a., to the tenant, Joseph Standen. By will proved 1780 he left it to his widow Mary, who sold it in 1783 to Edward Chatfield, already the mortgagee. Chatfield by will proved 1815 left it to his son John (d. 1821), who settled it in trust for sale. Luke Upperton bought it in 1822, and it then descended with Abingworth.⁴⁴

A second farm at Greenhurst belonged to the Lambs in 1812⁴⁵ and descended with their moiety of Thakeham manor to G. C. Carew-Gibson, who advertised it for sale, with 114 a., in 1887.⁴⁶ At least part of it had passed to the Abingworth estate by

1901, when 87 a. were advertised for sale as Greenhurst farm.⁴⁷ That presumably formed the core of the estate of over 100 a. acquired by Ernest Murray Blackburn about that time, later known as the Little Thakeham estate.⁴⁸ Between 1917 and 1919 Little Thakeham passed from Blackburn to W. H. Aggs, and belonged in 1957 to his son Sylvanus Hanbury Aggs.⁴⁹ The house and 5 a. were bought in 1979 for a hotel.⁵⁰

The old farmhouse had been renamed Little Thakeham Farm by 1909,⁵¹ but was again known as Greenhurst Farm in 1982. It is an L-shaped timber-framed building of the earlier 17th century, re-using much timber probably from an early 16th-century predecessor, and extended to the east later in the 17th century.

The house called Little Thakeham was designed in 1902 by E. L. (later Sir Edwin) Lutyens in a revived Tudor style externally, with classical interior details in Mannerist style. Built of sandstone dug on the site, it has a symmetrical H-shaped main block with central hall and staircase, flanked by drawing room and library to the west and dining room and pantry to the east. At the north-east corner is a long kitchen wing with a service courtyard north of it. Blackburn himself laid out the gardens.⁵²

A third farm at Greenhurst belonged to Cordelia Shelley in 1850; at least part of it had descended with her moiety of Thakeham manor since 1727 or earlier. It was assigned with 73 a. in 1855 to W. W. Dalbiac, and Henry Dalbiac held it in 1887.⁵³

Among the lands held by Charles and Elizabeth Lamb in 1812 were Hungerhill, Redlands, and Danhill farms,⁵⁴ which probably descended with their moiety of Thakeham manor and were presumably sold in 1836 by G. J. Gibson to the rector, John Hurst,⁵⁵ who held them in 1843.⁵⁶ Hurst also then held Voakes farm, which had belonged to the trustees of James Sayers in 1812, and was the largest landowner in the parish.⁵⁷ He acquired another farm at Hungerhill, much of it in Shipley, in 1857.⁵⁸ Hurst evidently sold back Redlands and Danhill farms in 1858 to the Gibsons,⁵⁹ and G. C. Carew-Gibson offered the farms, including 216 a., for sale in 1887. Hungerhill farm then belonged to H. R. Hurst,⁶⁰ in 1910 to Leslie Norman, and by 1945 to the earl of Cottenham, who sold it with 290 a. in 1964. The owner from 1965 was W. McPhail.⁶¹ The house, built evidently by Norman c. 1910 in a revived vernacular style, may have been the Thakeham House occupied by the earl of Rosslyn in the 1920s;

³⁶ Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. roll extracts A, ff. 7-8.

³⁷ E.S.R.O., SAS/HA 630-1 (TS. cat.).

³⁸ Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. bk. B, 1650-1799, p. 236.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 8798-90 (TS. cat.).

⁴⁰ Ibid. 5163, nos. 215-27.

⁴¹ Ibid. 8806-7; Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. bk. 1801-78, p. 130.

⁴² W.S.R.O., SP 173, p. 17.

⁴³ Ibid. IR 62, f. 1; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918).

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2872; below, Warminghurst, church.

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5163, nos. 134 sqq.

⁴⁶ Ibid. SP 173, p. 21; *ibid.* TD/W 126, nos. 89 etc.; above.

⁴⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 326.

⁴⁸ L. Weaver, *Hos. and Gdns. by E. L. Lutyens* (1913), 103-16; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 93.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 195/49/1, pp. 177, 188; Par. 195/49/2, pp. 146, 170; *inf.* from Mr. D. Aggs, Warminghurst (1981).

⁵⁰ *The Promoter*, 26 Mar. 1980, p. 3.

⁵¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. SW. (1914 edn.).

⁵² *The Promoter*, 26 Mar. 1980, p. 3; *Lutyens* (cat. of Arts Council exhib. 1981-2); above, pl. facing p. 32.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 27444, nos. 3 and 4; 5163, nos. 276, 289-97; *ibid.* SP 173; E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 10 (TS. cat.).

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5163, nos. 60-149.

⁵⁵ Ibid. 8196 (TS. cat.); above.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 126, nos. 507 etc., 574 etc., 612 etc.

⁵⁷ Ibid. nos. 351 etc.; *ibid.* Add. MS. 5163, nos. 160-6.

⁵⁸ Ibid. Add. MS. 7451 (TS. cat.).

⁵⁹ Ibid. 6167 (23), schedule of deeds; *ibid.* SP 173, p. 40.

⁶⁰ Ibid. SP 173, pp. 25-6 and plans.

⁶¹ Ibid. IR 62, f. 5; *Brighton Evening Argus*, 26 May 1964; J. M. Robinson, *Latest Country Hos.* 213; *inf.* from Mr. McPhail.

it was extended between 1945 and 1954 for Lord Cottenham.⁶²

Danhill farm was sold in 1894 by G. T. Woodroffe and H. E. Burgess, who had apparently been mortgagees since 1884, to Albert Yelverton Dawbarn. It included 101 a. in Thakeham. Dawbarn sold it in 1910 to W. C. Fladgate, who was apparently acting as agent for his wife Sarah and Rebecca Jane Harris, probably his sister-in-law. They sold part to West Sussex county council in 1920.⁶³ The rest passed to B. Wady c. 1937, to a Mr. Johnson c. 1945, and in 1947 to the Haslam family, who owned it in 1982. The farmhouse was rebuilt as Great Danhill in a revived vernacular style c. 1900, retaining earlier elements including a 17th-century chimneystack.⁶⁴

Redlands was owned in 1905 by a Mrs. Thorpe, who by 1910 had been succeeded by H. R. Briggs; he still occupied the house in 1918.⁶⁵ In 1982 the farm belonged to Mrs. Jane White. Redlands Farmhouse retains one two-storeyed bay of a late medieval house; the rest was replaced in the earlier 17th century by a three-bayed timber-framed wing at right angles.

Voakes farm had also passed to G. J. Gibson by 1858;⁶⁶ as Lower Voakes farm, it was advertised for sale in 1923.⁶⁷ H. R. Hurst in 1895 sold John Hurst's second farm at Hungerhill, by then called Haines farm, to J. H. and G. W. Brooks.⁶⁸ James Brooks sold it to A. E. Perry in 1899,⁶⁹ and in 1917 it was held by W. F. Hughes.⁷⁰ Known from c. 1920 as Nightingale farm, it was bought in 1951 by Michael West.⁷¹

MUTTON'S FARM, known from the later 17th century to the 19th as **CHILDS LANDS**, was held by John Awood of Shermanbury (d. by 1654).⁷² It passed to his daughter and coheir Ann, who with her husband Battey Pollington conveyed it in 1670 to John Mutton of Rusper, then or later husband of Joan, the other coheir. Mutton still held the estate in 1695 when he mortgaged it, but by 1707⁷³ it had passed to his eldest son George Mutton. George was still the owner in 1732, but had died evidently by 1757,⁷⁴ leaving it to Richard Mutton, perhaps his grandson or nephew. After further mortgages Richard sold it in 1786 to the mortgagee Francis Dear (d. c. 1799); the Mutton family remained as

tenants. Dear left it to Martha Dear (d. 1806).⁷⁵ In 1808 her legatees conveyed their interest to the Revd. William Walker, who seems already to have had an interest in the estate and who sold it the same year to John Upperton (d. 1817). Upperton's successor Thomas Upperton sold it in 1827 to Thomas Chatfield (d. 1835), who was followed by his son Robert. Robert sold the farm in 1841 to Thomas Manfield Halliday, who in turn sold it in 1857 to trustees under the will of Charles Goring of Wiston. It belonged to his descendant Charles Goring in 1910.⁷⁶

Mutton's Farm includes a late 17th-century three-bayed range symmetrical about an axial stack; that range is of stone with brick quoins and dressings at front and sides, but timber-framed at the rear, where 18th- and 19th-century extensions completed a double-depth plan.

Stephen Apsley of Shipley held land in Thakeham in 1347 or earlier, and in 1361 held land at Apsley of Bramber rape.⁷⁷ That presumably became the manor of **APSLEY**, held of the rape in 1583,⁷⁸ which descended with the Apsleys' moiety of Thakeham manor, apparently until the death of Edward Apsley in 1651.⁷⁹ In 1654 George Fenwick and Richard Caldecott conveyed it to Henry Apsley, son of Edward's uncle Anthony.⁸⁰ Henry died in 1669, leaving the manor to his nephew Henry Apsley, who was in possession in 1675 and died in 1693.⁸¹ His heir Henry died a minor in 1697; the second son John, still a minor in 1701, obtained possession in 1708⁸² and died in 1770, leaving it in trust for his daughter Cordelia and her husband James Apsley Dalrymple.⁸³ Cordelia died in 1802,⁸⁴ and in 1803 Apsley manor and farm were settled on their son John Apsley Dalrymple.⁸⁵ Henry John Peachey, Lord Selsey, had acquired them by 1830.⁸⁶ The farm later passed to William Terry, perhaps the same as the tenant in 1803; his executors owned it, with 180 a. in Thakeham, in 1843.⁸⁷ By 1858 it had been acquired by G. J. Gibson, whose grandson G. C. Carew-Gibson advertised it for sale in 1887;⁸⁸ in 1893 he apparently still owned it but his mortgagees readvertised it, probably successfully.⁸⁹ It was again offered for sale in 1897;⁹⁰ in 1905 it was owned by W. C. Fladgate, and in 1910 by T. F. Harris.⁹¹ By 1921 it had passed to the Apsley Farm Co. Ltd.,⁹²

⁶² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905 and later edns.); Robinson, *Latest Country Hos.* 59–60, 213.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6167 (23, 29).

⁶⁴ Inf. from Mrs. C. E. Haslam (1982).

⁶⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905, 1918); W.S.R.O., IR 62, f. 3.

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., SP 173, pp. 30, 40.

⁶⁷ Ibid. E 195/1/1, pp. 85–6; *ibid.* SP 324; schedule of deeds in possession of A. G. Linfield Ltd. (1982).

⁶⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 7455 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁹ Ibid. 7456.

⁷⁰ Ibid. 7458.

⁷¹ Ibid. 7460.

⁷² Para. based mainly on *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 197–200. For Awood, *P.C.C. Wills* (Index Libr.), vii. 23.

⁷³ B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 195/30/1, f. 12.

⁷⁵ Ibid. Add. MS. 5646 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁶ Ibid. IR 62, f. 3.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 234; *S.R.S.* xxiii, pp. 119, 124–5. For the Apsley fam., *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 351; Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Binelands and Grinstead 5–6, Crockhurst 2 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁸ *S.R.S.* iii, p. 154. The connexion with Bentons man., formerly called Apsley man., in Shipley is not clear: below, Shipley, manors and other estates.

⁷⁹ Above; P.R.O., C 1/278, no. 18; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1635, 65; *S.R.S.* xix. 8.

⁸⁰ *S.A.C.* liii. 114; Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 150–1; P.R.O., CP 25(2)/603/1654 Hil. no. [9]; E.S.R.O., SAS/D 316 (TS. cat.).

⁸¹ Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 150–1; *S.A.C.* liii. 114; B.L. Add. MS. 39381, f. 170.

⁸² *S.R.S.* xix. 8; E.S.R.O., SAS/CO(a) 988 (TS. cat.); SAS/D 495; SAS/DD 29.

⁸³ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 79; liii. 114; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 201; E.S.R.O., SAS/CO(a) 990.

⁸⁴ E.S.R.O., SAS/CO(a) 991.

⁸⁵ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 201; B.L. Add. MS. 39381, f. 156.

⁸⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 247.

⁸⁷ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 201; W.S.R.O., TD/W 126, nos. 532 etc.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., SP 173, pp. 23–4, 40.

⁸⁹ Ibid. SP 352 (giving Kingsfold fm. in Billingshurst as part of the estate), 369; Carew-Gibson was described as of Kingsfold in 1895: *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., SP 369.

⁹¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905); W.S.R.O., IR 62, f. 7.

⁹² W.S.R.O., SP 60.

which sold it with 350 a. in 1922 to the Revd. T. J. Parry. His family still owned it in 1982, having sold 180 a.⁹³

Apsley Farm, possibly the former manor house, includes two bays of a late medieval timber-framed house, formerly with an open hall and aligned north-south. In the 17th century it was incorporated as the hall of a two-storeyed range running east-west, also timber-framed and re-using many of the medieval rafters; short projecting wings were added to the north and probably to the south also. The latter, if they existed, were replaced in the 19th century by a block parallel with the main 17th-century range, providing a double-depth plan with central entrance hall. A kitchen was added later at the north-west corner.

Sir John de Gatesden (d. 1262), lord of Broadwater, held the manor of *LAYBROOK*, and in 1497 Laybrook, though not called a manor, was apparently a member of Broadwater manor.⁹⁴ William Sandys, Lord Sandys, sold Laybrook to Edward (later Sir Edward) Apsley c. 1588.⁹⁵ It then descended with the Apsleys' moiety of Thakeham until c. 1667.⁹⁶ It seems later to have passed to Apsley Newton of Southover, husband of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Richard Caldecott, to whom Edward Apsley (d. 1651) had attempted to leave it. In 1707 the Newtons apparently conveyed the manor to James Butler.⁹⁷ The estate, however, consisting of Laybrook and Townhouse farms, descended in the Newton family, presumably to Apsley Newton's grandson and great-grandson, both also Apsley Newton (d. 1760). It was held by the last's son William Newton (d. 1808),⁹⁸ and in 1830 by William's widow Elizabeth⁹⁹ (d. 1837). It later passed to William's second cousin Elizabeth Newton, wife of W. Courthope Mabbott. Mabbott owned the farms in 1843 and Elizabeth was still alive c. 1856.¹ G. J. Gibson had acquired Laybrook farm by 1858; it descended with Apsley until 1893, and in 1910 belonged to James Philp.² In 1924 Laybrook was owned or occupied by G. H. Barley.³ In 1964 G. H. Patten sold the farm with 93 a. to Valerie Wilcock, and in 1968 it passed to Broadland Properties. The farm was then broken up; 30 a. including the farmhouse were sold to J. T. Gifford in 1969 and of that the house and 2½ a. were sold in 1971 to R. G. Smith (d. 1974), whose heirs sold the estate to Mrs. M. Shippam in 1977. Meanwhile most of the rest of Gifford's holding passed to her son Mr. J. Shippam.⁴

Laybrook Farm is a timber-framed building of

two storeys and three bays, with a continuous outshot on the north side and a two-storeyed brick wing to the south. The earliest part is the west bay of the main range, which formed the end of a late medieval hall, perhaps with an aisle to the north. About 1600 the house was converted to two full storeys by raising the roof of that bay and adding or rebuilding the two eastern bays to include a central hall and a heated parlour. The outshot probably dates from the same time. The south wing was added in 1767.⁵

Townhouse farm belonged to Lady Loring in 1910; it seems to have been bought by A. G. Linfield in 1913 and was still owned by A. G. Linfield Ltd. in 1982.⁶ The farmhouse has been demolished.

CHRISTIAN LANDS, a 15-a. farm in the north part of the parish, was sold in 1670 by Henry Shelley of Lewes to John Dyne (d. 1712). Dyne left it to Sir Robert Fagg, Bt., of Wiston (d. 1715), with remainder to his son Sir Robert (d. 1736) and grandson Sir Robert (d. 1740).⁷ One of the last-named Sir Robert Fagg's four sisters married Gawen Harris Nash of Petworth;⁸ another was evidently the Christian Fagg whose nephew, also Gawen Harris Nash, conveyed a moiety of the farm in 1776 to Elizabeth Goring of Wiston,⁹ another sister and coheir of Sir Robert Fagg.¹⁰ By 1843 the farm, then 53 a., was owned by the executors of John Wood.¹¹ Later known as *SIR ROBERT'S FARM*, it passed to W. M. Allen, the trustees of whose will advertised it for sale in 1898.¹² In 1910 it belonged to James Philp, and in 1921 to a Mr. Bradburn.¹³ Its later descent has not been traced.

The manor of Knepp in Shipley included tenements in Thakeham in the mid 16th century and in 1834,¹⁴ as did Sullington manor in the mid 16th century,¹⁵ and then or later the reputed manor of West Wolves in Ashington.¹⁶

ECONOMIC HISTORY. In 1066 Brixi's Thakeham estate was assessed at 20¾ hides and was worth £14; the value later fell to £10 when his successor Morin received it but was again £14 by 1086. The assessment had by then been reduced to 5 hides; that figure may have included Morin's estates at Muntham in Findon, and in Washington, which were then assessed at nothing, representing a reduction of the hidation by four fifths. The estate may also have included Shipley manor. In 1086 it had land for 14 ploughs; the demesne seems to have been

⁹³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930, 1938); inf. from Miss T. J. Parry, Apsley Fm. (1982).

⁹⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, pp. 224, 300; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 69-70; Worthing Ref. Libr., exemplification of recovery enrolled East. 12 Hen. VII; Westm. Abbey Mun. 4073.

⁹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 3, no. 2.

⁹⁶ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1635, 65; *S.R.S.* xx. 437.

⁹⁷ *S.R.S.* xix. 265; P.R.O., PROB 11/218, f. 180; PROB 11/224, f. 166.

⁹⁸ Pedigrees based on *S.A.C.* ix. 335-6; Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 24; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5163, f. 10.

⁹⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 246.

¹ Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 24; W.S.R.O., TD/W 126, nos. 468 etc.; *S.A.C.* ix. 335-6.

² W.S.R.O., IR 62, f. 7; *ibid.* SP 173, pp. 28, 40; SP 352.

³ *Ibid.* Par. 195/49/1, p. 231.

⁴ Deeds in possession of Mr. C. Shippam, Laybrook Fm., and inf. from Mr. Shippam (1982).

⁵ Date on bldg.

⁶ W.S.R.O., IR 62, f. 5; schedule of deeds in possession of A. G. Linfield Ltd. (1982).

⁷ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 73; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 3700; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 262.

⁸ Kimber & Johnson, *Baronetage of Eng.* ii (1771), 126.

⁹ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 74.

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 262.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 126, nos. 440 etc.

¹² *Ibid.* SP 267.

¹³ *Ibid.* IR 62, f. 7; *ibid.* SP 60.
¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1549-51, 21; P.R.O., C 3/190/27; *ibid.* E 318/1741; W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., Knepp man. ct. bk. 1622-1915, pp. 135-8.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 246.

¹⁶ *S.R.S.* xx. 486; P.R.O., C 2/Eliz. I/W 25/34; C 3/189/55, m. 1.

relatively small, with 2 ploughs, and 30 *villani* and 12 bordars had 8 ploughs. There were 16 a. of meadow and woodland for 60 swine. The knight who held under Morin had 5 oxen with 1 bordar.¹⁷

Cultivation extended markedly in the 12th and 13th centuries. In 1210 the Crown received more from new purprestures than from the farm of the manor.¹⁸ Newly ploughed land and assarts at 'Cokeswood' and 'Ricleshurst' were mentioned in 1220.¹⁹ There was probably land in cultivation at Laybrook in the later 13th century, as that manor was then worth 55s. 4d.²⁰

By the later Middle Ages assarting had produced a predominantly inclosed landscape with traces of open fields. On the Apsleys' moiety of Thakeham manor demesne in 1477 inclosed arable exceeded that in the Town field, the only possible open field recorded on that moiety.²¹ At Laybrook c. 1400 all the tenants' land seems to have been cultivated in severalty.²² Much pasture remained: thus lands given to Stephen Power's chantry in 1351 included 62 a. of heathy pasture and more pasture for two oxen.²³ Nevertheless in 1340 the parish was overwhelmingly arable: the ninth of sheaves was worth only 9½ marks as against ½ mark for the ninth of fleeces and lambs, 6s. 6d. for small tithes including those of calves and dairies, and 4s. for pasture tithes. The apparently small scale of stock farming may reflect a shortage of meadow. The hay tithe in 1340 was worth only 20s.;²⁴ and only 5 a. of meadow was recorded on the Apsleys' moiety of Thakeham in 1477.²⁵

At Laybrook in the early and mid 15th century there was no demesne and apparently no villein service. The number of tenants fell from c. 11 at some earlier date to six c. 1400 and five c. 1454, and rents fell by about a third over all. By c. 1454 one tenant held over 110 a.; three others held from 22 to 35 a. each.²⁶

In 1379 the custom of Thakeham manor was borough English.²⁷ Richard Boys, lord of a moiety of that manor, claimed in 1604 that copyholds were not heritable, citing as an example one which had been leased for a term of years in the mid 14th century, let on single lives between 1378 and the early 15th century, and for up to three lives between 1494 and 1572. Boys had put leaseholders into three copyholds and had been sued for allegedly disinheriting the copyholders. Although some witnesses claimed to remember copyholds of inheritance,²⁸ the result of the suit is not known. Copyholds continued to be held for lives until 1875 or later. Some heriots were

payable in kind, others were fixed in cash.²⁹ Entry fines were heavy in the mid 18th century.³⁰ On the other moiety copyholds were let for lives from the later 16th to the later 18th century, in the mid 17th century usually for three lives, and by the late 18th for two.³¹ Heriots were payable in kind.³²

Farming in the early and mid 17th century was mixed, with a roughly equal balance between tillage and stock keeping. Crops grown, in approximate order of importance, included wheat, oats, peas, barley, tares, beans, french wheat, buckwheat, and rye; several farmers apparently grew hemp, flax, or hops. Flocks and herds were mixed, but cattle were more important than sheep, and dairying than fattening; most larger farmers had cheese-making equipment. Herds of over 10 cattle were not unusual, and one farm had 48 in 1641 and 54 in 1648, excluding working oxen. The largest flocks were of c. 40–50 sheep. Some farmers kept bees.³³ Customary tenants of Thakeham manor were prohibited from selling straw off the farm without licence.³⁴ Common pasture had been stinted by 1649, and in 1654 overseers were appointed to drive away cattle of non-commoners. In 1655 geese were forbidden on the commons, and turbary was stinted at the yearly rate of 1,000 turves for every 10 a.³⁵ In the late 17th and early 18th century the relative importance of arable increased, flocks of up to 217 sheep were found, and several farmers grew clover and rotation grasses.³⁶ Hop ground in Thakeham was recorded in 1786,³⁷ and in the late 1780s and early 1790s flax was grown on Apsley and Mutton's farms.³⁸

In the mid 17th century copyholds on Thakeham manor were held for low quit rents,³⁹ only slightly increased by 1694.⁴⁰ In the earlier 18th century Henry Shelley was re-letting lapsed copyholds on his moiety to yearly tenants at rack rents.⁴¹

Most farms in the parish were small in the late 18th century. In 1788 only two occupiers were assessed at rentals over £150 a year, one at £123, and five between £50 and £100; by contrast 17 were assessed at between £5 and £50 and 19 at under £5. The six most heavily assessed farmers each occupied several farms, generally in diverse ownership.⁴² The land of Thakeham manor in the parish in 1812 lay divided among c. 29 owners, the Lambs owning 462 a., Henry Shelley's trustees 255 a., 8 others between 10 and 100 a., and the rest less than 10 a. each. The large estates of the duke of Norfolk, the Newtons, and J. A. Dalrymple lay outside the manor.⁴³ Most of the surviving common waste in the manor, including Danhill, Furze, Heath, and

¹⁷ V.C.H. *Suss.* i. 440 n., 449–50.

¹⁸ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61.

¹⁹ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Thakeham 2 (TS. cat.).

²⁰ P.R.O., C 132/45, no. 14.

²¹ E.S.R.O., SAS/D 19–20.

²² Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, f. [10 and v.]. For date cf. *ibid.* f. [1v.]; above, manors and other estates (Thakeham).

²³ P.R.O., C 143/303, no. 2.

²⁴ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 381. ²⁵ E.S.R.O., SAS/D 19.

²⁶ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, ff. [10 and v., 39]. For date of later inf. cf. *ibid.* f. [27v.]; above, manors and other estates (Thakeham).

²⁷ S.A.C. xli. 99.

²⁸ P.R.O., REQ 2/307/9; REQ 2/403/24.

²⁹ Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. bk. B, 1650–1799, *passim*; 1801–78, *passim*.

³⁰ e.g. *ibid.* B, 1650–1799, pp. 2–7, 12, 15–18, 27.

³¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2788, ff. [3–8, 15]; E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 190, *passim*.

³² e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2302, f. 43 and v.

³³ Sample of inventories, W.S.R.O. Ep. I/29/195/1–50; inf. dated 1641 and 1648 from nos. 30 and 35.

³⁴ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 2788, f. 7v.

³⁵ E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 190, pp. 2, 8; Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. bk. B, 1650–1799, pp. 20, 24.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/195/51–95; for sheep, *ibid.* nos. 51, 54, 58, 92, 94.

³⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. 1929 (MS. cat.).

³⁸ E.S.R.O., QDH/EW 1, pp. 36, 66, 110, 153.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2302, ff. 2, 21v.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* f. 46v.

⁴¹ E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 174, f. 23 and v.

⁴² W.S.R.O., WG 4/1, pp. 18–19. For ownership cf. above, manors and other estates.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5163; above, manors and other estates.

Greenhurst commons and covering 294 a., mainly in Thakeham, was inclosed in 1812 under an Act of 1808. The Lambs were allotted 28 a. as lords of the manor and 82 a. as landowners, the Shelley trustees 17 a. as lords and 51 a. as owners, and Elizabeth Marlott 25 a. as an owner; 34 other landowners were allotted less than 10 a. each. A further 43 a. was allotted for sale to 10 purchasers.⁴⁴

Thakeham in 1843 was still a parish of medium-sized and small estates and farms. The largest landowner was the rector, John Hurst, with 397 a. excluding glebe; W. C. Mabbott had 372 a., the duke of Norfolk 338 a., and G. J. Gibson and Cordelia Shelley over 200 a. each. There were five estates of between 100 and 200 a., ten of 10 to 100 a., and 28 under 10 a. Hurst was also the largest farmer, occupying 414 a., one other occupier had over 300 a., one 271 a., six between 100 and 200 a., 20 between 10 and 100 a., and c. 60 under 10 a. The larger farms mostly consisted of several separate parcels often belonging to different owners.⁴⁵ In the later 19th century the Gibsons acquired much of the parish; G. C. Carew-Gibson owned at least 1,126 a. in 1887.⁴⁶ That estate was soon afterwards broken up,⁴⁷ and in 1905 more than two thirds of the farmland was owner-occupied.⁴⁸

Stock kept in the parish in the early 19th century reflected mixed farming, with more dairying than fattening of sheep or cattle; in 1803 there were 305 sheep, 68 cows, 150 young cattle and colts, 315 swine, and only 6 fattening oxen. Horses were preferred to oxen for draught.⁴⁹ Probably, however, arable farming was more important than dairying then as in 1840, when 1,692 a. were estimated as arable, 700 a. as meadow and pasture, and 358 a. as wood. The main rotations in 1840 were the Norfolk rotation and one of wheat, turnips, oats, and fallow.⁵⁰ The turnips may have been fed to sheep, as on Thakeham Place farm in 1846.⁵¹ The heavy clay land of much of the parish⁵² rendered drainage important: there was at least one subsoil plough on Danhill farm in 1845,⁵³ and in 1887 most of the farms on G. C. Carew-Gibson's estate were described as thoroughly pipe-drained.⁵⁴ By 1855 the growing of hemp or flax was prohibited on Champions farm.⁵⁵

In 1875 meadow and pasture returned amounted to 586 a. and arable to 2,426 a.; crops returned, in order of acreage, were wheat, turnips and swedes, oats, rotation grass, barley, vetches, pease, mangolds, beans, and potatoes. Of 316 cattle returned, dairy animals were barely more numerous than in 1803; 1,047 sheep and lambs and 231 pigs were returned.⁵⁶

By 1905 arable (1,102 a.) was outweighed by permanent grass (1,632 a.); oats had replaced wheat as the most important crop. The number of cattle had risen to 456, mainly dairy animals and their young, while that of sheep had fallen to 611, mainly fattening stock.⁵⁷ By 1925 sheep farming had been abandoned, while dairying had much increased.⁵⁸ Some farmers specialized in poultry in the 1930s.⁵⁹ The period after the Second World War, as elsewhere, saw the revival of arable, especially barley, which covered 1,153 a. in 1968 and 321 ha. (793 a.) in 1975. Sheep also reappeared, there being 776 in 1975, and large-scale production of pigs and poultry (at first fowls, later turkeys) was developed, mainly by A. G. Linfield Ltd.; 9,767 fowls were returned in 1950, 5,533 pigs and 11,795 turkeys in 1968, and 5,310 pigs in 1975. Cattle remained important, and in 1975 one farm was wholly and another mainly devoted to dairying, a third to rearing; 875 animals were returned.⁶⁰ In 1983 Hungerhill farm maintained a herd of Highland cattle.⁶¹ Farms grew larger in the 20th century, especially after 1950. In 1975 there were ten holdings of under 30 ha., two between 50 and 100 ha., one between 100 and 200 ha., and two between 300 and 500 ha.⁶²

Thakeham's inhabitants in 1834 included 70 farm labourers; 64 of them were needed but from 20 to 40 were unemployed according to season. The weekly wage was 12s., with beer in summer. Annual earnings allegedly averaged £30, perhaps supplemented by about £3 earned by wives, a total inadequate for subsistence. Cottage rents varied from £3 to £5 a year. The quality of labour had been declining.⁶³ The weekly wage returned was evidently a maximum: in 1842-3 John Hurst reduced a labourer's wage from 12s. to 9s., alleging a fall in the price of corn.⁶⁴ There were 94 farm labourers in the parish in 1851, and 15 farmers employed 57 of them.⁶⁵ Some seven eighths of the parishioners in 1903 were said to be wage-earners.⁶⁶ A total of 109 farm workers was returned in 1925,⁶⁷ 278 in 1950,⁶⁸ and 637 in 1968.⁶⁹

The unusual increase in the number of farm workers in the 20th century was mainly due to the growth of market gardening; 9½ a. of market gardens were returned in 1875, and in 1895 there were 6 market gardeners. In 1905 there were returned 6½ a. under small fruit, 3 a. under vegetables, and 20¾ a. of orchards, and in 1925 20 a. of small fruit, and at least 14 a. of vegetables.⁷⁰ The Worthing firm of A. G. Linfield & Sons, noted mushroom growers, acquired land in Thakeham for their Chesswood

⁴⁴ 48 Geo. III, c. 36 (Local and Personal); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5163.

⁴⁵ P.R.O., IR 29/35/263.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., SP 173.

⁴⁷ Above, manors and other estates.

⁴⁸ P.R.O., MAF 68/2143.

⁴⁹ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 2, f. [1]; cf. LCG/3/EW 1, f. [49v.].

⁵⁰ P.R.O., IR 18/10492, pp. 18-19.

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/48/2, seventh, Botting to Holmes, 22 Feb. 1846.

⁵² P.R.O., IR 18/10492, p. 7.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/48/2, sixth, auction advert. 24 Sept. 1845.

⁵⁴ Ibid. SP 173.

⁵⁵ Ibid. S.A.S. MS. MD 491.

⁵⁶ P.R.O., MAF 68/433.

⁵⁷ Ibid. MAF 68/2143.

⁵⁸ Ibid. MAF 68/3262.

⁵⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1934).

⁶⁰ P.R.O., MAF 68/4327, 5104; M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975; Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 94; *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 3 Apr. 1970.

⁶¹ Inf. from the owner.

⁶² P.R.O., MAF 68/2143, 4327; M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

⁶³ *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, H.C. 44, p. 527 (1834), xxx-xxxi.

⁶⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/48/2, deposition bk. pp. 92-3.

⁶⁵ P.R.O., HO 107/1650, ff. 194-215.

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/2 (1903).

⁶⁷ P.R.O., MAF 68/3262.

⁶⁸ Ibid. MAF 68/4327.

⁶⁹ Ibid. MAF 68/5104.

⁷⁰ Ibid. MAF 68/433, 2143, 3262; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

Nurseries in 1913.⁷¹ By 1938 Woodside Nurseries had been established,⁷² and by 1946 three nurseries stood between Townhouse farm and Furze common.⁷³ Linfields, from 1941 A. G. Linfield Ltd., acquired Abingworth farm in 1945, and by 1960 the firm was the largest mushroom grower in Europe, using manure from its pig and poultry farms and elsewhere, and employing 600 people. It also grew flowers under glass, and vegetables. Its nurseries in Thakeham covered 166 ha. in 1981, growing mushrooms at Willmers, Chesswood, and Abingworth, and chicory, fennel, and crisp lettuce at Chesswood. The 40 ha. of glasshouses for roses and carnations at Chesswood closed in 1982.⁷⁴

The large commonable woodland of 1086⁷⁵ was probably reduced by assarting to smaller managed woods, like the 3-a. wood on Apsley manor in 1328.⁷⁶ Woodland provided employment. In 1346 264 hurdles were made at Thakeham for the siege of Calais, and twenty 25-ft. scaling ladders, for which 33 trees were felled.⁷⁷ Two coopers were mentioned c. 1604,⁷⁸ and a sawyer in 1654.⁷⁹ Samuel Lover (d. 1678) seems to have been a master carpenter or timber merchant.⁸⁰ Other craftsmen recorded included a lath cleaver in 1800,⁸¹ basket makers in 1846 and 1882, and a sawyer in 1852.⁸² There was a timber yard at Laybrook in 1981. There is little evidence of ancient woods, although Great Danhill wood on the parish boundary existed by c. 1806,⁸³ and the distribution of woodland changed in the 18th and 19th centuries. Some disappeared. A copse at Slaughter in the north part, mentioned in 1744,⁸⁴ had gone by c. 1806,⁸⁵ and the name Sawpit croft recorded south-west of Picketty Corner in 1812 suggests former woodland there.⁸⁶ A wood east of Strawberry Lane was greatly reduced between c. 1806 and 1875.⁸⁷ New woods grew up: Old House copse was planted apparently shortly before 1778,⁸⁸ and oak trees were sold from it in 1825.⁸⁹ Other copses and plantations were established between c. 1806 and 1875 especially in the north part of the parish;⁹⁰ a new copse was planted at Slaughter between 1875 and 1895.⁹¹ Timber was available from hedges, which perhaps yielded the 130 oaks auctioned

from Thakeham Place in 1822 and the 200 in 1825.⁹² Timber on clay land was described in 1840 as 'kind', but coppice as mainly inferior.⁹³ The minimum underwood rotation on Champions farm was fixed at 9 years in 1855.⁹⁴ In 1905 coppices in the parish were returned as 39½ a., plantations as 20½ a., and other woods as ½ a.⁹⁵

The wool and cloth trades were represented in Thakeham by a wool merchant taxed in 1296,⁹⁶ tailors,⁹⁷ weavers,⁹⁸ and mercers⁹⁹ recorded between the 16th and 19th centuries, and the leather trades by a family of tanners recorded in the 18th¹ and shoemakers in the 18th and 19th centuries.² A physician practised in Thakeham in 1640.³ Retail shops appeared early. Thomas Woolven, a 'salesman' (d. 1718), kept general stores in Thakeham and West Chiltington,⁴ and other shopkeepers were recorded from the 1830s.⁵

Sandstone was dug for building and roadmaking in the 1840s.⁶ The name Sandpit Cottage on the former Heath common suggests sandworking there before 1875,⁷ and a sandpit auctioned on the Sandgate estate in 1913⁸ may have been there. More sandpits had been opened in the area by 1946.⁹ The Coolham quarries of Sussex marble, working c. 1903, were apparently near Sprouts Farm.¹⁰

A brickmaker was living in Thakeham in 1874,¹¹ presumably working at the Carew-Gibsons' brickyard which existed by 1875 north-east of Voakes Farm.¹² It was advertised for sale in 1887; there were two kilns for 60,000 bricks and a tiledshed.¹³ It had closed by 1895.¹⁴ Several works opened in the 1930s. Thakeham Tiles Ltd. on Heath common was making cement, bricks, and tiles by 1934 and still flourished in 1983. Goose Green Brickfields Ltd. opened a works south of Goosegreen Lane between 1934 and 1938; it had closed by 1957. The Laybrook Brick Co. opened its works east of Little Laybrook Farm in 1934, beginning production in 1935. From 1961 the company was styled Hudsons Laybrook and from 1976 Ibstock Brick Hudsons, and in 1981 was using clay dug on the site to produce 435,000 facing bricks a week, including hand-moulded shaped bricks. It employed c. 70 people in 1982.¹⁵

⁷¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. NW. (1938 edn.).

⁷² Title deeds in possession of A. G. Linfield Ltd. (1982); *Mkt. Grower and Salesman*, 15 Feb. 1924.

⁷³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. SW. (1946 edn.).

⁷⁴ Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 94-5; *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 3 Apr. 1970; inf. from the firm (1982).

⁷⁵ Above.

⁷⁶ P.R.O., C 135/11, no. 7, m. 3; cf. below, Shipley.

⁷⁷ *S.A.C.* lxxii. 170-1.

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/11/10, ff. 3, 33.

⁷⁹ Ibid. Par. 195/1/1/2, p. 52.

⁸⁰ Ibid. Ep. I/29/195/55.

⁸¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 385 (MS. cat.).

⁸² W.S.R.O., Par. 195/1/2/1, pp. 71, 85; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

⁸³ B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 91/2.

⁸⁴ E.S.R.O., SAS/E 70.

⁸⁵ B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 91/2.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5163, no. 112.

⁸⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.); B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 92/2.

⁸⁸ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); Arundel Cast. MS. PM 93; W.S.R.O., Par. 195/30/1, f. 50; B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 92/2.

⁸⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 321.

⁹⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.); B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 91/2, 92/2.

⁹¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.); ibid. XXIV. SW. (1898 edn.).

⁹² Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 320-1.

⁹³ P.R.O., IR 18/10492, p. 7.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. MD 491.

⁹⁵ P.R.O., MAF 68/2143.

⁹⁶ *S.N.Q.* iv. 162.

⁹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1558-60, 156; W.S.R.O., Par. 195/1/1/2, pp. 51-2; Par. 195/1/2/1, pp. 30, 89.

⁹⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/11/10, f. 1; Ep. I/29/195/68.

⁹⁹ Ibid. Ep. I/29/195/61; *S.C.M.* vi. 556-7; E.S.R.O., SAS/HA 630 (TS. cat.).

¹ W.S.R.O. Ep. I/29/195/87, 95.

² Ibid. Ep. I/29/195/89, 96; ibid. Par. 195/1/2/1, pp. 9, 16, 41, 43, 72; E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 190, p. 73.

³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁴ Ibid. Ep. I/29/195/84.

⁵ Ibid. Ep. I/48/2, deposition bk. pp. 31, 133, 155, 163; ibid. Par. 195/1/2/1, pp. 40, 42, 74.

⁶ P.R.O., IR 18/10492, p. 7.

⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁸ W.S.R.O., SP 610, p. 17.

⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. SW. (1946 edn.).

¹⁰ *S.A.C.* xcix. 102-3, 106.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 195/2/1, p. 100.

¹² O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

¹³ W.S.R.O., SP 173, p. 30.

¹⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. NW. (1898 edn.).

¹⁵ Ibid. (1938 edn.); ibid. 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1957 edn.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930, 1934, 1938); *S.I.A.S. Newsletter*, xxxii. 5-6; inf. from Mr. Short, production manager, Ibstock Brick Hudsons (1982); *W. Suss. Gaz.* 26 May 1983.

In 1086 a mill on Morin's Thakeham estate was worth 3s.¹⁶ It may have stood north of Thakeham Place, but is more likely to have been in Shipley parish,¹⁷ since nothing more is known of a mill in Thakeham.

A Whit Tuesday fair at Thakeham was recorded in 1792¹⁸ and 1813.¹⁹ No more is known of it.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Thakeham parish was divided among four tithings, Thakeham, Warminghurst, and Dishenurst in East Easwrith hundred, and Apsley in West Grinstead hundred.²⁰ Thakeham tithing, mentioned from 1166,²¹ may have been largely conterminous with the parts of Thakeham manor in Thakeham parish, though land in Ashington in the tithing was mentioned in 1538.²² In the late 18th and early 19th century the East Easwrith hundred court was held at Coolham green in Shipley and at the White Lion in Thakeham, both of which lay in Thakeham manor.²³ Laybrook apparently lay within Dishenurst tithing in 1538.²⁴ Warminghurst tithing, most of which was in Warminghurst parish, was stated in 1757 to include Goffland in Thakeham.²⁵ By the 14th century Apsley manor apparently lay in Apsley tithing,²⁶ which also included parts of Shipley and other parishes.²⁷ Each tithing had its own headborough.²⁸

The jurisdiction of Thakeham manor extended in 1812 over the south and west of the main part of the parish, over the detached portions except that in Billingshurst, and over land in Sullington, Shipley, and Itchingfield. Townhouse and Thakeham Place farms, which had been part of the manor in the 17th century, and Nash farm, which may have been, had been excluded by 1812, perhaps because of the 17th-century partitions of the Apsleys' moiety of the manor.²⁹ Court books of that moiety survive for the years 1606–26³⁰ and 1650–1862.³¹ In the early and mid 17th century the court baron was held generally once or twice a year.³² From 1662 to 1677 and from 1724 to 1862 it was held every two or three years on average, but there were only two courts between 1677 and 1724.³³ Business, besides conveyancing,

included the regulation of trespass and of encroachment on the waste, in the 17th century the regulation of the commons and the maintenance of hedges and ditches, and in the 18th and early 19th the punishment or licensing of tenants who took turves without title or felled timber on the commons.³⁴ In the earlier 18th century the lords held half-yearly tenants' meetings.³⁵ Some business was done out of court in the later 18th century.³⁶

Court books of the other moiety of Thakeham manor survive for the years 1650–1878. Courts baron were held about every four years between 1650 and 1750, but about once or twice a year on average in the later 18th and early 19th century, special or private courts being recorded from 1772. Courts became rarer after 1836 and much business was done out of court; the last full court known was held in 1875.³⁷ Business was almost entirely conveyancing, although trespass on the waste was regulated both in the 1650s, two overseers of the commons being appointed in 1654, and c. 1800.³⁸

In 1501 the tenants of Laybrook owed suit of court at Broadwater,³⁹ but there seem to have been separate courts of Laybrook manor in the later 18th century.⁴⁰

A pound for Thakeham manor was built or rebuilt in 1732–3.⁴¹ In 1843 it stood west of the road between Jackett's Hill and Greenhurst Lane.⁴² It was largely demolished in 1914.⁴³

From 1548 to the late 19th century there were normally two churchwardens.⁴⁴ It was claimed in 1846 that they had always been elected on Lady Day.⁴⁵ The office of parish clerk was well established by 1640.⁴⁶ In 1946 it was stated that the retiring clerk had served for 51 years.⁴⁷ A lay parish registrar was appointed in 1657.⁴⁸ In 1788 the vestry met at the parish church.⁴⁹ The remains of stocks and whipping post were found in the church tower in the late 19th century.⁵⁰

Collectors for the poor were mentioned in 1642⁵¹ and overseers from 1753;⁵² the latter were said in 1846 to have been elected at the same time as the churchwardens.⁵³ Poor rates rose from 1s. in the pound in 1753 to 10s. in 1783.⁵⁴ An almshouse

¹⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 449–50.

¹⁷ Cf. *ibid.* 440 n.

¹⁸ *Rep. Com. Mkt. Rights* [C. 5550], p. 211, H.C. (1888), liii.

¹⁹ Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 430.

²⁰ Above, E. Easwrith hund.; below, W. Grinstead hund.; P.R.O., E 179/258/14, ff. 4, 8v., 22.

²¹ *Pipe R.* 1166 (P.R.S. ix), 92.

²² Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 2.

²³ Horsham Mus. MS. 243; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5163.

²⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rott. 1d.–2.

²⁵ Below, Warminghurst, local govt.

²⁶ *S.R.S.* x. 160; cf. above, manors and other estates.

²⁷ e.g. Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 1d.; *S.R.S.* x. 160; lvi. 59.

²⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 1d.; Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5163; above, manors and other estates. For Townhouse cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2788, f. 4v.; Nash Fm. was in Thakeham tithing in 1599: Arundel Cast. MS. M 281, rot. 3.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2788.

³¹ *Ibid.* 2298; E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 190.

³² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2788; E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 190, pp. 1–19.

³³ E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 190, pp. 19 sqq.; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2298, pp. 5–184.

³⁴ e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 2298, pp. 81–2, 87–90,

107, 148; 2788, ff. [3, 5, 9, 10 and v.]; E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 190, pp. 2–3, 8, 92, 114–16.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2303, ff. 34 sqq.

³⁶ E.S.R.O., SAS/DN 190, pp. 68, 84.

³⁷ *Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies*, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. bks. B, 1650–1799; 1801–78. *Ibid.* Thakeham man. ct. roll extracts A contains some early 17th-cent. conveyances.

³⁸ *Ibid.* Thakeham man. ct. bks. B, 1650–1799, pp. 20, 24; 1801–78, pp. 27, 34, 89.

³⁹ *Westm. Abbey Mun.* 4073.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., Goodwood MS. E 2407.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 2303, f. 34.

⁴² *Ibid.* TD/W 126, no. 128.

⁴³ *Ibid.* Par. 195/49/1, pp. 155, 157, 159.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* Ep. I/86/20, f. 21v.; B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 144–9.

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/48/2, seventh, Botting to archdeacon of Chich. 20 Apr. 1846.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* Par. 195/49/2, p. 21.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* Par. 195/1/1/2, p. 50.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* WG 4/1, pp. 15–16.

⁵⁰ *S.A.C.* xlii. 242.

⁵¹ *S.R.S.* v. 178.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Par. 195/30/1, f. 3v.

⁵³ *Ibid.* Ep. I/48/2, seventh, Botting to archdeacon of Chich. 20 Apr. 1846.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* MP 1398, p. 1.

mentioned in 1784⁵⁵ may have been the old workhouse which stood south-west of the church in 1812; it then belonged to one of the lords of Thakeham manor and was probably the present Cumberland House.⁵⁶ In 1788 Thakeham joined with five other parishes to form a Gilbert union⁵⁷ later known as Thakeham united parishes.⁵⁸ It was decided to inclose 10 a. on Heath common for a workhouse,⁵⁹ apparently completed by 1790.⁶⁰ Three guardians for each parish were appointed in 1789,⁶¹ and the poor were farmed from 1790.⁶² Despite the workhouse most paupers generally remained on out relief as in 1803, 1813,⁶³ and 1834, when there were 63 on out relief and 15 indoors.⁶⁴ The workhouse was demolished in 1936.⁶⁵

The parish became part of Thakeham union in 1835,⁶⁶ Thakeham rural district in 1894, Chancetonbury rural district in 1933, and Horsham district in 1974.

CHURCH. There was a church at Thakeham in 1086,⁶⁷ and rectors were mentioned from 1208. The vicar also mentioned in 1220⁶⁸ may in fact have been the rector's receiver of revenues.⁶⁹ The rectory was united with the living of Warminghurst in 1940⁷⁰ and the united benefice with that of Sullington in 1977.⁷¹

The advowson descended with Thakeham manor in the Power family. David Power held it before 1208, the king presenting that year during Stephen Power's minority.⁷² The advowson was settled on Stephen Power in 1350 or 1351.⁷³ After the partition of his estates between coheirs before 1377⁷⁴ the advowson seems to have been exercised alternately by the lords of each moiety. The Apsley family themselves presented for their turn.⁷⁵ The lords of the other moiety seem usually to have granted their turns to others, although Isabel Clothall presented in 1415⁷⁶ and Thomas Bellingham in 1557.⁷⁷ In 1407 William Apsley and John Hemery presented at a Clothall turn.⁷⁸ The patrons were in 1548 Edward Michell and John Hussey by grant of Thomas Gravesend, himself Ralph Bellingham's assignee,

and in 1567 John Gascoyne, servant of Richard Elrington of Wiston, who had been granted a turn by Richard and Margaret Boys.⁷⁹ In 1595 Samuel Boys apparently conveyed his share of the advowson to Edward Apsley,⁸⁰ although he may have reserved one more turn: in 1605 Apsley presented, but the patron in 1607 was Robert Tichborne, a London skinner. In 1619 the Crown presented during the minority of Apsley's son Edward.⁸¹ The Apsley coheirs in 1678 settled the advowson on Sir Thomas Hesilrige the younger, who presented in 1680 and 1683,⁸² but sold the advowson to William Deane of Leicester in 1688.⁸³ Deane then presented a relative and namesake, but in 1697, 1706, and 1707 the patrons were respectively Maria Mill, William Naylor, and Francis Page,⁸⁴ all perhaps Deane's grantees. Deane or his namesake sold the advowson in 1714 to James Butler of Warminghurst.⁸⁵ It then descended with Warminghurst manor until the duke of Norfolk sold it to John Hurst in 1860,⁸⁶ although Patty Clough presented in 1792 and Robert Hurst presented his son John in 1834, having bought the turn.⁸⁷

John Hurst in 1876 settled the advowson in trust for the presentation of his son John Palmer Hurst.⁸⁸ The trustee sold it in 1901 to S. T. Briscoe,⁸⁹ who presented himself in 1906 and was still patron in 1920.⁹⁰ By 1928 the patron was W. S. Eastwood,⁹¹ but between 1930 and 1938 the advowson passed to the bishop.⁹² In 1977 the patronage of the united benefice was to be exercised alternately by the bishop and the Chichester Diocesan Board of Patronage.⁹³

William de Braose in 1073 gave the tithes of his demesne at Apsley and Thakeham to St. Nicholas's college, Bramber,⁹⁴ but there is no evidence that the college received them in full; possibly only tithes from assarts were intended. A dispute over the tithes of assarts in Thakeham in 1220 between Sele priory, successor of the college, and the rector of Thakeham was resolved by the award of those tithes to the rector subject to a pension of 2s. to the priory.⁹⁵ Although tithes in Thakeham were confirmed to Sele in 1235⁹⁶ and 1245,⁹⁷ in 1255 it seems to have received the pension only.⁹⁸ The pension was still received in

⁵⁵ Ibid. p. 2.

⁵⁶ Ibid. Add. MSS. 5163, no. 256; 27444, no. 10 on plan.

⁵⁷ Ibid. WG 4/1, pp. 15-16.

⁵⁸ Ibid. MP 909, f. 17.

⁵⁹ Ibid. MP 1398, p. 2.

⁶⁰ Ibid. WG 4/1, pp. 261, 466, 474.

⁶¹ Ibid. p. 231.

⁶² Ibid. p. 266.

⁶³ *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 516-17; 1818, 456-7.

⁶⁴ *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, H.C. 44, p. 527 (1834), xxxi.

⁶⁵ *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, xii, p. ii (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

⁶⁶ *1st Rep. Poor Law Com.* H.C. 500, pp. 233-4 (1835), xxxv.

⁶⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 450.

⁶⁸ *Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 185; *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 267.

⁶⁹ *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Thakeham 2, 11 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁰ Below, Warminghurst, church.

⁷¹ *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 1977.

⁷² Above, manors and other estates; *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 450; *Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 185.

⁷³ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 129.

⁷⁴ Above, manors and other estates.

⁷⁵ *S.R.S.* xi. 288, 298-9; *Reg. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.), iii. 487; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39348, ff. 116-19; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), p. 478.

⁷⁶ *Reg. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.), iii. 452.

⁷⁷ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39348, f. 117.

⁷⁸ *S.R.S.* xi. 296-7.

⁷⁹ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39348, f. 117.

⁸⁰ *S.R.S.* xx. 436.

⁸¹ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39348, f. 119.

⁸² *S.R.S.* xx. 436; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 6497 (23), E; *P.R.O.*, IND 17010, f. 77.

⁸³ *Arundel Cast. MS.* HC 156, f. 6.

⁸⁴ *P.R.O.*, IND 17010, f. 77; 17014, p. 105; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39348, f. 128.

⁸⁵ *Arundel Cast. MS.* HC 156, f. 6.

⁸⁶ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39469, f. 304 and v.

⁸⁷ Ibid. 39348, ff. 121-3; *Alum. Cantab.* 1752-1900, iii. 498; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/48/2, sixth, Cath. Hurst to bp. of Chich. c. May 1845; below, Warminghurst, manor and other estates.

⁸⁸ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39469, f. 305.

⁸⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Hurst MSS., papers relating to Thakeham adv.

⁹⁰ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1910, 1920).

⁹¹ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 12944, archdeacon's mandate, 23 Nov. 1928.

⁹² *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1930, 1938).

⁹³ *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 1977.

⁹⁴ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁹⁵ *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Thakeham 2 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁶ Ibid. Sele 97 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 10.

⁹⁸ Ibid. p. 99.

1412⁹⁹ but had lapsed by 1535.¹ A second dispute with the rector about small tithes from the lord of Thakeham's garden and farmyard was resolved in favour of Sele in 1274.² A further tithe dispute in 1279 between the rectors of Thakeham and West Chiltington led to violence in which the rector of Thakeham was wounded.³

The rectory was valued in 1291 at 20 marks.⁴ Of that, 3 marks came from tithes of Muntham, a dependency of Thakeham manor in Findon, the rector of which was taking those tithes by 1341. The income remaining to Thakeham rectory in 1340 apparently included 9 marks from tithes of corn, fleeces, and lambs, 48s. 6d. from other tithes, 2 marks from 20 a. of glebe, 4s. from pasture, and unspecified oblations.⁵ In 1535 the net income was £14 9s. 7½d.⁶ In 1603, when the method of tithing corn was disputed, and in 1635 the rector received all the tithes from Thakeham parish in kind.⁷ He was also said in 1635 to receive the math of a dole of ⅙ a. in Warminghurst mead and of a 3-a. dole in Broadmead in Sullington, the tithe of fleeces from certain farms in Sullington, and fees of 6d. from each woman churching, 1s. 6d. from each marriage, and 2d. from each Easter communicant, but he was not entitled to mortuaries.⁸ The glebe estimated at 30 a. in 1616 and 28½ a. in 1635 was probably the 27 a. recorded in 1843.⁹ The tithes and glebe were assessed for poor rate at £76 in 1753; from 1767 the tithes seem to have been farmed to the occupiers of the larger farms.¹⁰ By 1831 the income was £585 net.¹¹ The tithes were commuted for £710 in 1843,¹² but the glebe remained entire in 1887.¹³

A rectory house was recorded in 1340.¹⁴ It was presumably Martins north of Thakeham Street, which was certainly the rectory by 1616.¹⁵ The 14th-century house probably included a hall and east cross wing; in the 15th century the hall was rebuilt with at least two full bays and a two-storeyed passage bay next the wing. The roof retains crown-post trusses. The much altered east wing surviving in 1982 may have been the earlier one but was probably a 17th-century replacement. In the 17th century the hall was ceiled and its west end replaced by a two-storeyed cross wing with a heated parlour. That may have been done by Henry Banks, rector 1640–80,¹⁶ who in 1664 extended the hall range southwards to include a two-storeyed brick porch surmounted by a shaped gable.¹⁷ Perhaps at the same time a short

gabled projection was added west of the porch to complete the front. A scheme of 1789 to remodel the house¹⁸ came to nothing, but soon afterwards part of the front was clad in mathematical tiles, and in the late 18th or earlier 19th century a long stone service wing was added in two stages at the west end.¹⁹ The house was sold in 1923 to Sir Charles Little, who altered the house internally, extended the east wing,²⁰ and was perhaps responsible for altering the front to include a second shaped gable. A new rectory was built soon afterwards east of the old house.

Stephen Power was licensed in 1351 to found a chantry with one chaplain in St. Mary's chapel and to endow it with a house, 62 a. of land, 56s. rent, and pasture in Thakeham, and in 1362 to augment it with land and rent in Walberton, Warnham, and Horsham.²¹ The patronage of the chantry remained with the lords of Thakeham manor as his heirs.²² At its suppression in 1548 the endowments were worth £7 3s. 8d. a year,²³ and included land in Thakeham, Itchingfield, Warnham, and Yapton.²⁴ The Crown sold part of the endowments to Henry Polsted in that year and concealed lands of the chantry to speculators in 1575.²⁵ The fee-farm rents from the remaining property were sold to James Butler in 1652.²⁶

Silvester, rector from 1208, was a king's chaplain.²⁷ Long incumbencies in the Middle Ages were enjoyed by Martin (from 1257 or earlier²⁸ to 1289 or later)²⁹ and by William Power (from 1304³⁰ to 1348 or later),³¹ but from 1406 to 1408 there were three incumbents,³² and from the later 15th to the mid 16th century most recorded incumbents were chop-churches or pluralists, although one at least was resident and rebuilt the rectory house. Thomas Pyry, rector from 1530 or earlier to 1537, though also vicar of South Bersted, lived at Thakeham.³³ Resident curates were recorded from 1520.³⁴ Robert Eden, rector from 1548, was deprived in 1554 in favour of William Chedsey, the Catholic controversialist and persecutor of Cranmer; Chedsey resigned in 1557.³⁵ He was a noted pluralist³⁶ and in 1556 was employing a stipendiary curate.³⁷ The rector in 1563 was resident;³⁸ his successor, William Elrington, aged 20 when instituted in 1567 and deprived in 1572,³⁹ employed curates, as did the non-resident Michael Ward, rector 1572–87. Ward nevertheless preached monthly, and in 1584 there was a choir.⁴⁰

From 1607 to 1900 or later every rector but one

⁹⁹ Cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 229.

¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 282.

² Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Thakeham 9–12 (TS. cat.).

³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 251.

⁴ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁵ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 381.

⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 318.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/11/10, ff. 1–8; Ep. I/25/3 (1635).

⁸ *Ibid.* Ep. I/25/3 (1635).

⁹ *Ibid.* Ep. I/25/3 (1615, 1635); *ibid.* Par. 195/30/2, p. 29.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* Par. 195/30/1, ff. 3v., 34v.

¹¹ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 284–5.

¹² P.R.O., IR 29/35/263.

¹³ *Glebe Lands Return*, H.C. 307, p. 31 (1887), lxiv.

¹⁴ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 381.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615).

¹⁶ *Alum. Cantab. to 1751*, i. 79.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 238.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* TD/W 126, no. 288.

¹⁹ *Inf. from the owner* (1982).

²⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1350–4, 192; 1361–4, 174.

²¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39348, ff. 125–7.

²² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/86/20, f. 24v.

²⁴ S.R.S. xxxvi. 24.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1547–8, 280; 1572–5, p. 413.

²⁶ *Clough and Butler Archives*, pp. 23–5.

²⁷ *Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 185.

²⁸ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Findon 2 (TS. cat.).

²⁹ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 54.

³⁰ *Reg. Winchelsey* (Cant. & York Soc.), 969.

³¹ S.R.S. xxxiii, pp. 124–5.

³² *Ibid.* xi. 288, 296–9.

³³ *Ibid.* xlv. 222; *Cal. Papal Reg.* xii. 752; xiii (2), 853; Emden, *Biog. Reg. Univ. Oxf. to 1500*, i. 445–6; iii. 2125; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xx (2), p. 534; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/86/20, f. 21v.; B.L. Add. MS. 39348, ff. 114–16. For the ho., above.

³⁴ S.R.S. xlv. 228.

³⁵ D.N.B. s.v. Chedsey; B.L. Add. MS. 39348, f. 117 and v.

³⁶ Emden, *Biog. Reg. Univ. Oxf. 1501–40*, 113–14.

³⁷ S.R.S. xxxvi. 142.

³⁸ S.A.C. lxi. 111.

³⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39348, ff. 117v.–118; *Alum. Cantab. to 1751*, ii. 100.

⁴⁰ S.R.S. lviii, p. 67; S.A.C. lvi. 2; B.L. Add. MSS. 39348, f. 118; 39362, f. 144 and v.; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1584); Ep. I/23/5, f. 57.

was a graduate.⁴¹ In 1669 the rector was dispensed to hold another benefice,⁴² and from 1706 to 1804 rectors also held the living of Warminghurst.⁴³ Nevertheless there is little evidence of non-residence in the 17th century and for most of the 18th; curates were recorded in 1613, 1684, and between 1688 and 1698.⁴⁴ From 1701 to 1706 the living was sequestered.⁴⁵

In 1640 the rector preached regularly; communion was celebrated four times a year.⁴⁶ There were regular Sunday sermons in 1662,⁴⁷ and weekly services in 1724⁴⁸ and 1762; communion in 1762 was at least thrice yearly.⁴⁹ Roger Clough, a non-graduate, squire of Warminghurst,⁵⁰ rector of Thakeham 1792–1805, and patron, ceded three times and was presented again twice, finally presenting Joseph Williamson,⁵¹ rector 1805–7, ‘a good scholar, a *bon vivant* and a member of the Beef Steak Club’.⁵² Both were probably absentees and employed curates;⁵³ the curate in 1799 was required to provide a service and sermon on Sundays and communion four times yearly.⁵⁴

John Hurst, rector 1834–81,⁵⁵ although a good preacher,⁵⁶ was an ‘eccentric autocrat’ who scandalized his parishioners. Congregations fell, and during and after proceedings under the Church Discipline Act the living was sequestered from 1844 to 1848.⁵⁷ The cure was then served by a non-resident curate. Communion was still quarterly in 1847; 26 parishioners communicated, ‘an increase of more than half’, and congregations averaged 200.⁵⁸ On Census Sunday 1851 morning service was attended by 73, and 204 came in the afternoon.⁵⁹ The number of communicants had fallen to c. 15 by 1878, when Hurst reported that there were ‘divers and all manner’ of curates and that congregations varied from 2 to 500. He alleged that ‘we drive out’ dissenters. In 1884 communion was still restricted to the great festivals, but by 1903 it was held monthly, and an effort was being made to hold it weekly; the rector was resident and was assisted by a curate.⁶⁰

Permission to appoint a chaplain to provide Friday services at the union workhouse was given in 1846. Ninety-one worshippers attended on Friday before Census Sunday 1851.⁶¹ There was still a chaplain in 1930.⁶²

The church of *ST. MARY*, so called since 1830⁶³ but invoking St. Peter and St. Paul in the early 16th

century,⁶⁴ is built of local stone including ironstone and consists of chancel, nave with north and south transeptal chapels, north vestry and south porch, and west tower. The nave dates from the early 12th century and retains a north window of that period. In the early 13th century the church was remodelled to a cruciform plan. The north transept had a north tower above it. The chancel was rebuilt and the south wall of the nave was refenestrated. Piscinae of the 13th century survive in the south walls of both south chapel and chancel. A chapel of St. Mary existed by 1351.⁶⁵ It was described in 1441 and 1512 as in the churchyard,⁶⁶ but it has been suggested that it may have been the south transeptal chapel,⁶⁷ under the north tower, or abutting the east side of that tower.⁶⁸ About 1400 the north tower was taken down, leaving its base as a transept, and the present west tower was built.⁶⁹ A timber south porch was added in the early 16th century.

In 1727 James Butler built across the north transept a gallery reached by stairs from the north doorway; to accommodate it, the transept arch was heightened.⁷⁰ A musicians’ gallery at the west end of the nave may have been built about the same time, and to light it a large timber window was inserted in the south wall.⁷¹ In 1826 the south porch was partly cased in brick.⁷² A restoration of the chancel was completed in 1883; the windows and roof were renewed.⁷³ Restoration of the remainder⁷⁴ was completed in 1893; the galleries were removed, the north transept arch was restored, a vestry was built, the windows were altered, the porch was restored, and wall paintings were discovered but replastered.⁷⁵

The octagonal panelled font dates from the later Middle Ages. In 1881 a late medieval rood screen and a parclose screen across the north transept survived. The rood screen seems to have been removed at the restoration of 1893, and to have been restored and re-assembled in 1924; it was moved to the west end in 1948.⁷⁶ Sixteenth-century benches survive in the nave; box pews on either side of the crossing were removed in 1893.⁷⁷ The pulpit is also 16th-century;⁷⁸ in 1887 it stood on the south side of the chancel arch and was surmounted by a tester.⁷⁹ It was moved to the north side in 1893 when the tester was removed.⁸⁰

Monuments in the church include brasses to Thomas (d. 1517) and Beatrix Apsley (d. 1515),

⁴¹ *Alum. Oxon. 1500–1714*, 390, 1088; *1715–1886*, 572, 659, 1453; *S.A.C.* xxvi. 19; *Alum. Cantab. to 1751*, i. 79; ii. 152; iii. 192, 477; iv. 241, 459; *1752–1900*, iii. 498; iv. 455; vi. 504; B.L. Add. MS. 39348, ff. 119–24.

⁴² *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1668–9, 612.

⁴³ Below, Warminghurst, church.

⁴⁴ B.L. Add. MSS. 39348, f. 120; 39362, ff. 145–6.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 39348, f. 121; 39368, ff. 1383–6.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* (1662).

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, p. 19.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1762).

⁵⁰ Below, Warminghurst, manor and other estates.

⁵¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39348, f. 122.

⁵² *Alum. Cantab. 1752–1900*, vi. 504.

⁵³ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 147v.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/68/1/8, papers relating to stipendiary curacies.

⁵⁵ *Alum. Cantab. 1752–1900*, iii. 498.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/48/2, deposition bk. p. 158.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* Ep. I/48/2, *passim*; *ibid.* MP 1398, p. 11; *S.C.M.* xxx. 339.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1847).

⁵⁹ P.R.O., HO 129/89/2/4.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1878, 1884, 1903).

⁶¹ P.R.O., HO 129/89/2/4.

⁶² *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1930), 118–19.

⁶³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 248.

⁶⁴ S.R.S. xlv. 223.

⁶⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1350–4, 192.

⁶⁶ S.R.S. iv. 124; B. D. Ely, *Thakeham Ch. Guide* (1979), 19.

⁶⁷ *S.N.O.* viii. 13.

⁶⁸ Ely, *Thakeham Ch. Guide*, 20.

⁶⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 378.

⁷⁰ Ely, *Thakeham Ch. Guide*, 14–15; W.S.R.O., Par. 195/1/1/3, p. 58; Ep. I/17/37, f. 83; Clwyd R.O., Glynne ch. notes.

⁷¹ Ely, *Thakeham Ch. Guide*, 17.

⁷² *Ibid.* 2.

⁷³ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1884), p. 143.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Hurst papers, papers relating to Thakeham ch. restoration (TS, cat.).

⁷⁵ Ely, *Thakeham Ch. Guide*, 15–18.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 23–4; *S.A.C.* xxxix. 51, 54; xliii. 244.

⁷⁷ Ely, *Thakeham Ch. Guide*, 14–15.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 3.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 14.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 15.

monuments to John (d. 1507), William (d. 1527), William (d. 1582), John (d. 1587), and Edward Apsley (d. 1651), and mural tablets to members of the Butler, Mellersh, Shelley, Fuller, and Upperton families.

There were four bells in 1724.⁸¹ Three were recast in 1748, the fourth in 1775, and a fifth was added in 1809.⁸² All were recast in 1925 and a new treble was added.⁸³ The plate includes a communion cup, flagon, and two patens, made in 1761 and 1762 and given in 1763.⁸⁴ The registers cover marriages from 1558, burials from 1559, and baptisms from 1572, and appear complete.⁸⁵

The churchyard was mentioned in 1441.⁸⁶ An eastward extension was consecrated in 1896.⁸⁷

NONCONFORMITY. Two women of the Parker family were presented as recusants between 1621 and 1624,⁸⁸ but by 1640 there were no papists in the parish⁸⁹ and no later evidence of Roman Catholicism has been found.

There were 20 nonconformists in the parish in 1676,⁹⁰ probably including Quakers, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Independents. A Quaker lived in Thakeham in 1659; another quarrelled with the incumbent in 1660,⁹¹ and in 1662 there were 5 Quaker families.⁹² The meeting was then held at John Shaw's house in Shipley, but by 1673 took place at a house in Thakeham. After 1682 meetings alternated between Warminghurst and Shipley, until in 1691 John Shaw gave a house on his land in Thakeham. By 1694 it had been converted as a permanent meeting house and the meeting was transferred there.⁹³ The society flourished in the early 18th century,⁹⁴ and although in 1724 no Quakers were recorded,⁹⁵ 10 still attended the meeting in 1786. The meeting house closed in 1793;⁹⁶ it was re-registered in 1837⁹⁷ but not reopened until 1869.⁹⁸ The building is a timber-framed house, built between 1672 and 1679;⁹⁹ the meeting room is in the south wing, from which two bays of the first floor

were removed in the late 17th century to create a gallery. The house, by 1869 known as the Blue Idol, was extended in 1893 and again in 1935. In 1923 part of it was opened as a rest house.¹ The rest house and meeting room were still in use in 1981.

There were two Baptist families in Thakeham in 1662, meeting in a private house,² and two Baptist men in 1724.³ The cause survived in 1729,⁴ but no more is known of it.

Four ejected ministers were preaching at Thakeham in 1669, and at least one of them served a conventicle of 20 to 30 people.⁵ In 1672 two houses were licensed for meetings, one Congregational, the other Presbyterian.⁶ The Congregational group, connected with one at Steyning, was in difficulties by 1691⁷ and was not mentioned thereafter. The Presbyterian society, connected with that at Petworth,⁸ was re-registered in the same house in 1712.⁹ In 1724 there were two Presbyterian households in the parish.¹⁰ The group apparently survived until 1739.¹¹

Other nonconformist centres included a building at Furze common for Independent Methodists, registered 1856, closed by 1866,¹² and the Open Brethren's Gospel Hall there, registered 1926, closed by 1964.¹³

EDUCATION. There was a school in the parish between 1586¹⁴ and 1626,¹⁵ but it had lapsed by 1640.¹⁶ In 1662 a poor woman was teaching two or three children to spell.¹⁷ A school at the workhouse was recorded in 1815¹⁸ and in 1818, when c. 40 children were taught. Another school was then attended by 12 children.¹⁹ No school existed in 1833.²⁰ In 1846–7 there was a Sunday school with a master paid out of subscriptions, attended by 24 boys and 16 girls. Children then went to work at 13.²¹ The Sunday school may have been that whose mistress lived in Thakeham Street in 1851,²² and which made no return in 1871; Thakeham children then went to school in West Chiltington, Storrington, and

⁸¹ *S.N.Q.* xv. 16.

⁸² *S.A.C.* xvi. 194.

⁸³ Elphick, *Bells*, 393.

⁸⁴ *S.A.C.* liv. 216.

⁸⁵ *S.N.Q.* xiii. 292; *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 195/1, *passim*.

⁸⁶ *S.R.S.* iv. 124.

⁸⁷ *Chich. Dioc. Kal* (1897), 140; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 1103.

⁸⁸ *S.R.S.* xlix. 17, 68–9, 76, 95; *Cal. Assize Rec. Suss. Jas. I*, p. 103.

⁸⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/22/1 (1640).

⁹⁰ *S.A.C.* xlv. 147.

⁹¹ Marsh, *Early Friends*, 78, 92. Thanks are offered to Mr. J. H. Pierce for assistance with the acct. of Thakeham Friends and for access to docs.

⁹² *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/22/1 (1662).

⁹³ *Ibid.*; *S.A.C.* lv. 77, 80; Marsh, *Early Friends*, 127; H. D. C., *Thakeham Meeting Ho. & Blue Idol Guest Ho.* ed. J. H. P[ierce] (1981), 2–3, 5; *P.R.O.*, RG 6/1591, ff. 4, 5; 'Little Slatter, Thakeham, & West Chiltington Burial Ground: Notes on Descent of Properties' (TS. in possession of Mr. Pierce), 3–4.

⁹⁴ Marsh, *Early Friends*, 142; *S.A.C.* lv. 80, 96; Caplan, 'Outline of Nonconf. in Suss.' i. 28; ii. 23.

⁹⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/26/3, p. 19.

⁹⁶ H. D. C., *Thakeham Meeting Ho.* 5.

⁹⁷ *P.R.O.*, RG 31/7, no. 5.

⁹⁸ *S.C.M.* xiii. 790; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/22A/2 (1847).

⁹⁹ Friends Ho., Lond., Friends Trusts Ltd., Dorking and

Horsham monthly meeting, deeds relating to Thakeham (Blue Idol) meeting ho.

¹ H. D. C., *Thakeham Meeting Ho.* 14.

² *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/22/1 (1662).

³ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/26/3, p. 19.

⁴ E. Kensett, *Hist. Free Christian Ch. Horsham, 1721–1921*, 33.

⁵ *Calamy Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 42, 459, 535, 538; *S.A.C.* li. 3; Caplan, 'Outline of Nonconf. in Suss.' i. 39–41, 52; *Orig. Rec. of Early Nonconf.* ed. G. L. Turner, i, p. 30; ii, p. 1029.

⁶ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1672, 299, 579.

⁷ Caplan, 'Outline of Nonconf. in Suss.' ii. 9; *Freedom after Ejection*, ed. A. Gordon, 115.

⁸ Caplan, 'Outline of Nonconf. in Suss.' ii. 9.

⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/17/36, f. 41v.; *P.R.O.*, RG 31/1, Chich. dioc. (suppl. return, 1960), p. 9v.

¹⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/26/3, p. 19.

¹¹ Caplan, 'Outline of Nonconf. in Suss.' iii. 19.

¹² *G.R.O. Worship Reg.* no. 7297.

¹³ *Ibid.* no. 50149.

¹⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/23/7, ff. 17, 32.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/22/1 (1602); *S.R.S.* xlix. 123.

¹⁶ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/22/1 (1640).

¹⁷ *Ibid.* (1662).

¹⁸ *Ibid.* MP 1398, p. 4.

¹⁹ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 971.

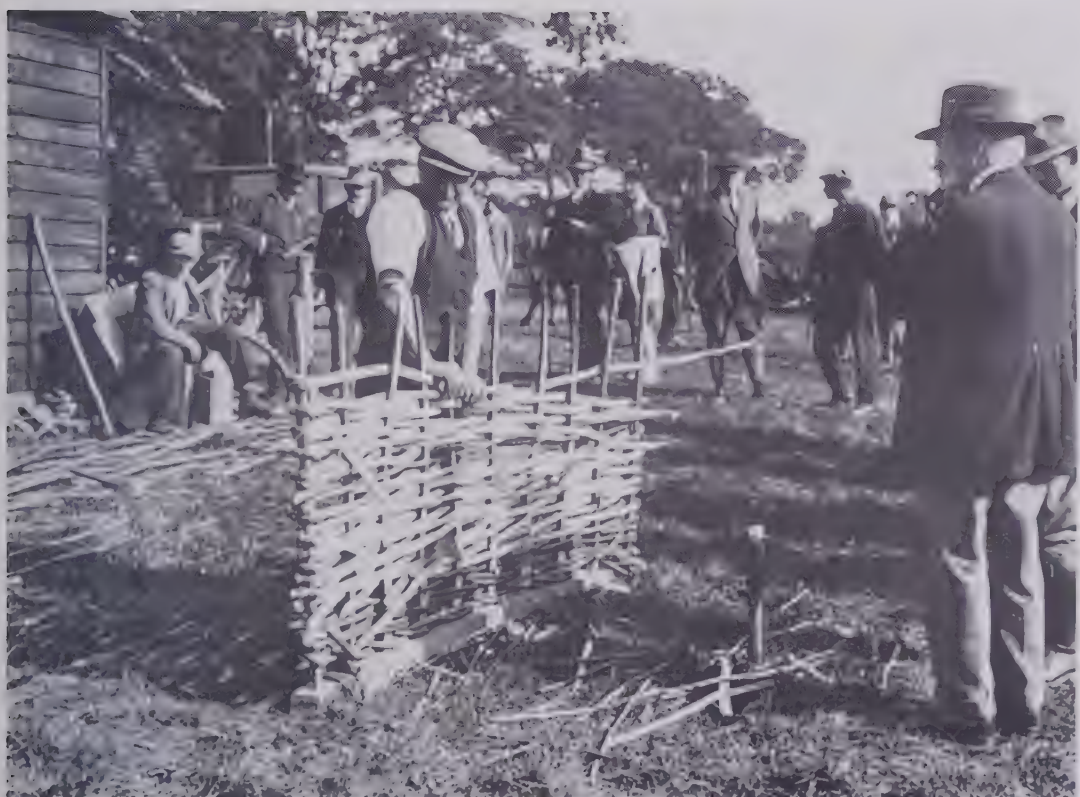
²⁰ *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 982.

²¹ *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846–7, Suss. 14–15; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/22A/2 (1847).

²² *P.R.O.*, HO 107/1650, f. 215.



ITCHINGFIELD: EGG GRADING AT WEDGES FARM, 1935



WEST GRINSTEAD AGRICULTURAL SHOW, [1930]: hurdle-making demonstration



WARMINGHURST: INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH IN 1944



SHIPLEY: RELIQUARY FORMERLY IN THE CHURCH

Sullington.²³ The Sunday school was again recorded in 1878 and 1884,²⁴ and a Quaker Sunday school was being held at the Blue Idol from c. 1891.²⁵

A school board was formed in 1874,²⁶ and in 1875 a school was built and opened in Thakeham Street for 92 children. It included a schoolroom for juniors, a classroom for infants, and a teacher's house attached. The children paid scaled fees. Initially 50 children were admitted; early in 1876 average attendance was 40 juniors and 13 to 14 infants.²⁷ Attendance fluctuated between 48 and 58 until the early 1930s, but by 1938 had fallen to 35.²⁸ In 1939 the school had an influx of evacuees from south London and Surrey, and the parish room was adapted for the infants' department during the Second World War.²⁹ The children on the roll of the school, renamed Thakeham county primary school, numbered 52 in 1947 and 58 in 1949; in 1955 the parish room was again taken over for the infants.³⁰ In 1975 there were 51 children on the roll.³¹ By 1978

the school had become Thakeham First school.³² It was still open in 1981.

The mixed Storrington council senior school, later Storrington county secondary school, was built on the site of the union workhouse and opened in 1940 with 213 children on the roll.³³ It had been extended by 1949,³⁴ and in 1952 was renamed Rydon county secondary school and further extended.³⁵ Several minor improvements were made between 1954 and 1961,³⁶ when 418 children were on the roll.³⁷ By 1968 the roll had declined to 328, and in the following year the school became an intermediate mixed school.³⁸ There were 441 children on the roll in 1980.³⁹

CHARITY FOR THE POOR. In 1662 it was stated that Lady Apsley had given as a stock for the poor £5, then not applied.⁴⁰ No more is known of it.

WARMINGHURST

THE FORMER parish of Warminghurst⁴¹ lay towards the southern edge of the Weald 9½ miles (15 km.) north of Worthing. The ancient parish, united with Ashington in 1933,⁴² comprised 1,105 a.⁴³ Like its neighbour Thakeham it was elongated in shape, 3 miles from north to south but less than 1¼ miles from east to west at its widest point. The irregular boundaries partly followed streams, partly hedge banks; on the south the boundary with Washington and Thakeham seems to have been undefined before inclosure in 1816.⁴⁴ The eastern boundary with Ashington passed through West Wolves Farm.⁴⁵

The relief of the parish reflects its geology. Most of the land lay on Weald clay at between 70 ft. (21 metres) and 100 ft. (30 metres), but the Hythe Beds, part of the Lower Greensand formation, cap a steep-sided spur jutting eastwards across the centre of the parish, reaching 190 ft. at the church, while in the south the ground rises over the Hythe Beds to reach 236 ft. on the dry Sandgate Beds of Heath

common.⁴⁶ Streams flow from east to west on both north and south sides of the central spur, draining into the Lancet or Lancing brook on the eastern boundary.

Only two roads through the parish may have been of more than local significance, and all its bridges seem normally to have been maintained by the tenants of Warminghurst manor until the mid 17th century or later. The secondary road from Horsham to Washington crossed the north-east corner of the parish; it existed by 1707, and Clement Lance's bridge, mentioned in the early 17th century, presumably marked the point where the road crossed Lancet or Lancing brook on the parish boundary.⁴⁷ At that point the road was diverted a few yards to the south c. 1960.⁴⁸ What was formerly the main north-south route through the village is sufficiently wide to have been a drove road into the Weald. It was mentioned as the Portlane in 1427 and 1546;⁴⁹ in 1707 the southern end, now Park Lane, was the road to Washington, the northern end that to Horsham.⁵⁰

²³ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 398-9 (1871), lv.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1878, 1884).

²⁵ H. D. C., *Thakeham Meeting Ho.* 15.

²⁶ *List of Sch. Boards, 1881* [C. 2873], p. 263, H.C. (1881), lxxii.

²⁷ P.R.O., ED 7/123; [P. Obtulowicz], *Thakeham C. P. Sch. Centenary 1875/1975*, 'A brief hist.' pp. [10-11] and photos.; *Return of Schs. 1893* [C. 7529], p. 610, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

²⁸ *Return of Schs. 1893*, 610; *ibid.* 1899 [Cd. 315], p. 830, H.C. (1900), lxxv (2); *Public Elem. Schs. 1906* [Cd. 3182], p. 641, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi; *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1914* (H.M.S.O.), 525; 1922, 343; 1932, 389; 1938, 403.

²⁹ [Obtulowicz], *Thakeham C.P. Sch.* 'Extracts from Log Bk.' 12 Sept. 1939.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., E 195/1/1, pp. 113-14, 149-51.

³¹ [Obtulowicz], *Thakeham C.P. Sch.* introduction.

³² *Thakeham First Sch. Hbk.* (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

³³ J. Ham, *Storrington in Living Memory*, 70, 72; *Sandgate Preservation Soc. Newsletter*, xii, p. ii; inf. from Mr. A. Jenner, Washington, an original pupil (1982).

³⁴ *Educ. in W. Suss. 1949* (W. Suss. C.C.), 10.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 1949-54, 17; Ham, *Storrington in Living Memory*, 72; W.S.R.O., Par. 195/49/2, p. 114.

³⁶ *Educ. in W. Suss. 1954-9* (W. Suss. C.C.), 139, 143; 1959-64, 146, 164.

³⁷ *Dir. W. Suss. Educ. Cttee. 1960-1*, 25.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 1968-9, 16; 1969-70, 15.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., WNC/CM/4/1/5, p. 81.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

⁴¹ This article was written in 1981. For the par., B.L. Add. MS. 37420; *ibid.* Maps, O.S.D. 91/2, 92/2; O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XXXVII* (1879 edn.); XXXVII. NW., SW. (1898 and 1914 edns.); map, above, p. 30.

⁴² *Census*, 1931.

⁴³ *O.S. Area Bk.* (1876).

⁴⁴ Cf. B.L. Add. MS. 37420; below, econ. hist.

⁴⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 85.

⁴⁶ *Geol. Surv. Map 1"*, solid, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

⁴⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 37420; *ibid.* Maps, O.S.D. 91/2; Arundel Cast. MSS. M 226, 24 Sept. 3 Jas. I; M 540.

⁴⁸ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1972 edn.).

⁴⁹ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 222, rot. 3d.; M 224, 26 June 38 Hen. VIII.

⁵⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

It crossed a brook at New Barn by Brook or Mill bridge, mentioned from 1427 to 1608,⁵¹ and that at the northern boundary of the parish by Bakers bridge, so called in 1632.⁵² It entered Heath common in the south by a gate called Washington gate in 1546 and Heath gate in the 17th century.⁵³ A westward branch south of the gate, now Newhouse Lane, was the Storrington road in 1707,⁵⁴ and there were then other tracks across the common. The part of the road north of the church was a bridle road in 1981.

In the north a road ran north-east from Bowford; it was called North Street between Shipley and Warminghurst in 1546, the highway from Bowford to Shipley in 1548, and the lane from Bowford to Blonks (in Shipley) in 1628.⁵⁵ It was a bridle road by the late 19th century.⁵⁶ Bowford or Bow bridge was mentioned from 1502; it may have been the Bowford bridge which the inhabitants of Apsley tithing (in West Grinstead hundred) were ordered to rebuild in 1537.⁵⁷

Further south two routes led eastwards to Ashington. One, at first the more important, ran from the church to West Wolves; it was mentioned as a bridle road between 1469 and 1707⁵⁸ but was called Leewood Lane in 1517. It was gated east of Leewood. In 1981 the part beyond Springpond Cottages was a footpath. The other road, called the sheep way to Ashington in 1707,⁵⁹ survived in 1981.

In the west part of the parish the lane from the church to Thakeham apparently existed by 1427 and may have been the highway near Buttshill mentioned in 1662.⁶⁰ About 1711 James Butler diverted it northwards,⁶¹ but his new road had apparently disappeared by the later 18th century.⁶² In 1875, as in 1981, a footpath ran north of the former manor house to Thakeham Place.⁶³ Another road, by 1707 a footpath, led north-west across Mill copse; it was mentioned as Prickloves Lane between 1427 and c. 1513,⁶⁴ and as the lane or highway to Fulling common in the early 16th century.⁶⁵ Unidentified roads include Hedgers Street and Hook Street, mentioned in 1509.⁶⁶

The name of Warminghurst, recorded from the 12th century, recalls its forest origins,⁶⁷ and there was formerly much woodland in the parish.⁶⁸ In the eastern part was Leewood, mentioned as a wood between 1429 and 1486,⁶⁹ perhaps originally of 50 a. but much reduced by 1707 and cleared by 1839 when

Leward Barn marked the site.⁷⁰ More significant as a source of timber and a feature of the landscape was the park inclosed by Fécamp abbey (Seine Maritime) in 1254–57⁷¹ and including 80 a. by 1294.⁷² In the 15th century it apparently lay on, and south of, the hill in the centre of the parish and west of Park Lane⁷³ but may have excluded the manor house.⁷⁴ The great pond in the park existed by 1455; it lay at the bottom of the slope on the south side of the hill.⁷⁵ By 1582 the park had been enlarged to 160 a., presumably including the house, but was subdivided into closes.⁷⁶ In 1707 it extended east of Park Lane and was said to contain 166 a.⁷⁷ James Butler (d. 1741) apparently re-emparked the part west of Park Lane as far as the parish boundary; it was finally disparked, and the pond drained, between c. 1806 and 1810.⁷⁸ Part of the park wall adjoining the Storrington road, and the remains of a haha at its northern boundary, survived in 1981. The southern boundary was apparently destroyed between 1810 and 1839.⁷⁹

Settlement was late and scattered. The earliest recorded centre was on top of the hill in the middle of the parish, where the church stood by the later 12th century and the manor house west of it probably by the early 13th.⁸⁰ The high street or common street mentioned in 1455 and 1524 was presumably the north-south road separating the two.⁸¹ Little space was available for other houses, since the ground falls sharply away on three sides and the roads are steeply banked hollow-ways, so that the village centre was probably never large. By 1707, besides Warminghurst Place, only one cottage stood west of the street, at the northern edge of the spur, and two farmhouses and two cottages east of the street; crofts then vacant on both sides of the road may have marked the sites of some half-dozen earlier houses.⁸² The settlement later shrank still further. Warminghurst House, north of the church, a small medieval building, was cased in brick and extended in the late 18th century, and a cottage c. 150 yd. north of it was rebuilt in the 19th century. The remaining houses had disappeared by c. 1806, although by 1875 part of the former home farmhouse of Warminghurst Place had been converted to two cottages, and Springpond Cottages were built apparently between 1868 and 1875 on the junction of the two lanes to Ashington.⁸³ The houses standing in 1875 survived in 1981.

⁵¹ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 222, rot. 3d.; M 224, 20 June 3 Hen. VIII; M 226, 24 Sept. 3 Jas. I; M 540.

⁵² Ibid. M 227, rot. 4.

⁵³ Ibid. M 224, 26 June 38 Hen. VIII; M 227, rot. 2; MD 223; B.L. Add. MS. 37420 (illus. of gate).

⁵⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁵⁵ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 224, 26 June 38 Hen. VIII, 21 Mar. 2 Edw. VI; M 227, rot. 2; B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁵⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁵⁷ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 223, rot. 1; M 224, 5 Oct. 1 Hen. VIII; M 279, rot. 1d.

⁵⁸ Ibid. M 222, rot. 30; M 540; M 227, rot. 2; B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁵⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 540; B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁶⁰ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 222, rot. 3d.; MD 223.

⁶¹ Ibid. MD 208.

⁶² Ibid. PM 93.

⁶³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁶⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. M 222, rot. 3d.; P.R.O., SC 6/Hen. VIII/3661, rot. 1d.

⁶⁵ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 223, rot. 4; M 224, 20 June 3 Hen. VIII; P.R.O., SC 6/Hen. VIII/3661, rot. 1d.

⁶⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. M 224, 5 Oct. 1 Hen. VIII.

⁶⁷ P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.), i. 182.

⁶⁸ Below, manor and other estates; econ. hist.

⁶⁹ P.R.O., E 326/5390; *ibid.* SC 2/206/56, rot. 2; SC 6/1036/12; Arundel Cast. MS. M 222, rot. 14.

⁷⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.); Arundel Cast. MSS. H 2/21, no. 2; MD 503; B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁷¹ Below, manor and other estates.

⁷² P.R.O., E 106/2/9.

⁷³ Arundel Cast. MS. M 222, rott. 3d., 16.

⁷⁴ P.R.O., SC 6/1036/11.

⁷⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 222, rot. 17; B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 92/2.

⁷⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 493.

⁷⁷ Ibid. D 2356, ff. 49–51; B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁷⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 256; B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 92/2; Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/32.

⁷⁹ Arundel Cast. MSS. H 1/32; H 2/21, no. 2.

⁸⁰ Below, manor and other estates; church.

⁸¹ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 222, rot. 17; M 224, 19 May 16 Hen. VIII.

⁸² B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁸³ Ibid. Maps, O.S.D. 91/2; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

There was dispersed settlement in the northern half of the parish by the late Middle Ages, reduced between the 15th and 17th centuries by the engrossment of farms. On the stream north of the church a mill existed by 1294⁸⁴ and the tenement called Brookland and two adjoining cottages mentioned c. 1409 presumably stood nearby. One cottage was probably demolished then and the other in 1427;⁸⁵ all had gone by 1707.⁸⁶ West of the mill, on the south-east corner of Fulling common, stood Prickloves or Pricklows Farm,⁸⁷ named from the Pricklove family who lived in the parish by 1327.⁸⁸ The farm can be traced from 1410;⁸⁹ the house was probably abandoned in the 18th century,⁹⁰ but farm buildings survived there until the early 20th.⁹¹ There were further houses in the fields north-east and east of the mill. A moated site 600 yd. north-west of West Wolves Farm is presumably medieval, though it relates to no known farm and may not have contained a homestead,⁹² while Jupps Hovel marks the site of a cottage which existed by 1410 and perhaps by 1327. Although it was already unlet in 1410 it may have survived until 1582, but had been demolished by 1617.⁹³ North-east of it, on the Horsham-Worthing road, stood Squinces Farm, built probably before 1540; in 1707 there were two houses on the site.⁹⁴ One was demolished in the earlier 19th century and the other c. 1870.⁹⁵ Farther east, on the north side of the road near the parish boundary, Woolven's Barn existed by c. 1806;⁹⁶ a house was built there c. 1900, two bungalows by 1938,⁹⁷ and a third after the Second World War.

Bowford, a hamlet in the north end of the parish with its own common, existed by the later Middle Ages. Although the name has not been found before 1502,⁹⁸ tenements known to have been there existed perhaps by 1327⁹⁹ and certainly by the early 15th century,¹ and tenement names listed in the early 17th century, when 5 houses were occupied, suggest that in the 14th century or earlier there had been at least 9 dwellings.² In 1707 and c. 1806 there were 3 round the common, Bowford (or West Bowford) and

East Bowford Farms and a cottage.³ West Bowford Farm was demolished apparently between 1868 and 1875;⁴ by 1875 the former East Bowford was called Bowford Farm. It is a timber-framed building apparently of the early 17th century, cased in stone in 1787⁵ and still standing in 1981. The cottage was rebuilt as Bowford Cottages in the earlier 19th century.

South of the church the park impeded settlement, though Park Barn 800 metres south of the village, and an adjoining cottage, existed by 1851 and a cottage was built opposite on the east side of Park Lane c. 1900.⁶ Early settlement concentrated around the northern angle of Heath common. The surname at Heath was recorded in 1327 and a tenement there c. 1430.⁷ There were inhabited houses 'on the heath' in 1597.⁸ Jinkes Farm on the north-east side of the common is a late medieval house, and may have been preceded by a late 13th-century one;⁹ there was another house c. 400 metres south of it by 1603.¹⁰ A third was built between them in the 18th century.¹¹ Newhouse Farm stood on the north-west side of the common by 1605;¹² the present house dates from the earlier 17th century. Three houses were built on the common in the 18th century.¹³ Its inclosure in 1816¹⁴ facilitated more building and the Heath common area gradually became the main centre of population in the parish. Eight households there were listed in 1851,¹⁵ and by 1875 four or five cottages stood within the south-east part of the former Warminghurst common.¹⁶ One had been demolished by 1914,¹⁷ but further growth took place apparently in the 1930s and after the Second World War, with the building of detached bungalows and houses, embowered in the rhododendrons and pines which the sandy soil encourages, over most of the common and in Tudor Village west of Newhouse Lane. In 1978 they were said to be occupied mainly by prosperous pensioners.¹⁸

There was an alehouse in the parish in 1646,¹⁹ but no others are known. By 1455 there was a common spring in the village street from which water

⁸⁴ Below, manor and other estates; econ. hist.

⁸⁵ P.R.O., SC 2/206/56, rot. 3d.; Arundel Cast. MS. M 222, rot. 3.

⁸⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁸⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. PM 93.

⁸⁸ S.R.S. x. 159; P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 9.

⁸⁹ P.R.O., SC 2/206/56, rot. 3; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 503.

⁹⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 37420; Horsham Mus. MS. 266 (1).

⁹¹ O.S. Maps 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.); XXXVII. NW. (1898 and 1914 edns.); 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1972 edn.); W.S.R.O., SP 60, p. 6.

⁹² S.A.C. lxvi. 241; inf. from Mr. E. W. Holden (1985).

⁹³ S.R.S. x. 159 (Sibyl relict of Jop); P.R.O., SC 2/206/56, rot. 2d.; Arundel Cast. MSS. MD 493, 503; B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁹⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. M 224, 28 Aug. 32 Hen. VIII; B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁹⁵ B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 91/2; Arundel Cast. MSS. H 2/21, no. 2; P 5/37, no. 7; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.); cf. below, econ. hist.

⁹⁶ B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 91/2; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁹⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. SW. (1898 and later edns.).

⁹⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 223, rot. 1.

⁹⁹ S.R.S. x. 158-9 (Cradok, at Hedge, Botun).

¹ P.R.O., SC 2/206/56, rott. 1, 2d. (Cradocks); SC 11/670 (Botones and Cradocks); Arundel Cast. MS. M 222, rott. 3d., 5 (Heggeres).

² Arundel Cast. MS. D 2357, ff. 66-7, 69, 74 (Bowford, Cradocks, Streeters, Hooks, Hedgers, Uphedges, Downhedges, Buttons Mead, and Watermans).

³ B.L. Add. MS. 37420; *ibid.* Maps, O.S.D. 91/2. For names cf. W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 260, accts. Lady Day 1787, Lady Day 1788; Arundel Cast. MS. H 2/21, no. 2.

⁴ Arundel Cast. MS., Suss. estates portfolio, P 5, no. 7; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁵ Date on bldg.

⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.); *ibid.* XXXVII. SW. (1898 and 1914 edns.); W.S.R.O., MF 47, f. 225, no. 48.

⁷ S.R.S. x. 158; P.R.O., SC 11/670.

⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 226, 9 Mar. 39 Eliz. I.

⁹ Below, manor and other estates.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*; Arundel Cast. MS. D 2358, ff. 91-8; B.L. Add. MS. 37420; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

¹¹ B.L. Add. MS. 37420; *ibid.* Maps, O.S.D. 92/2; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

¹² Below, econ. hist.

¹³ B.L. Add. MS. 37420; *ibid.* Maps, O.S.D. 92/2; W.S.R.O., Holmes-Campbell MSS., quit rent bk. from 1844, pp. 52, 191; Arundel Cast. MS. HC 298, p. 290.

¹⁴ Below, econ. hist.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., MF 47, ff. 225-7.

¹⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

¹⁷ *Ibid.* XXXVII. SW. (1914 edn.).

¹⁸ Char. Com. files.

¹⁹ S.R.S. liv. 95.

was drawn along a wooden gutter to the great pond. The spring was repaired in 1524 at the inhabitants' expense.²⁰

Nineteen people were assessed for the subsidy in 1327,²¹ 22 for the poll tax in 1378,²² and 32 for the subsidy in 1524.²³ In 1642 the protestation was signed by 42 adults,²⁴ and 41 inhabitants were recorded in 1676.²⁵ The population was 112 in 1801 and altered little before 1861, when it was 106. Numbers rose sharply to 140 in 1871 but fell again to 70 in 1891; there were 81 people in 1901, 78 in 1921, and 93 in 1931 just before the union with Ashington.²⁶

MANOR AND OTHER ESTATES. In William I's reign *WARMINGHURST* was apparently held by the abbey of Fécamp. William de Braose then claimed a wine rent which he granted to Battle abbey,²⁷ but no more is known of the rent or any Braose overlordship. Warminghurst was not mentioned in Domesday Book, probably because it was included in Fécamp's manor of Steyning,²⁸ with which it descended until the Dissolution, passing successively to the Crown, to Sir John Cornwall, Lord Fownhope (d. 1443), and to Syon abbey (Mdx.).²⁹ Fécamp obtained a grant of free warren in 1252³⁰ and established a park in 1254-5.³¹

In 1540 the Crown granted the manor to Anne Cobham for life, with reversion to Edward Shelley of Findon,³² who had acquired a lease in 1539.³³ He died in 1554 leaving the manor in trust for his heir male, then uncertain. After the trust expired c. 1578 his second but eldest surviving son Richard Shelley obtained the manor, but after much litigation it fell to Henry Shelley, the posthumous son of Richard's elder brother, in 1581.³⁴ Henry had sold 40 a. by 1582,³⁵ and from 1605 he was selling other parts of the estate;³⁶ the manor house and 300 a. of land including the park were sold in 1619 to Elizabeth, widow of Sir Edward Apsley of Thakeham.³⁷ Shelley died in 1623 after settling the manor on his second son Henry, who sold it in 1637 to Henry

Bridger.³⁸ Bridger settled it in 1652 on his son Richard³⁹ (d. 1699). It later passed to Richard's second son Richard, who held it in 1707⁴⁰ and with his brother Henry sold it in 1721 to James Butler.⁴¹

Meanwhile Butler had acquired the park and manor house. Lady Apsley had sold them in 1626 to her son Edward Apsley,⁴² later a colonel in the parliamentary army,⁴³ who died a bachelor in 1651.⁴⁴ His Warminghurst property seems to have passed to his brother-in-law George Fenwick (d. 1657), also a parliamentarian colonel and a former New England colonist,⁴⁵ and then to Fenwick's daughters Elizabeth and Dorothy; they later married respectively Sir Thomas Hesilrige and Sir Thomas Williamson.⁴⁶ In 1663 a formal partition among Edward Apsley's heirs assigned his Warminghurst estate to those couples. In 1665 they sold it to Henry Bigland,⁴⁷ who resold it to William Penn (1644-1718), the Quaker founder of Pennsylvania, in 1676.⁴⁸ Penn was no doubt attracted to the estate by his connexions with John Fenwick, George's lessee, and by its exemption from tithe.⁴⁹ After numerous mortgages he sold it in 1707 to James Butler.⁵⁰

From Butler (d. 1741), M.P. for Sussex 1715-21 and 1728-41, Warminghurst passed in the direct line to his son John (d. 1766), M.P. for East Grinstead 1742-7 and for the county 1747-66,⁵¹ grandson James (d. 1775), and great-granddaughters Ann Jemima and Patty Butler.⁵² In 1780 they married respectively Roger Clough of Glanyern (Denb.) and his brother Richard (d. 1784). On the partition of the Butler inheritance in 1789 Warminghurst was assigned to Roger and Ann Jemima,⁵³ who sold it in 1805 to Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk (d. 1815).⁵⁴ It then descended with Bramber rape.⁵⁵ The Norfolk estate sold part of the land between 1887 and 1921,⁵⁶ more in the latter year,⁵⁷ and the rest, including Warminghurst farm, in 1925,⁵⁸ apparently without the manorial rights. Warminghurst farm passed to a Mrs. Penfold, who sold it c. 1929 to William Hanbury Aggs of Little Thakeham; his son Mr. Daniel Aggs owned it in 1981.⁵⁹

By c. 1210⁶⁰ Fécamp abbey had a bailiff at

²⁰ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 222, rot. 17; M 224, 19 May 16 Hen. VIII.

²¹ P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 9.

²² S.R.S. lvi, p. 67.

²³ S.A.C. xlv. 147.

²⁴ *Census*, 1801-1931.

²⁵ *Chron. Mon. de Bello* (Anglia Christiana Soc. 1846), 36.

²⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 392; ii. 124; vi (1), 224.

²⁷ *Ibid.* ii. 124; vi (1), 227; *S.R.S.* xxiii, pp. 257-8; P.R.O., SC 6/1033/18, rot. [4].

²⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 391.

²⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 347.

³⁰ P.R.O., C 54/416, no. 41.

³¹ *Cal. Assize Rec. Suss. Eliz. I*, p. 150; *Acts of P.C.* 1577-8, 345, 356; 1581-2, 117; *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 14; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 254; P.R.O., C 2/Eliz. 1/S 7/53; Arundel Cast. MS. M 225. For Hen., cf. above, Sullington, manors and other estates.

³² Arundel Cast. MS. MD 493, f. [2].

³³ P.R.O., C 142/436, no. 37; Arundel Cast. MSS. D 2357, ff. 65-9; D 2358, f. 91; D 2360, f. 108.

³⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. D 2356, ff. 16-20.

³⁵ *Ibid.* D 2357, ff. 59-64; M 227, rots. 2-4; *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 203; xx. 503; P.R.O., C 142/438, no. 121.

³⁶ Horsham Mus. MS. 1858 (MS. cat.).

³⁷ *Ibid.*; *Visit. Suss. 1662* (Harl. Soc. lxxxix), 17; Arundel Cast. MS. M 227, rot. 1; B.L. Add. MS. 37420; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6497 (23), f.

⁴¹ Arundel Cast. MS. D 2357, ff. 86-90.

⁴² *Ibid.* D 2356, ff. 25-8; P.R.O., C 142/436, no. 37; cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1635, 65.

⁴³ *Cal. Cttee. for Money*, i. 496.

⁴⁴ E.S.R.O., SAS/D 310 (TS. cat.).

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*; *D.N.B.* and *Dict. American Biog.* s.v. Fenwick, Geo.; *Visit. Northumb.* 1615 and 1666, ed. Jos. Forster, 49; above, Thakeham, manors and other estates.

⁴⁶ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, i. 202; ii. 180.

⁴⁷ *S.R.S.* xx. 504; Arundel Cast. MS. D 2356, ff. 28-32.

⁴⁸ H. E. Wildes, *Wm. Penn*, 101.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 86; below, below, church; nonconf.

⁵⁰ C. O. Pearse, *Wm. Penn*, 398; *S.R.S.* xx. 504-5; Arundel Cast. MSS. D 2356, ff. 34-54; HC 238.

⁵¹ *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1715-54, i. 331, 334, 510-11; 1754-90, i. 388; iii. 166.

⁵² Arundel Cast. MS. FC 188, abstract of title, ff. 13-18.

⁵³ *Ibid.* ff. 19-36; *ibid.* HC 135; *Clough and Butler Archives*, p. 39; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6497 (22), p. 8; Horsham Mus. MS. 260 (31).

⁵⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 267, deeds of 10 and 31 July 1805.

⁵⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 5.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., SP 60, 173.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* SP 60, pp. 12-13.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* SP 61 and endorsements.

⁵⁹ Inf. from Mr. D. Aggs.

⁶⁰ *S.R.S.* lxvii. 105.

Warminghurst who by the later 13th century administered all its Sussex estates⁶¹ and who presumably lived in the manor house first mentioned in 1294.⁶² The house was kept in use in the 14th and 15th centuries; the archives of Fécamp's Sussex estates were stored there, some being stolen by a burglar in 1400,⁶³ and in the 1470s the audit for Syon abbey's Sussex lands was held there.⁶⁴ Sir John Cornwall visited Warminghurst regularly between 1416 and 1437,⁶⁵ and the nuns of Syon stayed there in 1460.⁶⁶ The house does not seem to have been much enlarged between 1324 and the mid 16th century. It was timber-framed with a Horsham stone roof. The hall, aligned north-south, was flanked by a great chamber and attached chapel at the north end; there were twin service rooms by 1324, and a new chamber had been added by 1424.⁶⁷ In the later 16th or earlier 17th century the house was rebuilt as Warminghurst Place, so called by 1652 when it was occupied by John Fenwick (1618-83), later the first settler of New Jersey,⁶⁸ and it was taxed on 18 hearths in 1664.⁶⁹ In 1707 it was a brick house standing west of the church and south of the lane to Thakeham. It faced north and had tall chimneys and mullioned windows throughout, and an irregular plan apparently consisting of three parallel east-west ranges of two storeys with attics, though perhaps with a courtyard towards the west end. There was a polygonal three-storeyed entrance porch surmounted by a cupola.⁷⁰

After 1707 James Butler demolished the house.⁷¹ On an adjoining site to the south-east he had built by 1710 a double-pile house of three storeys above a basement. The north and south fronts were of 11 bays with a pediment over the middle three; there was an entrance court on the north side, and to the south terraces ran down to the great pond.⁷² From 1780 the house was normally let,⁷³ although Roger Clough was living there in 1786.⁷⁴ It was demolished between c. 1806 and 1810.⁷⁵

The home farmhouse, Park Farm, was probably built soon after Butler's new house, on the site of the previous manor house from which materials were re-used. It too was double-pile; the north side contained the coach houses and stables and the south domestic accommodation. By the late 18th century part of it had been demolished⁷⁶ and in 1981 it was used as farm buildings, two 19th-century cottages attached to the east end providing accommodation.

From 1324 or earlier the Wolf family held lands in

Warminghurst as part of the West Wolves estate in Ashington.⁷⁷ In 1632 Nicholas Wolf sold some 30 a. of it in the north-east part of the parish, called Squinces and Knells, to George Woodman of Thakeham. In 1650 George's widow released the property to his son William, who sold it to Henry Bridger; it then descended with the manor.⁷⁸ The rest of Wolf's property, called Westlands in 1637,⁷⁹ descended with West Wolves.⁸⁰

In 1479 John Bridger settled lands in Warminghurst which had passed by 1508 to John son of William Bridger.⁸¹ John sold them in that year to Edward Slater and William White. In 1573 John Slater sold the land, known as *BRIDGERS*, to Richard Pollard of Washington, probably the Richard who in 1607 settled it on his second son Henry Pollard after his death. In 1614 Henry Pollard sold it to Henry Bridger, later lord of the manor, with which it descended from 1637.⁸²

Several parcels alienated by Henry Shelley (d. 1623) were later reunited with the manor. The 40-a. estate known in the 18th century as *NEWHOUSE FARM*, which included 20 a. of former parkland, was sold by Shelley in 1605 to William Pratt, incumbent of Warminghurst, and his fiancée Susan Ward. Susan sold it in 1635 to her son William Bennett, who resold it next year to John Lee. He left it in 1654 to his daughter Susan, wife of Thomas Mellersh. It had passed by 1713 to their son John Mellersh, and by 1730 to another John, probably his great-nephew, who sold it to James Butler in 1738.⁸³ The farmhouse, timber-framed but later cased in stone, dates from the early 17th century.

In 1621 Henry Shelley settled property in Warminghurst on his daughter Mary. He revoked the settlement in 1623 with respect to five tenements, selling them instead to Richard Bridger (d. 1699). They later descended with the manor.⁸⁴ In 1623 more of Mary's property was sold to John Waterman with remainder to John Collins. Collins sold it to Henry Bridger in 1636.⁸⁵

A further 177 a., including tenements in the north part of the parish, was conveyed in 1626 by Mary Shelley and her husband Thomas Warneford to her youngest sister Elizabeth Shelley, apparently under Henry Shelley's will. In 1629 Elizabeth settled the estate on her husband William Kete, who resettled it on his son Edward in 1636; Edward sold it to Henry Bridger in 1647.⁸⁶ The Warnefords had by 1631 conveyed further property in the south-east corner

⁶¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 124; D. J. A. Matthew, *Norm. Monasteries and their Eng. Possessions*, 52, 55, 95.

⁶² P.R.O., E 106/2/9.

⁶³ *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, 56.

⁶⁴ P.R.O., SC 6/1100/5; SC 6/1100/9.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* SC 6/1036/5, rott. 7, 16; SC 6/1036/6, rot. 15; SC 6/1036/10-11; SC 6/1036/13; SC 6/1036/15; Arundel Cast. MS. A 430, rott. 8-9.

⁶⁶ P.R.O., SC 6/1037/13.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* E 106/8/19, rot. 22; *ibid.* SC 6/1031/8-9; SC 6/1036/5, rot. 16; SC 6/1036/11-12, 14-16; SC 6/1037/6; SC 6/Hen. VIII/3499; Westm. Abbey Mun. 4013, m. 2; Arundel Cast. MS. A 430, rot. 12.

⁶⁸ A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 140.

⁶⁹ P.R.O., E 179/258/124, f. 8 and v.

⁷⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁷¹ *S.A.C.* lv. 79 n.

⁷² Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 256; Arundel Cast. MS. D 2357, f. 85; W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 236; B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 35; *ibid.* Lansd. MS. 918, ff. 21v., 34v.; below, pl. facing p. 96.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 260, acct. for Lady Day 1781, acct. completed 30 June 1804; Horsham Mus. MSS. 260; 1929 (MS. cat.).

⁷⁴ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 433.

⁷⁵ B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 92/2; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 240; Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/32.

⁷⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 35.

⁷⁷ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 53; P.R.O., SC 11/670; Arundel Cast. MSS. M 224, penult. rot.; MD 493, f. 2; below, Ashington, manors.

⁷⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. D 2357, ff. 62, 79-81.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* f. 62.

⁸⁰ Below, Ashington, manors.

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6497 (23), P.

⁸² Arundel Cast. MS. D 2357, ff. 83-4.

⁸³ *Ibid.* D 2360.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* D 2357, ff. 65-7.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* ff. 69-72.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* ff. 73-7. For the location cf. B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

of the parish to Henry Goring; in that year he sold 8 a. to Richard Slater. That land was sold in 1662 by John Slater to John Humphrey or Adams of West Chiltington, passing by 1669 to his son John. He sold it in 1701 to George Prior, who immediately resold it to Nicholas and Thomas Skinner. In 1715 Nicholas sold it to James Butler (d. 1741).⁸⁷ In 1651 Henry Goring sold a further 20 a. and a house, called *SLATER'S COPYHOLD* after the Slater family who had occupied it from 1582 or earlier, to Edward Blaker, who conveyed it in 1653 to Joseph Hallant with remainder to Hallant's grandchild Frances Scrast. In 1679 she settled it on her husband Thomas Symonds, who sold it next year to William Symonds, a London vintner (d. 1699). It then passed to William's son (d. 1709) and grandson, both William Symonds. The youngest William sold it in 1720 to his sister Ann Hyde; she and her husband Robert resold it the same year to James Butler.⁸⁸ Slater's Copyhold is presumably identifiable with Jinkes farm,⁸⁹ so called after its occupier c. 1900 and sold off by the Norfolk estate in 1914. It was owned with c. 20 a. in 1981 by Mr. Peter Shepherd.⁹⁰ The farmhouse is a three-bayed late medieval structure with a two-bayed open hall, cased in stone in the 18th century and extended shortly before and after the Second World War. The crown-post roof incorporates much re-used timber, some of it with large notched-lap joints, which may imply that there was a house on the site by c. 1300.

ECONOMIC HISTORY. In 1188 Warminghurst manor was in the hands of the Crown for 9 months; the income was 41s. 4d., a low figure.⁹¹ By 1294 the net yearly value of the manor had apparently more than trebled in money terms, probably indicating a marked growth of agricultural production. The bulk of the manorial value in 1294 was provided by the tenants, free and servile, who owed rents, works and services, and hens. There was a small demesne estimated at 130 a. of arable and 80 a. in the park.⁹² During the 14th century the demesne acreage apparently fluctuated: in 1324 it was given as 80 a. of arable, 40 a. of wood and pasture, and 6 a. of meadow,⁹³ and in 1378 as 100 a. of arable, 4 a. of meadow, and a small area of pasture;⁹⁴ in 1398–9, when the demesne was still in hand, at least 130 a. were sown.⁹⁵ There was no other wealthy landholder in the early 14th century: one inhabitant was assessed for subsidy in 1327 at 4s., three at from 2s. to 2s. 10d., and 11 at less than 1s.⁹⁶ The tenants owed money rents and services throughout the 14th century:

both were higher in 1398–9 than in 1324, and rents were generally worth thrice the services. The latter had been commuted by 1398. Some lands were at farm by 1378; their rents were worth more than half of the assized rents, although their value had declined by 1398. The total exactions apparently represented a heavy burden on the tenantry, since in 1378 the tithes, from which the demesne was probably exempt,⁹⁷ were thought to be worth less than works and only a quarter of total rents.⁹⁸

In the late 14th and early 15th century the terms of tenure were very variable. Leasing of tenements for terms of years had begun by 1393,⁹⁹ but in 1409–10 holdings of a virgate, of half a virgate and 40 a., and of 5 a. were let for two lives each, and another of 5 acres for three lives, while the tenant of another holding received it *sibi et suis*. From some of the life or hereditary tenants heriots in kind or money, entry fines, and suit of court were exacted. In 1410 all the tenants were ordered to show their copies of court roll to determine by which of the three tenures they held. On most of the smaller holdings leased the value of works greatly exceeded the rent. At least 10 tenements, mainly cottages, were vacant in 1410.¹

The demesne had been let to farm by 1412 and most of the labour services were permanently commuted and consolidated into the assized rents.² In 1429–30 there were 25 tenants with 30 holdings. One tenant owed 16s. 8d. rent, two owed 13s. 4d. each, five between 6s. 8d. and 13s. 4d., five 6s. 8d., and ten less than 6s. 8d.; nine of the smaller holdings also owed small sums in lieu of boonworks, mowing, or both.³

References to tenements in disrepair, such as the 6 listed in 1426⁴ or the 9 houses, 2 cottages, and 3 barns listed in 1492,⁵ and frequent licences to tenants to demolish some buildings to repair others,⁶ imply that settlement and perhaps cultivation shrank in the 15th century, although by 1524 the population seems again to have been larger than in 1377.⁷ By 1540 many tenements had been engrossed: of 16 tenants at least 6 had composite holdings. Two members of the Bridger family held 111 a. and 70 a. respectively, and there were also farms of 87 a. and of 2 virgates and 10 a., the latter inherited from a former demesne lessee.⁸

Open fields were mentioned in 1501, when a perambulation was ordered.⁹ In the mid 16th century there was apparently only one, Townfield,¹⁰ still open in 1615¹¹ but inclosed and in severalty by 1707, when the name was used for a 7-a. field north of the church.¹² There was a common meadow,

⁸⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. D 2358, ff. 91–8. The date 1699 on f. 93 should be 1669 (20 Chas. II): *ibid.* f. 94. For the location, B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁸⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. D 2359; *S.N.Q.* xiv. 134. For the Slaters, Arundel Cast. MSS. D 2357, ff. 65–6; MD 493, f. 2; MD 503.

⁸⁹ The Symonds property is not shown on B.L. Add. MS. 37420, presumably because it was obscured by the map's decorative titling which adjoins Jinkes Fm. For the location cf. Arundel Cast. MS. D 2357, ff. 65–6.

⁹⁰ Inf. from Mr. Shepherd.

⁹¹ *Pipe R.* 1188 (P.R.S. xxxviii), 6.

⁹² P.R.O., E 106/2/9. ⁹³ *Ibid.* E 106/8/19, rot. 14.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* E 106/11/2, rot. 2, m. 1.

⁹⁵ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4013, m. 1d.

⁹⁶ *S.R.S.* x. 158–9.

⁹⁷ Below, church; Burn, *Eccl. Law* (1797), iii. 424 sqq.; Arundel Cast. MS. D 2356, ff. 29–30, 33.

⁹⁸ P.R.O., E 106/8/19, rot. 14; E 106/11/2, rot. 2, m. 1; Westm. Abbey Mun. 4013, m. 1.

⁹⁹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4013.

¹ P.R.O., SC 2/206/56, rott. 1, 2d., 3.

² *Ibid.* SC 6/1035/11, rot. [3d.].

³ *Ibid.* SC 11/670.

⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. M 222, rot. 3.

⁵ P.R.O., SC 2/206/44, m. 4.

⁶ e.g. *ibid.* SC 2/206/56, rot. 3d.; Arundel Cast. MS. M 222, rott. 3 and d., 5d., 6, 15.

⁷ Above, introduction.

⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 224, 28 Aug. 32 Hen. VIII; cf. P.R.O., SC 6/Hen. VIII/3551, dorset.

⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 223, rot. 1.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* M 224, 21 Mar. 2 Edw. VI; M 226, 18 Feb. 32 Eliz. I, 1 Apr. 44 Eliz. I.

¹¹ *Ibid.* M 226, 26 May 13 Jas. I.

¹² B.L. Add. MS. 37420

called Town mead in 1513¹³ and 1582, when it covered 9 a. Another common mead then mentioned¹⁴ may have been Warminghurst meadow on the Ashington boundary, mentioned in 1629 and apparently still common in 1635.¹⁵ Common pasture included Fulking common, mentioned in 1508,¹⁶ comprising 15 a. in 1582,¹⁷ divided into doles by the early 17th century,¹⁸ and inclosed by 1707;¹⁹ Bacons common, mentioned in 1601²⁰ and probably at the north end of the parish, but inclosed by 1707;²¹ the smaller Bowford common, still open in 1707;²² and Warminghurst common on the sandy soil at the south end of the parish, part of Heath common. That was 75 a. in 1707 and (after minor 18th-century encroachments) 72 a. when inclosed in 1816 under an Act of 1813; 62 a. were allotted to the duke of Norfolk.²³ In 1594 the manor court recorded that free tenants had no common pasture rights.²⁴

Crops grown on the demesne in 1324 included wheat, oats, barley, vetches, beans, and a little rye,²⁵ and in 1398–9 the first four listed and white and grey peas.²⁶ Demesne stock in 1324 included 16 oxen, a few other cattle, 20 sheep, and a large herd of pigs.²⁷ The arrest of 10 sacks of wool at Warminghurst manor in 1341²⁸ may indicate sheep farming there, and in 1398–9 a large flying flock was kept on the demesne: there were 49 sheep and 69 lambs at the beginning of the year, 41 at the end; 293 sheep had been disposed of during the year. Many pigs and a few cattle and horses, besides c. 20 plough oxen, were also kept.²⁹ A cider mill probably existed on the manor farm in 1448;³⁰ it was repaired in 1460–1,³¹ and in 1511 a tenant was ordered to build one.³²

Merchet was still owed in 1530,³³ and personal serfdom survived as late as 1582 when two neifs were manumitted.³⁴ In 1581 most of the 15 copyhold tenements were held for one, two, or three lives, although one was held at will and three were held for one or three lives at will.³⁵ The manor court presented in 1597 that the lord could not grant copyholds in fee, but for up to three lives only.³⁶ In the late 16th and the early 17th century, as the copyholds fell in, Henry Shelley was evidently taking the tenements in hand, sometimes letting them to tenants at will at rack rents and selling off the freehold of others. In 1582 his demesne was recorded as 382 a., the copyholds 393 a., and the rack-rented land 62 a.; 40 a. had been sold.³⁷ In 1617, however, 290 a. were

let to 9 tenants at rack rents, and only 163 a. were copyhold; besides the park estate Shelley had 50 a. in hand.³⁸ The piecemeal sale of the Shelley estates,³⁹ as a result of which the Bridger family owned most of the parish by 1652,⁴⁰ further reduced the copyholds. Some of those on the younger Henry Shelley's remaining estates had apparently been extinguished by 1637,⁴¹ while two others, already held by the Bridgers in 1617,⁴² were presumably merged with their freehold, and two which remained independent of them had been enfranchised.⁴³ Nevertheless there were apparently still 19 occupiers in 1671.⁴⁴ On the Bridgers' 639-a. estate in 1707, however, the 529 a. of farm land was let to four tenants, one of whom held four farms together totalling 206 a. All the farms were largely consolidated, although fields were small, averaging 4 a.⁴⁵

Henry Shelley's demesne in 1582 was predominantly grass and woodland: there were 102 a. of arable, 68 a. of meadow, at least 99 a. of pasture, and up to 117 a. of wood. Those areas included the park, which had been divided into large closes.⁴⁶ In 1707 the farms on the Bridgers' estate also seem to have been mainly pastoral.⁴⁷ Farming in the parish in the 17th and early 18th centuries was mixed, though animal husbandry usually predominated.⁴⁸ Crops grown in order of importance were wheat and oats, barley, peas, rye, and tares. Hops⁴⁹ and apples were also apparently cultivated, and a new orchard at Warminghurst Place was mentioned in 1662.⁵⁰ Cattle were more often kept than sheep, and dairying and rearing were more important than fattening. In 1663 one farmer had 48 cattle and 106 sheep. Several farmers kept pigs. In the early 18th century one farm was experimenting with clover leys. In the early 17th Henry Shelley had reduced rents in return for requiring some tenants to marl their land.⁵¹

In the 18th century landownership became almost entirely concentrated in the hands of the Butlers and their successors as lords of the manor.⁵² By 1812 there were besides the duke of Norfolk only two other owners, the rector of Crawley and the proprietor of West Wolves in Ashington;⁵³ in 1848 their successors held 18 a. and 60 a. respectively, the duke and his lessees the rest.⁵⁴ Farms remained correspondingly few. In 1798 those on the Clough estate⁵⁵ included the 220-a. Squinces farm, formed by amalgamation of two earlier farms before 1761;⁵⁶

¹³ Arundel Cast. MS. M 224, 5 Oct. 5 Hen. VIII.

¹⁴ Ibid. MD 493, ff. 1v–2.

¹⁵ Ibid. M 227, rot. 3; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635), Thakeham.

¹⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. M 223, rot. 4.

¹⁷ Ibid. MD 493. ¹⁸ P.R.O., C 142/438, no. 121.

¹⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

²⁰ Arundel Cast. MS. M 226, 1 Apr. 44 Eliz. I.

²¹ B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

²² Ibid. Maps, O.S.D. 91/2.

²³ Ibid. 92/2; *ibid.* Add. MS. 37420; 53 Geo. III, c. 26 (Local and Personal); W. E. Tate, *Domesday of Enclosure Acts*, ed. M. Turner, 251; Arundel Cast. MS. PM 41.

²⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. M 226, 27 Mar. 36 Eliz. I.

²⁵ P.R.O., E 106/8/19, rot. 22; E 106/8/21, m. 3.

²⁶ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4013.

²⁷ P.R.O., E 106/8/19, rot. 22; E 106/8/21, m. 3.

²⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1341–3, 155.

²⁹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4013, mm. 2d., 3d.

³⁰ P.R.O., SC 6/1037/6.

³¹ Ibid. SC 6/1035/3, rot. 1.

³² Arundel Cast. MS. M 224, 3 Oct. 3 Hen. VIII.

³³ Ibid. 18 June 22 Hen. VIII.

³⁴ Ibid. M 226, 26 May 27 Eliz. I.

³⁵ Ibid. 28 Sept. 23 Eliz. I.

³⁶ Ibid. 9 Mar. 39 Eliz. I.

³⁷ Ibid. MD 493.

³⁸ Ibid. MD 503.

³⁹ Above, manor and other estates.

⁴⁰ Horsham Mus. MS. 1858.

⁴¹ Arundel Cast. MS. D 2357, ff. 61–2.

⁴² Ibid. MD 503.

⁴³ Ibid. D 2358, f. 91; D 2359, f. 99.

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/217/20, f. 2.

⁴⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁴⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 493.

⁴⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁴⁸ Rest of para. based mainly on W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/217.

⁴⁹ Ibid. Ep. I/29/217/15.

⁵⁰ Ibid. Ep. I/29/217/12; Arundel Cast. MS. M 540, 4 Oct. 1662.

⁵¹ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 503.

⁵² Above, manor and other estates.

⁵³ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 270; cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 253.

⁵⁴ P.R.O., IR 29/35/278.

⁵⁵ Horsham Mus. MS. 266 (1).

⁵⁶ *Clough and Butler Archives*, p. 26; B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

the 204-a. Bowford farm, formed from two farms in 1788;⁵⁷ the 105-a. Warminghurst farm, and the 88-a. Newhouse farm. The park, then 174 a., was let with the manor house, and further land in Warminghurst was farmed from Thakeham Place in Thakeham. In 1810 the park was divided up; most was split between Thakeham Place and Warminghurst farms.⁵⁸ By 1839⁵⁹ most of Squinces and the Park had been included in Warminghurst farm, sometimes called Town farm,⁶⁰ which in 1921 had 458 a., all but 6 a. in Warminghurst.⁶¹ The other farms survived in 1918.⁶² Two further holdings of between 5 and 50 a. and one under 5 a. were returned in 1905. In 1925 one farm of over 300 a. (presumably Warminghurst farm), one of 150–300 a. (presumably Bowford), and three of from 5 to 20 a. were returned.⁶³ Members of the Golds family farmed at Bowford from 1786 to 1918 or later, and at Squinces (later Warminghurst) farm from 1786 to 1882 or later; they also farmed the West Wolves estate in Warminghurst.⁶⁴

In the 1760s and 1770s the Butlers were letting farms for 14- or 21-year terms or two lives at rents of from 6s. to 20s. an acre.⁶⁵ Rents were increased in the 1780s and 1790s, and had almost doubled by 1804.⁶⁶ Heriots were still claimed from some cottage holdings as late as 1857.⁶⁷

From the late 18th to the 20th century mixed farming continued to predominate, with marked variations in the proportions of arable and pasture. The home farm at Warminghurst park in 1777 included at least 54 a. of arable; wheat, barley, peas, and clover were grown, and there was apparently a hopyard. Stock included 62 sheep and 14 or 15 dairy cattle.⁶⁸ Flax was grown at Bowford in 1787.⁶⁹ In the early 19th century cattle were more important than sheep in the parish as a whole.⁷⁰ In 1848 of the West Wolves estate 40 a. were arable, 20 a. grass.⁷¹ Of 731 a. of land in the parish returned as cultivated in 1875, all but 150 a. was arable; of that, 78 a. were under rotation grass, and crops returned on the rest included, in order of importance, wheat, oats, roots, barley, vetches, peas, beans, and potatoes. Bowford farm was half arable; about half that was sown to leys, and the rest to corn (including rye) and roots, not apparently in a rigid rotation.⁷² In the next fifty years there was a marked shift to animal husbandry; the acreage of permanent grass returned increased to 393 in 1905 and 547 in 1925, although in 1921 Bowford farm was still mostly arable. Cattle returned

in the parish increased from 108 in 1875 to 156 in 1925, about a quarter of the herd being dairy cows and heifers. Sheep were moderately important; 389 were returned in 1875, 454 in 1905, and 211 in 1925. In 1921 Warminghurst farm was described as a dairy and stock farm.⁷³ In 1974, when it had 800 a., it supported 380 cattle.⁷⁴ It was later split into two, Park farm being managed separately. In 1981 Warminghurst farm was a mixed farm of 340 a.; Bowford farm, c. 220 a., was devoted to livestock, and Newhouse farm; c. 70 a., to arable, with a rotation of potatoes, winter wheat, and winter barley.⁷⁵

From 1882 or earlier one, from 1905 to 1918 two, market gardeners lived in Warminghurst,⁷⁶ and a market garden and an orchard in the south part of the parish were advertised for sale c. 1925.⁷⁷ In 1905 small fruit occupied at least 5½ a., and in 1925 sprouts, cauliflowers, carrots, and onions were grown. There were also 14½ a. of orchards, mainly apples, pears, and plums.⁷⁸ In 1979 currants and strawberries, and in 1981 strawberries, were grown on Warminghurst farm.

There was a rhododendron nursery in the south-east corner of the parish in 1981.

Timber from Warminghurst was used to build an 80-tun ship apparently at Pende in Lancing in 1400,⁷⁹ and two large wagon-loads were sent to Kingston (Surr.) in 1446–7.⁸⁰ Wood from the park was being sold in the early 16th century.⁸¹ A survey of wood on the tenants' lands in 1582 listed 1,074 trees (oak, elm, ash, and beech), amounting to 1,088 cartloads.⁸² In 1617 there were 960 loads of timber and 3,200 loads of firewood growing on the manor, excluding most of the demesne.⁸³ William Penn was selling timber before 1694;⁸⁴ he was estimated to have cut £2,000 worth by 1707.⁸⁵ In 1788 the Cloughs' bailiff was selling timber,⁸⁶ and 125 trees on Town and Newhouse farms were auctioned in 1822.⁸⁷ Such sales were perhaps mainly of hedgerow trees, and by the late 19th century the woodland in the parish had been much reduced: there were between 30 and 55 a. in 1876, and in 1905 only 29 a. were returned.⁸⁸ That figure presumably consisted mainly of plantations in the south part of the parish.⁸⁹

A smith lived in Warminghurst in 1602.⁹⁰ In 1617 there were said to be large reserves of iron ore on the manor; 6 a. had been mined by Richard Orevel.⁹¹ The pit was probably on a site east of the lane from the church to Bowford, where a 7-a. field was called

⁵⁷ *Clough and Butler Archives*, pp. 26–7; W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 260, accts. Lady Day 1787, Lady Day 1788.

⁵⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/32.

⁵⁹ Ibid. H 2/21, no. 2.

⁶⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.); Horsham Mus. MS. SP 320.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., SP 60, p. 8.

⁶² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918).

⁶³ P.R.O., MAF 68/2143, 3262.

⁶⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 260, accts. from Lady Day 1786; P.R.O., IR 29/35/278; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 270.

⁶⁵ *Clough and Butler Archives*, pp. 26–7; Arundel Cast. MS. HC 294, p. 290.

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 260.

⁶⁷ Ibid. Holmes–Campbell MSS., quit rent bk. from 1844, p. 191.

⁶⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 264; cf. *ibid.* 1929 (MS. cat.) for hop gdn.

⁶⁹ E.S.R.O., QDH/EW 1, p. 51.

⁷⁰ Ibid. LCG/3/EW 1, ff. [49v.–50]; LCG/3/EW 2, f. [1].

⁷¹ P.R.O., IR 29/35/278, s.v. Thos. Groome.

⁷² Ibid. MAF 68/433; inventory of Bowford fm. 22 Oct. 1875, in possession of Mr. M. Cooper, Selden Fm., Patching (1975).

⁷³ P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2143, 3262; W.S.R.O., SP 60, pp. 8, 12–13.

⁷⁴ *Worthing Herald*, 25 Oct. 1974.

⁷⁵ Inf. from the farmers.

⁷⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.).

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., SP 61, lot 7.

⁷⁸ P.R.O., MAF 68/2143, 3262.

⁷⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1396–9, 398–9; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 235.

⁸⁰ P.R.O., SC 6/1037/5, dorset.

⁸¹ Ibid. SC 6/Hen. VII/834.

⁸² Arundel Cast. MS. M 226, 28 Sept. 24 Eliz. I.

⁸³ Ibid. MD 503.

⁸⁴ Wildes, *Wm. Penn.* 271.

⁸⁵ Pearse, *Wm. Penn.* 398.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O. Clough and Butler MS. 260 acct. completed 3 Mar. 1788.

⁸⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 320.

⁸⁸ *O.S. Area Bk.* (1876); P.R.O., MAF 68/2143.

⁸⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁹⁰ *Cal. Assize Rec. Suss. Eliz. I*, p. 414.

⁹¹ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 503.

Mine Petts field in 1707.⁹² Thomas Lance of Warminghurst (d. 1631) may have been a brick-maker.⁹³ There was a weaver in the parish in 1450⁹⁴ and the name Fulling common⁹⁵ may reflect late medieval clothworking. Otherwise there is little evidence of non-agrarian occupations in the parish. In 1801 five families out of 25, in 1811 two out of 16, and in 1821 three out of 20 were recorded as occupied in trade, manufacture, or handicraft.⁹⁶ There were living at Heath common in 1851 a fruit and fish hawker, a ratcatcher, and a carpenter, the last still recorded in 1862.⁹⁷ Bowford, Warminghurst, and Newhouse farms in 1851 employed 37 labourers of whom 6 lived in, and 16 other households in the parish included farm labourers.⁹⁸ In 1903 two thirds of the parishioners were wage earners.⁹⁹ There were 17 farm labourers in 1925.¹

There was a mill on the demesne in 1294.² It presumably stood then, as in 1707, on the brook just west of the lane to Bowford near New Barn.³ By 1324 its value had more than doubled.⁴ In 1399 it was not tenanted;⁵ although repaired in 1438–9⁶ it was again derelict by 1443.⁷ Its proximity to Fulling common may indicate that it was used as a fulling mill in the 15th or 16th century. It was evidently still in use in 1582,⁸ 1637, and 1671.⁹ It was mentioned as a corn mill in conveyances of the Warminghurst Place estate between 1619 and 1707,¹⁰ and in 1805.¹¹ It had gone by c. 1806, as had the mill pond below it.¹²

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Warminghurst was presumably one of those appurtenances of Steyning where the abbot of Fécamp obtained full royal liberties under charters of Edward the Confessor and William I.¹³ In 1279 the abbot claimed tumbrel and pillory as well as view of frankpledge, but those liberties do not seem to have been then confirmed specifically for Warminghurst. The abbot had amercements of his men in the hundred court.¹⁴ Views of frankpledge were in practice held by 1409.¹⁵ In 1626 and 1753 Warminghurst tithing was said to

include the whole parish and also Goffsland in Thakeham.¹⁶

Court rolls survive for the period 1409–1662, with long gaps in the 15th and 17th centuries, and for 1726, and court books for the court leet for the period 1753–1838 and for the court baron for the period 1755–1848.¹⁷ In the earlier 15th century two views and several courts were held each year, from 1437 to 1464 generally two views and one other court, and from 1464 to 1540 generally two courts each with a view.¹⁸ In the 1540s courts were infrequent, but in the late 16th and early 17th century a view and court were generally held once, sometimes twice, a year.¹⁹ The court elected in October a single tithingman, from 1437 called headborough,²⁰ who sometimes also served as aletaster.²¹ In 1416 his appointment coincided with that of four beadles.²²

In the 15th century the court was concerned with breaches of the assize and the repair of tenements,²³ in the 16th and 17th with the regulation of agriculture²⁴ and the maintenance of instruments of punishment,²⁵ and throughout with the upkeep of highways, bridges, and watercourses.²⁶ The court leet continued to be held to elect the headborough, generally each year between 1753 and 1789, more rarely later; it was last recorded in 1838.²⁷ Courts baron were held occasionally between 1755 and 1848 for conveyancing and perambulations;²⁸ between 1789 and 1811 the court met at Newhouse Farm.²⁹

There were two churchwardens between 1548³⁰ and 1667, but thereafter only one.³¹ In 1642 two overseers of the poor were recorded; one was also headborough.³² Between 1784 and 1803 the parish officials were renting cottages for the poor.³³ In 1803 probably almost half the population, 25 adults and 27 children, were on permanent relief.³⁴

In 1835 Warminghurst became part of Thakeham union,³⁵ from 1894 Thakeham rural district. In 1933 it was absorbed into Ashington civil parish.³⁶

CHURCH. One of the two churches mentioned as at Steyning in 1086 is thought to have been at

⁹² B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁹³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/217/8.

⁹⁴ Cal. Pat. 1446–52, 344.

⁹⁵ Above.

⁹⁶ Census, 1801–21.

⁹⁷ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1862); W.S.R.O., MF 47, ff. 225–6, nos. 51, 60, 63.

⁹⁸ W.S.R.O., MF 47, ff. 224–7.

⁹⁹ Ibid. Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

¹ P.R.O., MAF 68/3262.

² Ibid. E 106/2/9.

³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.); B.L. Add. MS. 37420.

⁴ P.R.O., E 106/8/19, rot. 14.

⁵ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4013.

⁶ P.R.O., SC 6/1037/1.

⁷ Ibid. SC 6/1033/18, rot. [4].

⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 493.

⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/217/9, 20.

¹⁰ Arundel Cast. MS. D 2356, ff. 17, 31–2, 43.

¹¹ Ibid. MD 1612, f. 96.

¹² B.L. Add. MS. 37420; *ibid.* Maps, O.S.D. 91/2.

¹³ V.C.H. Suss. vi (1), 237; Cal. Doc. France, ed. Round,

p. 44; Cal. Chart. R. 1226–57, 322.

¹⁴ Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 758.

¹⁵ P.R.O., SC 2/206/56, rot. 2.

¹⁶ Arundel Cast. MSS. HC 135, f. [1v.]; M 227, rot. 1d.

¹⁷ Ibid. HC 135–7; M 222–7; P.R.O., SC 2/206/44–5,

56–7.

¹⁸ P.R.O., SC 2/206/56; SC 6/1035/3, rot. 1; SC 6/Hen.

VII/1826; Arundel Cast. MSS. M 222–4.

¹⁹ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 224, 226–7.

²⁰ Ibid. M 222, rott. 1, 12d.–13, 15, 17d.

²¹ e.g. *ibid.* M 223, rot. 1; P.R.O., SC 2/206/44, rot. 4.

²² Arundel Cast. MS. M 222, rot. 1.

²³ e.g. *ibid.* M 222, rott. 1, 3, 14; P.R.O., SC 2/206/44, rot. 4; SC 2/206/45, rot. 3; SC 2/206/56, m. 3d.

²⁴ e.g. Arundel Cast. MSS. M 223, rot. 1; M 224, 5 Oct. 5 Hen. VIII; M 226, 28 Sept. 23 Eliz. I, 26 May 13 Jas. I; M 227, rot. 3.

²⁵ Ibid. M 224, 28 May 21 Hen. VIII; M 226, 28 Apr. 26 Eliz. I, 18 July 6 Jas. I.

²⁶ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 222, rott. 3d., 16–17, 30; M 223, rot. 1; M 224, 5 Oct. 1 Hen. VIII, 6 Oct. 14 Hen. VIII, 21 Mar. 2 Edw. VI; M 225, rot. 2; M 226, 24 Sept. 3 Jas. I; M 227, rot. 2; M 540; MD 223.

²⁷ Ibid. HC 135, 137.

²⁸ Ibid. HC 136.

²⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/86/20, f. 24.

³¹ Ibid. Ep. I/22/1 (1584, 1635); S.R.S. v. 186; B.L.

Add. MS. 39362, ff. 186–91.

³² S.R.S. v. 186.

³³ W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 260, joint acct. to Mich. 1784 (completed 25 Jan. 1785), joint acct. to Lady Day 1786; R. B. Clough's accts. completed 3 Jan. 1795, 24 Nov. 1803.

³⁴ Poor Law Abstract, 1804, 516–17.

³⁵ Suss. Poor. Law. Rec. 49.

³⁶ Census, 1931.

Warminghurst.³⁷ The place name is recorded as Werningcherch in 1188,³⁸ and architectural evidence confirms that a church existed in the later 12th century.³⁹ Fécamp abbey had tithes in Warminghurst in 1207,⁴⁰ and Warminghurst church was described in 1284 as a chapel annexed to the abbey⁴¹ and in 1324 and 1563 as a chapel of Steyning;⁴² it had presumably been so before 1284 and was thus included in the exemption of Steyning's chapels from ordinary jurisdiction in 1192⁴³ and in the appropriation of Steyning to Fécamp c. 1260.⁴⁴ The connexion with Steyning had lapsed by 1616, when Warminghurst was called a free chapel.⁴⁵ The benefice was called a vicarage in the late 14th century,⁴⁶ but in 1378 a stipendiary chaplain was serving it.⁴⁷ That arrangement continued until 1538 or later, the lords of the manor paying the chaplains,⁴⁸ although in 1503⁴⁹ and 1518⁵⁰ the incumbent was styled rector. From 1546 to 1589 the church was served by curates,⁵¹ whose successors were sometimes styled rectors until the mid 18th century but thereafter again curates.⁵² From 1724 the living was sometimes called a donative.⁵³ From 1706 to 1804 it was held in plurality with Thakeham,⁵⁴ and from the early 19th to the early 20th century with Ashington.⁵⁵ It was in sequestration by 1885, and the church was closed c. 1920; from its reopening in 1933 to 1978 it was served from Thakeham, with which the living was united in 1940.⁵⁶ It was finally closed and declared redundant in 1979.⁵⁷

The chaplains before the Reformation were presumably appointed by or for Fécamp abbey and its successors as appropriators of Steyning, the Crown presenting in 1390 during the war with France.⁵⁸ In 1540 the Crown granted the advowson to Anne Cobham with remainder to Edward Shelley.⁵⁹ It then descended with the manor until 1619, with the park estate until 1721, and with the reunited manor until 1903 or later.⁶⁰

In the Middle Ages the benefice was not taxed on spiritualities,⁶¹ and in 1374 any rectorial income

appears to have gone to the bailiff of Warminghurst as rector of Steyning.⁶² In 1378 the tithes were said to be worth 26s. 8d.⁶³ Tithes, possibly rectorial, were being collected in 1574,⁶⁴ but in 1676 the park estate was exempt from tithe except for a modus of 2d. paid to the rector.⁶⁵ By 1848 the duke of Norfolk had merged the tithes from his estate, covering most of the parish, into his freehold; as impropiator he was receiving from the rest £11, converted in that year to a £15 rent charge.⁶⁶ No glebe or parsonage is known.⁶⁷

The chaplain's stipend was £5 in 1378.⁶⁸ That may have included the 26s. 8d. which he was paid in the 15th century in lieu of the tithes, and the 66s. 8d. wages which he received from 1444 or earlier to 1538 or later.⁶⁹ In addition he received occasional regards, as 2s. in 1473,⁷⁰ 13s. 4d. in 1474,⁷¹ and 3s. 4d. in 1477,⁷² and from 1447 6s. from tithes of Rowdell in Washington, which were divided between the rector of Warminghurst and the vicar of Washington; Fécamp abbey had already been receiving the Warminghurst share in 1294.⁷³ The curate's income after the Reformation is obscure. The cure attracted a stipend in 1579,⁷⁴ and from c. 1590 to 1651 a modus of 6s. 8d. from Rowdell, which the curate sought in the latter year to increase to £6 in lieu of tithes in kind.⁷⁵ By 1636 the farmer of Barham Wick in Angmering was obliged to pay 5 qr. of barley or its cash value to the curate of Warminghurst each year.⁷⁶ The duke of Norfolk was paying in 1847 a stipend of £52 10s.; in 1851, as in 1868, it was £52.⁷⁷ It was augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty in 1880⁷⁸ but in 1903 the gross income was only £17 10s.⁷⁹

In 1548 there were small endowments to maintain a light at the high altar, another at the sepulchre, and a lamp.⁸⁰ Richard Bridger left a heifer in 1554 to maintain a taper before the sepulchre.⁸¹

David Thickpenny, curate in 1571, was also curate of Thakeham.⁸² Benedict Wady, incumbent from c. 1576 to 1592 or later, was described in 1579

³⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 392 n.; *S.A.C.* lxxxvii. 55 n.

³⁸ *Pipe R.* 1188 (P.R.S. xxxviii). 6.

³⁹ Below.

⁴⁰ *Letters of Pope Innocent III*, ed. Cheney and Cheney, pp. 127–8. ⁴¹ *Cal. Papal Reg.* i. 471–2.

⁴² *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, p. 351; *S.A.C.* lxi. 112.

⁴³ D. J. A. Matthew, *Norm. Monasteries and their Eng. Possessions*, 41 n. Cf. P.R.O., PRO 31/8/140A, f. 350.

⁴⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 241.

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615).

⁴⁶ *S.R.S.* xlvii, p. 309.

⁴⁷ P.R.O., E 106/11/2, rot. 2, m. 1.

⁴⁸ e.g. *ibid.* SC 6/1035/11, rot. [3d.]; SC 6/1037/4; SC 6/Hen. VII/1826; SC 6/Hen. VIII/3551.

⁴⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 223, rot. 1d.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* M 224, 7 May 10 Hen. VIII.

⁵¹ *S.R.S.* xlv. 293; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 52v.; B.L. Add. MSS. 39350, ff. 147v.–148, 155; 39362, f. 186 and v.

⁵² B.L. Add. MS. 39350, ff. 154–5; W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 173; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 237.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, pp. 20–1; Ep. I/47/1A; Ep. I/22A/2 (1847, 1865); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867).

⁵⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 250; B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 154.

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., MP 1500; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5553; *ibid.* Ep. I/22/2 (1917), Ashington and Warminghurst; Ep. I/22A/1 (1884), Ashington; Ep. I/22A/2 (1847, 1865, 1903).

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* Par. 217/1/1/2; B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 191; *N. & Q.* 15th ser. clxi. 379; Council for Care of Chs., Pastoral Measure Officer's rep. 6 Mar. 1978; *S.C.M.* vii. 344; Char. Com. files.

⁵⁷ W.S.R.O., TS. cat. of par. rec.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1388–92, 328.

⁵⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 347.

⁶⁰ Above, manor and other estates; *S.R.S.* xx. 504–5; B.L. Add. MSS. 39350, ff. 148–9, 151; 39381, pp. 50, 63; W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MSS. 173–4; *ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, pp. 20–1; Ep. I/22A/2 (1865, 1903).

⁶¹ *S.R.S.* xlvii, p. 309.

⁶² *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, p. 347.

⁶³ P.R.O., E 106/11/2, rot. 2, m. 1.

⁶⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/4, f. 25.

⁶⁵ *S.A.C.* xxx. 237.

⁶⁶ P.R.O., IR 18/10509, no. 3544, f. 3; IR 29/35/278.

⁶⁷ *Glebe Lands Return*, H.C. 307, p. 31 (1887), lxiv; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1762); Ep. I/22A/2 (1865, 1903); Ep. I/25/3 (1615, 1635); Ep. I/26/3, pp. 20–1.

⁶⁸ P.R.O., E 106/11/2, rot. 2, m. 1.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* SC 6/1035/11, rot. [3d.]; SC 6/1036/5, 7; SC 6/1037/4–7, 9–11, 13; SC 6/1099/13, rot. 5d.; SC 6/Hen. VII/1826; SC 6/Hen. VIII/3551.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* SC 6/1100/6.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* SC 6/1035/11, rot. [3d.].

⁷² *Ibid.* SC 6/1100/17, rot. 2d.

⁷³ *Ibid.* E 106/2/9; *ibid.* SC 6/1037/7, sqq.; Arundel Cast. MS. M 223, rot. 1d.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 52v.

⁷⁵ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Washington 7 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635).

⁷⁷ P.R.O., IR 18/10509, no. 3544, f. 2; *ibid.* HO 129/89/2/5; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5551 (3).

⁷⁸ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1888), 149.

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* Ep. I/86/20, f. 24; *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 120, 130.

⁸¹ *S.R.S.* xlv. 292.

⁸² B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 144, 186.

as no preacher but diligent in reading the service. In 1584 he was said to reside at Warminghurst and to have no other cure; all householders then took communion and attended church every Sunday.⁸³ William Pratt, incumbent 1593–1618, was rector of Itchingfield from 1599.⁸⁴ There is some evidence of recusancy in the late 16th and early 17th century,⁸⁵ and in the 1620s some parishioners were refusing to pay church rates.⁸⁶ In 1636, however, all adults were conforming.⁸⁷ Communion was being held thrice yearly in 1640, when 82 attended at Easter.⁸⁸ Robert Leeves, a graduate presented in 1641,⁸⁹ survived through all changes until his death in 1693. From 1660 he was a prebendary of Chichester, and from 1661 held other benefices, although he was described in 1662 as constantly resident.⁹⁰ His successors were generally absentees, or lived at Thakeham, and assistant curates were recorded from 1690 to the mid 19th century. In 1724 communion was held four times a year for c. 20 recipients; there were afternoon services every Sunday. In 1762 a weekly sermon was preached. Roger Clough, incumbent 1789–1804, was lord of the manor and patron.⁹¹ Henry Warren, his successor until 1835 or later, was rector of Ashington and employed curates at Warminghurst.⁹² From 1845 there was generally no resident curate; the incumbents of Ashington served Warminghurst in person. From 1847 to 1884 one full Sunday service was held weekly; on Census Sunday 1851 the morning service was attended by 70, although afternoon services were said to have larger congregations. In the early 19th century communion was still quarterly, but in 1847 and 1865 bi-monthly, with averages of 20 and 15 communicants respectively, and in 1884 and 1903 monthly.⁹³ After the church was reopened in 1933 it was used as a chapel for Boy Scout camps in the neighbourhood.⁹⁴

The church of the *HOLY SEPULCHRE*, so called by 1870⁹⁵ and probably from the 13th century,⁹⁶ is built of stone, partly rendered, and of brick. It consists of chancel and nave divided only by a later screen and tympanum, north vestry, and south porch; a bell turret with broach spire surmounts the west end. The earliest part of the building is the bell frame; a dendrochronological date of c. 1158 implies use in the later 12th century, and the bell itself dates from c. 1200.⁹⁷ The building to which it presumably belonged was rebuilt or remodelled in the later 13th

century as the present single-celled nave and chancel with opposed north and south doorways, the former now blocked; the side and west walls originally had lancet windows. A late 13th-century incised consecration cross was found south of the east window in 1900.⁹⁸ The trussed rafter roof with curved braces may be original.

In the later 16th century a west door and window were inserted, and a brick porch, with east and west entrances, was built for the south doorway. Henry Shelley (d. 1623) added before 1619 a north chancel chapel, of coursed rubble with brick quoins, to serve as a family vault.⁹⁹

James Butler restored the church in the early 18th century.¹ It was presumably then that the heads of the lancet windows were rebuilt in brick and made semicircular and the west window blocked and replaced by a round one in the gable, and perhaps then that the north door and south porch doors were blocked.² A three-arched timber screen was inserted to separate nave and chancel; it has a plaster tympanum bearing the arms of Queen Anne, repainted in 1845.³ The communion rails, communion table, and pulpit, and perhaps the font and font-cover crane, also date from Butler's restoration, and the roof may have been ceiled at the same time. The church was repewed c. 1770;⁴ the pews, with Gothic traceried ends, survive. By 1880 the north chapel was used as a vestry.⁵ The church roofs were extensively repaired in that year, and an organ was given in 1883.⁶ The east window may have been restored about that time. After its closure c. 1920 the church suffered from vandalism; the roof was repaired and new rectangular leaded windows inserted c. 1932.⁷ During the Second World War the church again fell out of repair; it was restored to the designs of J. L. Denman in 1959–60, when the plaster was removed from the nave ceiling to expose the roof timbers.⁸

Monuments include the brass of Edward Shelley (d. 1554), two wall monuments to 18th-century members of the Butler family, and an incised slab to Robert Leeves (d. 1693). Three hatchments commemorate members of the Butler family. There were two bells in 1724,⁹ but by 1870 only one,¹⁰ presumably that of c. 1200 which survived in 1980.¹¹ The plate includes a chalice, two patens, and a flagon given by Grace Butler in 1713.¹² The registers begin in 1714 and appear complete.¹³ Extracts from lost

⁸³ Ibid. f. 186 and v.; ibid. 39350, ff. 148, 155; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1584); Ep. 1/23/5, f. 52v.

⁸⁴ B.L. Add. MSS. 39337, f. 238; 39350, f. 148.

⁸⁵ Below, nonconf.

⁸⁶ S.R.S. xlix. 38, 128.

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1636).

⁸⁸ Ibid. (1640); Ep. 1/24/127 (1640).

⁸⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 150.

⁹⁰ Ibid.; Le Neve, *Fasti*, 1541–1857, Chichester, 40; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1662); mon. in ch.

⁹¹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 250; B.L. Add. MS. 39350, ff. 152, 154, 156; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1762); Ep. 1/26/3, pp. 20–1; above, manor and other estates.

⁹² W.S.R.O., MP 1500; ibid. Par. 217/1/1/1–2; ibid. Wiston MS. 5553.

⁹³ Ibid. Ep. 1/22A/1 (1884), Ashington; Ep. 1/22A/2 (1847, 1865, 1903); Ep. 1/22/2 (1917); ibid. MP 1500; P.R.O., HO 129/89/2/5.

⁹⁴ N. & Q. 15th ser. clxi. 379; S.C.M. vii. 344.

⁹⁵ Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 229.

⁹⁶ F. Arnold-Forster, *Studies in Ch. Dedic.* i. 35. For an easter sepulchre in 1554, above.

⁹⁷ Elphick, *Bells*, 24–5, 222, 239.

⁹⁸ S.A.C. xliii. 245.

⁹⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. D 2356, f. 20.

¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, pp. 20–1.

² The SE. porch door had been blocked by 1804: photo. of watercolour in N.M.R. s.v. Thakeham.

³ Inscr. on tympanum; above, pl. facing p. 49.

⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 257.

⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 36631, p. 48.

⁶ Chich. Dioc. Kal. (1884), 146.

⁷ S.C.M. iv. 342, 1066; v. 671, 772; vi. 202; vii. 344; N. & Q. 15th ser. clxi. 379.

⁸ Chich. Dioc. Leaflet, n.s. xiv, no. 170 (Mar. 1961), [4]; *Form and Order of Restored Ch. of Holy Sepulchre Warminghurst 15 May 1960* (copy in W.S.R.O., MP 812); *Country Life*, 18 Feb. 1960; Council for Care of Chs., Pastoral Measure Officer's rep. 6 Mar. 1978.

⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, pp. 20–1.

¹⁰ Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 229.

¹¹ Above.

¹² Council for Care of Chs., Pastoral Measure Officer's rep. 6 Mar. 1978; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, pp. 20–1.

¹³ W.S.R.O., Par. 217/1/1/1–2.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

registers of baptisms 1560–70, marriages 1562–1648, and burials 1560–1708 were printed in 1853.¹⁴ Transcripts survive for some years from 1571.¹⁵

NONCONFORMITY. Members of the Shelley family were presented for recusancy in 1577 and 1582. Richard Shelley was imprisoned in 1580 and again in 1585, on the latter occasion after having petitioned parliament on behalf of Roman Catholics, and died in prison; his brother Edward was executed in 1588.¹⁶ Another recusant was mentioned between 1586 and 1601 and two members of the Parker family were recorded as recusants between 1624 and 1628.¹⁷

John Fenwick, occupier of Warminghurst Place c. 1652–9,¹⁸ may already have been Quaker in sympathy,¹⁹ and after William Penn moved there in 1676²⁰ the house became a Quaker centre. George Fox visited it several times between 1677 and 1683, attending a 'great meeting' in 1681.²¹ Meetings alternated between Warminghurst and Shipley and were held at Warminghurst fortnightly in 1682, monthly later;²² in 1685 there were between 100 and 200 hearers.²³ In 1693 the meeting moved from Warminghurst to Thakeham.²⁴

A house was registered in 1715 for what was evidently a Presbyterian congregation; in 1717 it was linked with one at Petworth, but it had ceased by

1724.²⁵ A dissenting meeting house registered in 1810 was presumably that for Presbyterians at Warminghurst common which had a congregation of between 20 and 30 c. 1829;²⁶ it had ceased by 1847.²⁷

In the 1940s the population of the parish apparently consisted entirely of Roman Catholics and Quakers.²⁸

EDUCATION. A school was mentioned in 1604.²⁹ Thereafter there seems generally to have been no school in the parish³⁰ before 1865, when the incumbent put the children to a dame school, where the boys stayed until 8 or 9; there was also a Sunday school in common with Ashington.³¹ In 1871 the children attended school at Thakeham or Sullington.³²

CHARITY FOR THE POOR. A poor's fund for the parish was established by private donation before 1808. In the late 1880s the endowment was £82 4s. 1d. stock and the income £1 4s. 8d., spent on coals. A Scheme of 1890 allowed the income to be spent on subscriptions to benefit clubs or for sick poor. It was thereafter seldom applied; a Scheme of 1973 united the arrears, then £338, with the capital and allowed the income, then £9, to be spent in cash.³³

¹⁴ *S.N.Q.* x. 177.

¹⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/24/127.

¹⁶ *Recusant Hist.* vi. 265–74; *Miscellanea* (Cath. Rec. Soc. xxii), 81; *Miscellanea, Recusant Rec.* (Cath. Rec. Soc. liii), 5; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/23/5, f. 52v.

¹⁷ *Cal. Assize Rec. Suss. Eliz. I*, pp. 234, 253, 353, 375, 382, 391, 401; *Jas. I*, pp. 130, 139; *S.R.S.* xlix. 95, 102; list of recusants presented at Suss. assizes 1624–8 (inf. from Mr. T. J. McCann, *W.S.R.O.*).

¹⁸ A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 140, 351.

¹⁹ F. H. Stewart, *Major John Fenwick* (Woodbury, N.J. 1939), 47–8, 54.

²⁰ Above, manor and other estates.

²¹ *Short Jnls. & Itin. Jnls. of Geo. Fox*, ed. N. Penney, 75, 235; *Jnl. Geo. Fox*, ed. J. L. Nickalls, 736; *S.A.C.* lv. 80.

²² Marsh, *Early Friends*, 30–1.

²³ *S.A.C.* lvii. 221–2.

²⁴ Marsh, *Early Friends*, 34; above, Thakeham, nonconf.

²⁵ *S.A.S. Newsletter*, xxi. 117; *P.R.O.*, RG 31/1, Chich. dioc. (suppl. return, 1960); Caplan, 'Outline of Nonconf. in Suss.' ii. 11.

²⁶ *P.R.O.*, RG 31/1, Chich. archdeac. no. 32; *W.S.R.O.*, QCR 1/11/W 1.

²⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/22A/2 (1847).

²⁸ Council for Care of Chs., surv. files, Warminghurst.

²⁹ *S.N.Q.* xiv. 271.

³⁰ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 974; *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 983; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/22/1 (1636, 1640, 1662, 1729); Ep. 1/22A/2 (1847).

³¹ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/22A/2 (1865).

³² *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 398–9 (1871), lv.

³³ Char. Com. files.

WEST GRINSTEAD HUNDRED

WEST Grinstead hundred, so called from 1334, was originally, and still commonly in the 16th century, called simply Grinstead hundred. It generally descended with Bramber rape.¹ In 1403, however, it was held in dower, like West Grinstead manor, by Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and wife of Sir Robert Goosehill.²

Only Eatons manor in Ashurst and Henfield was listed within the hundred in 1086.³ By 1296 the hundred included, as it did later, the tithings of West Grinstead, Ashurst, Byne (in Ashurst and West Grinstead), Apsley (in Thakeham and Shipley), and Wyckham (in Steyning). Withyham (in Shipley) was sometimes included too.⁴ Wyckham had been listed in Steyning hundred in 1288, as had Buncton (in Ashington) in 1086;⁵ there was no medieval tithing of Ashington, but Ashington parish was later considered to be in West Grinstead hundred.⁶ As a possession of Fécamp abbey (Seine Maritime), Withyham had apparently been exempt from suit in 1195.⁷ In 1538 and 1598 the head-borough of Withyham appeared at the hundred court out of courtesy only, as he had been accustomed to do earlier.⁸ In 1651 and later the tithing was not represented at all.⁹

There are hundred court rolls for the years 1538, 1598, 1600, and 1705–15.¹⁰ The court was said to meet twice yearly in 1651. The place of meeting was given as West Grinstead in the same year,¹¹ and had presumably originally been at the ‘green place’ which the name describes;¹² its location is unknown. In the later 18th century and earlier 19th the court was held at different times at the Hare and Hounds inn, Partridge Green, and at the Red Lion and Fountain inns in Ashurst.¹³ A bailiff was recorded in 1383,¹⁴ an alderman and a constable in 1598,¹⁵ and two constables in 1647¹⁶ and in the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries.¹⁷ Business dealt with in the 16th century included the regulation of encroachments on commons and of strays, and the repair of roads, ditches, and stocks; a case of assault was also heard in 1598.¹⁸ In the decade 1705–15, however, only two items of business, concerning repair of a bridge and of a ditch, were dealt with.¹⁹

¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 4–5; *S.A.C.* 1. 168; Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279–81; below, W. Grinstead, introduction.

² P.R.O., C 137/42, no. 22.

³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 450.

⁴ *S.R.S.* x. 64–6, 159–60, 273–5; lvi. 59–61; cf. *S.A.C.* xxiii. 239; l. 168–9; *Feud. Aids*, v. 134; P.R.O., E 179/189/39; Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279–81, 303–8; Horsham Mus. MS. 243; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 1.

⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 193.

⁶ e.g. *Census*, 1831.

⁷ *Pipe R.* 1195 (P.R.S. N.S. vi), 241.

⁸ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279–80; cf. Steyning hund.: *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 193.

⁹ e.g. *S.A.C.* xxiii. 239.

¹⁰ Arundel Cast. MSS. 279–81, 303–8.

¹¹ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 239.

¹² *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 185. The suggestion at *ibid.* 182 that the ct. occasionally met at Slaughter Bridge in Shipley has been disproved: *P.N. Devon* (E.P.N.S.), i. p. lv.

¹³ Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

¹⁴ B.L. Harl. Roll S. 27.

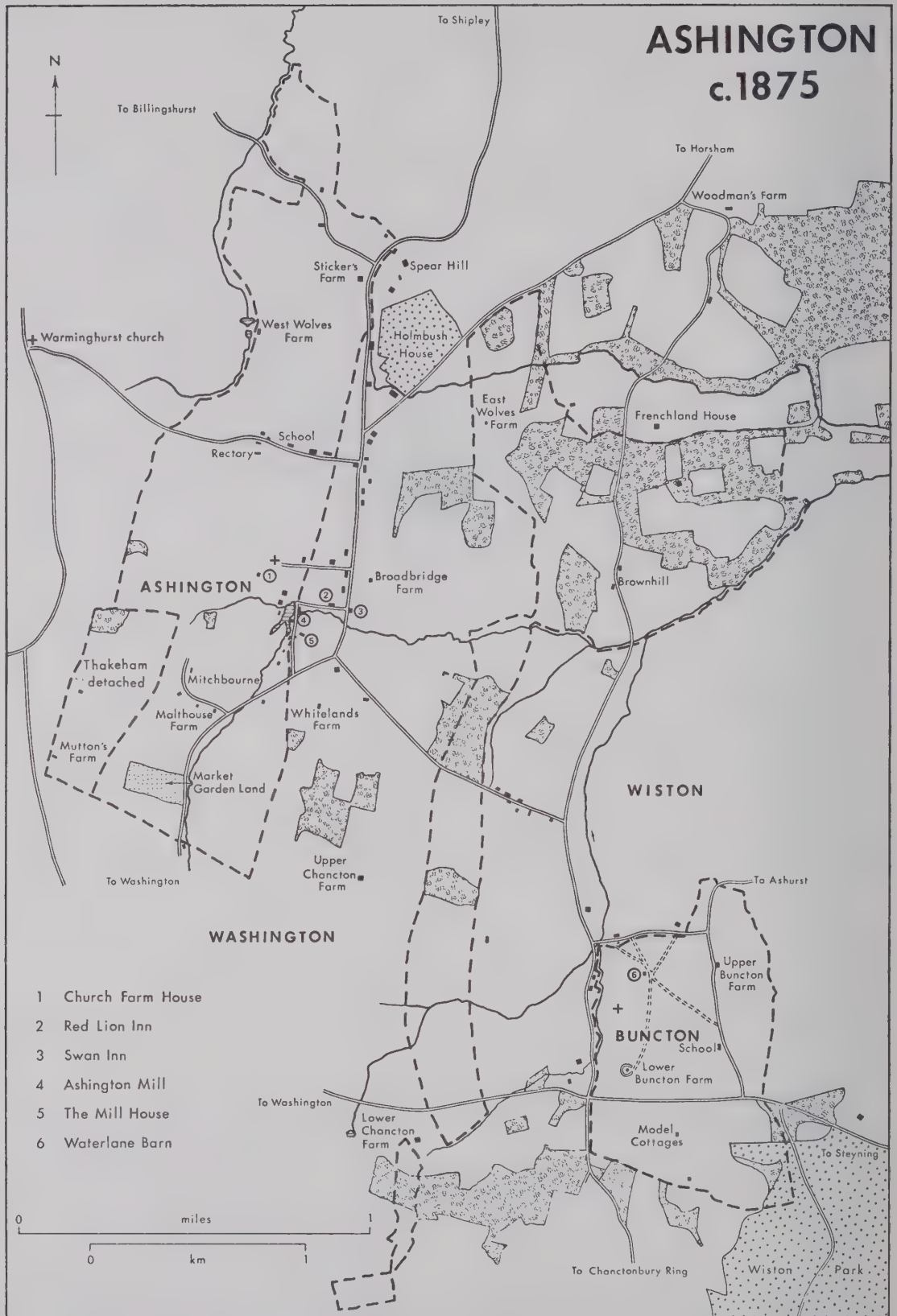
¹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, rot. 6d.

¹⁶ *S.R.S.* liv. 113.

¹⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. 243; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 2–3.

¹⁸ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279–80; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5294, f. 1.

¹⁹ Arundel Cast. MSS. 303–8.



ASHINGTON

ASHINGTON¹ lies 2 miles (3.2 km.) north of the north face of the South Downs, and 10 miles (16 km.) south of Horsham. The ancient parish comprised a main part of 554 a. and four detached parts totalling 734 a.² Two of those detached parts, lying at the foot of the South Downs, were small; the other two included the medieval parish of Buncton, united with Ashington in the 15th century.³ The main part of Ashington parish until c. 1190 formed part of Washington.⁴

Between 1882 and 1891 the two small detached portions, comprising 21 a., were added to Washington, and the more southerly of the other two detached portions, of 255 a. and containing Buncton chapel, was added to Wiston parish, by which it was surrounded. In 1891 Ashington contained 1,012 a.⁵ In 1933 the remaining detached part was split between Wiston (315 a.) and Washington (142 a.), but at the same time Ashington was enlarged by the addition of the whole of Warminghurst parish to the west (1,105 a.) and three detached parts of Thakeham to west and north (104 a.), so that in 1951 it contained 1,764 a.⁶ In 1960 the parish was further enlarged by the addition of 50 a. from Wiston and 500 a. from Washington;⁷ the latter area, which contained most of the modern settlement of Ashington,⁸ had been part of the parish for ecclesiastical purposes since 1872.⁹ In 1971 Ashington parish contained 936 ha. (2,313 a.).¹⁰ The present article deals with the history of the ancient parish until 1816, the date of the inclosure of Ashington common, which straddled the boundary between the main part of the parish and Washington. Thereafter it deals not only with the ancient parish, but also with the development of the modern settlement in the northern part of Washington. The history of the detached parts of Ashington is treated up to the time of their transfer to other parishes.

The southern boundary of the main part of Ashington parish follows the line of the Roman Greensand Way;¹¹ the eastern boundary was apparently undefined before the inclosure of 1816, though the boundary on the common between Ashington manor and Chancton manor in Washington had been marked in 1786 by an oak tree.¹² The eastern boundary as fixed at inclosure apparently divided the land allotted to tenants of Ashington manor from that allotted to tenants of Chancton.¹³ The western boundary in 1848 passed through the brewhouse of

West Wolves Farm.¹⁴ Parts of the boundary of the more northerly of the two larger detached parts are marked by a bank and ditch,¹⁵ and another part by a stream, while the northern and western boundaries of the detached part containing Buncton chapel follow old roads.

Most of the area of the ancient parish lies on Weald clay, though there is sandstone in the south-west corner of the main part, and also in the former detached part which contains Buncton chapel.¹⁶ The southern ends of the former detached parts contain the highest land in the parish. East Wolves Farm in the more northerly of the two larger detached parts occupies a prominent knoll. The main part of the ancient parish is generally low-lying, but there is higher land on the sandstone outcrop in the south-west and at Spear Hill in the north. Ashington church and its environs to west and north-west, which remained rural in 1983, are overlooked by the hill on which Warminghurst stands; southwards the main part of the parish is dominated by Chanctonbury Ring. Ashington common, on the Weald clay, besides being a venue for musters in the 17th century,¹⁷ also served as the site of a fair in 1672 and later.¹⁸ The main part of the ancient parish and its former detached parts are all drained by streams flowing north, north-east, and east to the river Adur. One stream, possibly the Yokebourne (*geoc burna*) of the mid 10th century,¹⁹ provided the power for Ashington water mill;²⁰ another flows to join it through a wooded ravine west of Buncton chapel. The woodland yielding 10 swine at Buncton manor in 1086²¹ presumably lay near the house called Brownhill in the more northerly of the two larger detached parts, since that area was later within Buncton manor.²² It remained the most wooded part of the ancient parish between the later 18th century and the later 20th;²³ in 1782 a Findon timber merchant bought 153 oaks growing on East Wolves farm in one transaction.²⁴ In the main part of the parish Ashington manor was said to be very well wooded in 1632.²⁵

The road from Washington to Horsham through the main part of the parish was apparently a medieval drove road; a road from Ashington to Horsham was mentioned in 1663.²⁶ The road from Ashington common towards Shipley village, also evidently a drove road, existed in 1464.²⁷ A road from Ashington to Handcross in Slaugham was mentioned in 1648.²⁸ By

¹ This article was written in 1983 and revised in 1985. Topographical details in introductory section based mainly on O.S. Maps 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.); 6", Suss. XXXVII, LI (1879 edn.). ² *Census*, 1881.

³ Below, churches; since most of the more northerly of the two larger detached parts lay within Buncton man., it can be assumed to have been part of the par.: below, econ. hist.

⁴ Below, churches.

⁵ *Census*, 1891.

⁶ *Ibid.* 1931 (pt. ii), 1951.

⁷ *Ibid.* 1961.

⁸ Below.

⁹ Below, churches.

¹⁰ *Census*, 1971.

¹¹ Cf. below. ¹² Arundel Cast. MS. M 53, p. 113.

¹³ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10.

¹⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 85.

¹⁵ *W. Suss. Archives Soc. Newsletter*, xii, 5; inf. from Mr. J. M. H. Bevan.

¹⁶ Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

¹⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 247.

¹⁸ Below, econ. hist.

¹⁹ *S.A.C. lxxxviii*, 97-8; for the name Yokebourne cf. *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 219.

²⁰ Below.

²¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 450.

²² Below, econ. hist.

²³ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 and later edns.).

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Holmes-Campbell MS. 1066 (TS. cat.).

²⁵ E.S.R.O., SAS/FB 59.

²⁶ Below, Shipley, introduction; cf. *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 7; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2033.

²⁷ Below, Shipley, introduction.

²⁸ *S.R.S. liv.* 143.

the earlier 18th century the common was the meeting place additionally of roads from Billingshurst and from Steyning via Buncton. In the absence of any better east-west route a road from Fittleworth to Cuckfield was indicated through the parish in 1724.²⁹ The road from Steyning and Buncton continued across the common and past Ashington church towards Warminghurst,³⁰ but the section through the main part of the parish was closed in 1816.³¹ Another north-south road, which like those mentioned earlier served as a medieval drove road, ran along the western boundary of the detached part containing Buncton chapel, partly as a hollow-way, and traversed the detached part further north past the site of the modern Brownhill house. The detached part containing Buncton chapel was crossed from east to west by the Roman Greensand Way³² and later by successive alignments of the Steyning-Washington road.³³

The Horsham-Washington road south of Ashington village originally passed west of Malthouse Farm; the bypass road east of it was made between 1795 and 1813.³⁴ Between 1802 and 1878 the Horsham-Washington road was a turnpike;³⁵ its straight course across Ashington common was fixed at inclosure in 1816, when branches running west to the church, to the water mill, and to Warminghurst were also fixed in straight courses.³⁶ The Steyning-Washington road through Buncton was a turnpike between 1810 and 1877.³⁷ After the Second World War the Horsham-Washington road became a dual carriageway south of Ashington village; the village, however, suffered greatly in 1983 from continuous through traffic.³⁸

A substantial Roman building existed on the sandstone outcrop south-west of Ashington church, and another south of the Steyning-Washington road near Buncton Manor.³⁹

No medieval buildings except Church Farm House, the former manor house, are known near Ashington church, but a group of old houses stood in Mill Lane $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (200 metres) south of the church in 1875. Manor Cottage, which survived in 1983, is a timber-framed building of 17th-century date; The Old Shop, which stood beside it,⁴⁰ was demolished c. 1935.⁴¹ Cradle Bridge, south of Manor Cottage, is also timber-framed. The houses that grew up within and around the edges of Ashington common, on which encroachments and the building of cottages were presented at the manor court in the 17th and 18th centuries,⁴² lay chiefly in Washington parish, for instance Broadbridge Farm and Well House on the east, the latter dated 1743, the Red Lion inn on the west, and a group of houses at Spear Hill on the

north, including the former Holmbush Farm. Westlands Old Farmhouse, formerly Sticker's Farm, north of Holmbush Farm in Ashington parish, has a timber-framed range at the rear and a probably 19th-century front range. Other 17th-century or earlier buildings, in the south end of the main part of Ashington parish, are Malthouse Farm, timber-framed with a painted brick front, the nearby Mitchbourne Farm, also timber-framed, and Normans Cottages, a basically 17th-century building of sandstone with brick dressings. The Mill House in Mill Lane is an 18th-century two-celled cottage extended at the east end.

Between the inclosure of 1816 and c. 1840 many houses which survived in 1983 were built along both sides of the newly laid out high road,⁴³ which thus became the centre of Ashington's population, though it remained within Washington parish until 1960.⁴⁴ Some two- and three-storeyed stuccoed villas from that period also survived in 1983 in Rectory Lane, together with houses there and in Church Lane faced with beach flints. Holmbush House, a larger stuccoed villa with its own small park, was built between c. 1840 and 1875 in the angle of Billingshurst and London roads;⁴⁵ both house and park survived in 1983. There was further building in Rectory Lane c. 1900,⁴⁶ but the greatest increases in the number of houses in the parish took place in the 1920s and 30s and after the Second World War. By 1939 much of the high road was flanked by buildings, while others had been put up in Rectory Lane, and a close of council houses built further west. Another road of council houses had been laid out west of the high road by 1957, besides further privately built houses and bungalows in the same area. There was considerable building further south in the 1970s, mostly of cheaper and smaller private houses;⁴⁷ east of the high road, however, there had been no such large-scale building before 1983. By 1973 Ashington was principally a dormitory village,⁴⁸ and in 1981 most of the population was said either to be retired or to work elsewhere.⁴⁹

At Buncton there may have been a nucleated settlement in 1086, when Buncton manor had more tenants than Ashington manor.⁵⁰ Several paths converged in the later 19th century on Waterlane Barn north-east of Buncton chapel. Earthworks apparently representing house sites were visible in 1983 north-west of the chapel and west of the north-south road which bounds the former detached part on the west.⁵¹ The settlement was later aligned along that road and the road leading from it to Ashurst, and in 1983 was known as Wiston village.⁵² It had evidently

²⁹ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

³⁰ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 137.

³¹ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10.

³² I. Margary, *Roman Ways in Weald* (1965 edn.), 176-7.

³³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5591; *ibid.* QR/W 543, ff. 1, 5, 14.

³⁴ *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 16, 20; cf. W.S.R.O., PHA 3596.

³⁵ 42 Geo. III, c. 62 (Local and Personal); 37 & 38 Vic. c. 95.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10.

³⁷ 50 Geo. III, c. 55 (Local and Personal); 39 & 40 Vic. c. 39.

³⁸ Cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 1981.

³⁹ W. Suss. C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 11 NW 1, SW 3.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., PH 7689.

⁴¹ Inf. from Mr. C. Muddle, Ashington.

⁴² Arundel Cast. MSS. HC 292, rot. [6]; M 53, *passim*; cf. *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 6, 16; W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10; *ibid.* TD/W 137.

⁴⁴ Above.

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 137; O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XXXVII* (1879 edn.).

⁴⁶ Rest of para. based mainly on O.S. Maps 6", *Suss. XXXVII. SW.* (1898 and later edns.); 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.).

⁴⁷ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 1973; personal observation.

⁴⁸ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 1973.

⁴⁹ *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide*, 1981 (*W. Suss. Co. Times*), 67.

⁵⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 449-50.

⁵¹ Cf. *Medieval Village Research Group Rep.* xix. 8.

⁵² *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 259, 261.

already declined greatly by 1622, when only eight freeholds of Buncton manor remained, mostly outside the parish.⁵³ In 1891 only eight houses existed in the former detached part after its incorporation in Wiston;⁵⁴ besides Buncton Manor and Upper Buncton Farm, they included some model cottages south of the Steyning–Washington road, built between c. 1847 and 1875.⁵⁵ In the more northerly of the two larger detached parts settlements was in individual farms: Blackland, later Brownhill (mentioned from 1402),⁵⁶ and East Wolves (from 1608).⁵⁷ The house which existed at Brownhill in 1985 was late 18th- or 19th-century.

Eight people were enumerated at Ashington in 1086, and 26 at Buncton.⁵⁸ No later medieval population figures are available, inhabitants of Ashington being listed under Thakeham or Apsley in Thakeham,⁵⁹ and inhabitants of Buncton under Wiston.⁶⁰ The protestation of 1642 was signed by 37 adult males,⁶¹ and 73 adult inhabitants were listed in 1676.⁶² There were said to be 20 families in 1724.⁶³ From 173 in 1801⁶⁴ the population rose to 285 in 1831, then fluctuated between 223 and 282 during the next 50 years. In 1841 three quarters of the parishioners lived in Ashington and a quarter in Buncton. The northern part of Washington parish, which included most of the then Ashington village, had c. 280 inhabitants in 1872.⁶⁵ The parish as reduced in area in the 1880s had a population of 219 in 1891; it fell to 179 in 1911, then rose to 229 in 1931. In the area of the parish as constituted in 1933 the population rose from 315 in 1931 to 612 in 1951, and in the area as altered in 1960 it rose from 989 in 1951 to 1,470 in 1971. In 1981 there were 1,728 inhabitants. The youthfulness of the population, unusual for the area, and a consequence of the type of modern housing prevalent in the parish, was remarked on in 1983.⁶⁶

The field named Alehouse field recorded east of Church Farm c. 1847⁶⁷ may indicate the site of an alehouse otherwise unknown. In the 19th century two inns faced each other across the newly inclosed Ashington common: the Red Lion and the Swan, of which the former was still an inn in 1983. Both served in the earlier 19th century as posting houses on the London–Worthing road; an advertisement for post horses survived in 1983 on the wall of a former out-

building of the Swan.⁶⁸ The Red Lion had existed by 1795⁶⁹ and possibly in the earlier 18th century.⁷⁰ The original inn was presumably the low brick and tilehung building behind the modern inn. The latter was evidently built before the inclosure of 1816 since it lies back from the modern high road; it is apparently of c. 1800, and has three storeys, also in brick and hung tiles. In the earlier 19th century the Red Lion was used for public meetings.⁷¹ The Swan was built after 1816, since it fronts the new high road, and before 1839.⁷² In 1867 the Ashington manor court was held there,⁷³ and in the later 19th century or early 20th the Swan was described both as a family hotel and a temperance hotel.⁷⁴ It closed c. 1920.⁷⁵

An Ashington cricket team was playing in 1878;⁷⁶ there were both a cricket club and a football club in 1981.⁷⁷ A reading room existed on the west side of the high road between 1909 and 1952.⁷⁸ Playing fields north of Church Lane were sold to the parish in 1948 by A. G. Linfield of Oast House;⁷⁹ a village hall, incorporating an old barn, had been opened there by 1973,⁸⁰ and in 1981 there were many clubs and societies in the village.⁸¹

Water was supplied to the village in 1928 by shallow wells.⁸² Main drainage was being considered in 1961.⁸³ There was still no gas supply in 1983.⁸⁴

Seven parishioners, including two gentlemen, were pardoned in 1450 for their part in Cade's rebellion.⁸⁵ There were apparently no gentry in the parish in the mid 18th century.⁸⁶ The painter J. R. Reid lived in Ashington in 1878 and depicted the village in his work.⁸⁷ The composer John Ireland was living there in 1922.⁸⁸

MANORS. The manor of *ASHINGTON* in 1786 included the whole of the main part of the parish together with an adjacent detached part of Thakeham containing Mutton's farm.⁸⁹ Before 1066 it was part of Washington manor. In 1066, when it was rated as 2½ hides, it was described as held of Earl Godwin by two allodial tenants,⁹⁰ but by 1073 it had been granted to William de Braose.⁹¹ In 1086 it was held of him by Robert le Savage,⁹² and thereafter the mesne tenancy descended with Broadwater manor until the later 15th century.⁹³ In 1580 Ashington was

⁵³ Below, econ. hist.

⁵⁴ *Census*, 1891.

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 6; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.); for Buncton Manor, below, manors.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1399–1402, 576; *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 12, 265; Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, m. 2.

⁵⁷ P.R.O., C 142/315, no. 175.

⁵⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 449–50.

⁵⁹ *S.R.S.* x. 53–5, 158, 160, 271, 275; cf. *ibid.* lvi. 59; P.R.O., E 179/258/14, f. 22, of 1664, naming the then incumbent John Stoughton, among others, in Apsley tithing.

⁶⁰ *S.R.S.* x. 56; cf. P.R.O., E 179/258/14, f. 26, of 1664, listing some described as of Wiston par. under W. Grinstead hund.

⁶¹ *S.R.S.* v. 23.

⁶² *S.A.C.* xlv. 146.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 13.

⁶⁴ Rest of para. based mainly on *Census*, 1801–1981.

⁶⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 28 June 1872, p. 2954.

⁶⁶ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 7 July 1983.

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 6.

⁶⁸ H. Small, *Coaching Times and After*, 55, 85; *Suss. Ind. Arch.* p. 3; cf. J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1805), 70.

⁶⁹ E.S.R.O., QDS/3/EW 3.

⁷⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 250.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10, ff. 16, 20; 4 Geo. IV, c. 27 (Local and Personal).

⁷² W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10; *ibid.* TD/W 137.

⁷³ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 83, notice of ct. baron, 1867.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., PH 4618–19, 7686.

⁷⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918, 1922).

⁷⁶ *Story of Ashington in Suss.* (c. 1950), 11 (copy at Worthing Ref. Libr.); above, frontispiece.

⁷⁷ Local inf.

⁷⁸ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. SW. (1914, 1952 edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922, 1938); Char. Com. files.

⁷⁹ Char. Com. files; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 1981.

⁸⁰ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 1973.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 1981; local inf.

⁸² F. H. Edmunds, *Wells and Springs of Suss.* 34.

⁸³ W.S.R.O., RD/HO 12.

⁸⁴ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 7 July 1983.

⁸⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1446–52, 344.

⁸⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 174v.; cf. *ibid.* ff. 173, 175v.

⁸⁷ *Story of Ashington*, 11; above, frontispiece.

⁸⁸ *S.C.M.* xxix. 65.

⁸⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 53, pp. 113–15.

⁹⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 449.

⁹¹ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁹² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 379, 449.

⁹³ *S.R.S.* vii, pp. 62–3; Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072; 5469A, ff. 2, 28.

said to be held of Bramber rape,⁹⁴ and in 1622 and later of Knepp manor in Shipley.⁹⁵

Ellis of Ashington (fl. c. 1140)⁹⁶ and John of Ashington (fl. c. 1230)⁹⁷ may have held the manor, and Sir Robert of Ashington (fl. c. 1190–1203) evidently did so, since he was the first holder of the advowson, which later descended with it.⁹⁸ Richard Covert, recorded locally in 1233, is said to have married a daughter of Sir John of Ashington.⁹⁹ The Covert family held the manor between that date and the later 17th century. William Covert was recorded between 1235 and 1266,¹ and Roger, perhaps his son, from 1274. Roger was dealing with the manor in 1288, and died in 1297, when it passed to his son John.² John had died by 1350, when the reversion was settled by Richard, possibly his son, on Roger Covert.³ Another John Covert held 2 knight's fees in Ashington and elsewhere in 1361,⁴ and may be the same as John Covert of Ashington mentioned in 1393.⁵ Baldwin Covert was lord of the manor apparently at some time in the later 14th or earlier 15th century,⁶ and in 1417 the advowson belonged to John, son and heir of Thomas Covert, then a minor. Between 1439 and 1443 John Covert held the advowson. Thomas Covert, apparently his son, presented between 1479 and 1486,⁷ and at his death c. 1495 the manor passed to his son Richard (d. 1547).⁸ Between 1503 and 1672 it descended with Twineham Benfield,⁹ and in the latter year Sir John Covert (created Bt. 1660)¹⁰ settled it on his daughter Ann and her husband Sir James Morton¹¹ (d. by 1700),¹² whose son John¹³ sold the demesne lands, called Court farm, c. 1704 to Timothy Burrell of Cuckfield.¹⁴ After John's death in 1719 or before¹⁵ his brother and heir James sold the manor in 1722 to James Butler of Warminghurst.¹⁶ Thereafter it descended with Warminghurst.¹⁷ Court farm meanwhile was apparently settled in 1713 on Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Trevor, Lord Trevor; their daughter, Elizabeth Spencer, duchess of Marlborough (d. 1761), was succeeded in them by her son Lord Robert Spencer, who sold the lands in 1768 to Sir Merrik Burrell, Bt. Thereafter they descended with West Grinstead manor¹⁸ until 1874 when Sir Percy Burrell sold them to the Revd. John Hurst.¹⁹ G. J. Mills was owner or

occupier in 1897,²⁰ and Mrs. G. J. Mills was owner in 1910. George Goacher was tenant at the latter date,²¹ and in 1973 Church farm, so called, of 119 a., was sold by the trustees of George Goacher, deceased.²²

The north range of the manor house, Church Farm House, contains a partly reconstructed late medieval open hall, with a service bay to the east; the hall is of fine workmanship and has a crown-post roof. Early in the 17th century an upper floor and chimneystack were inserted, the chimney occupying the site of a smoke bay; at the same time a short south wing was added. The house was extensively restored c. 1975.

The reputed manor of *WEST WOLVES* or *WOLVES*, called a manor by 1571,²³ was held of Ashington,²⁴ and presumably derives from the two yardlands in Ashington and Warminghurst held by Walter Wolf in 1323–4.²⁵ Other members of the family had been recorded locally during the previous fifty years.²⁶ The same or another Walter served as juror in 1341.²⁷ John Wolf, son of another John, held land in Ashington in the 1390s²⁸ and witnessed a local charter in 1402.²⁹ William and Robert Wolf of Ashington fought at Agincourt in 1415,³⁰ and John and Roger Wolf, gentlemen of Ashington, were pardoned in 1450 for their part in Cade's rebellion.³¹ Another John Wolf occurs locally in 1475,³² and the same or another John Wolf died seised of the manor in 1526 or earlier, being succeeded by his son Edward,³³ presumably the Edward Wolf of Ashington recorded in 1554 and 1557.³⁴ Another John Wolf died seised of the manor before 1571, and was succeeded by his son Nicholas.³⁵ At Nicholas's death in 1608 West Wolves passed to his namesake, son of Thomas Wolf.³⁶ He or a namesake apparently conveyed it in 1670 to Robert Leevess³⁷ (d. 1693), who was succeeded by a cousin of the same name.³⁸ The latter had died by 1700, when William Leevess was lord.³⁹ By 1720 another Robert Leevess held the manor; at his death c. 1743 he was succeeded by his son and namesake (d. c. 1747), who was succeeded by his brother Samuel.⁴⁰ Robert Lamport was lord by 1777;⁴¹ at his death in or before 1795 the manor descended to his daughters and coheirs, Mary, wife

⁹⁴ *S.R.S.* iii, pp. 117–18.

⁹⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Burrell MSS., Knepp man. ct. bk. 1622–1915, *passim*.

⁹⁶ H. E. Salter, *Early Charters in Oxf. Mun. Rms.* no. 6.

⁹⁷ Hist. MSS. Com. 77, *De L'Isle and Dudley*, i, p. 24.

⁹⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 89; *Cur. Reg. R.* ii. 143; below, churches.

⁹⁹ *S.A.C.* xlvii. 171–2.

¹ *Ibid.* 172; *S.R.S.* ii, p. 85.

² *S.A.C.* xlvii. 173–4; *S.R.S.* vii, p. 146; xxiii, p. 20;

cf. Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

³ *S.A.C.* xlvii. 175; *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 129.

⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143.

⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1391–6, 395; cf. *S.A.C.* xlvii. 178.

⁶ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469A, f. 28.

⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39327, f. 224 and v.; cf. *S.A.C.* xlvii.

120.

⁸ *S.A.C.* xlvii. 120–1.

⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 190; cf. Arundel Cast. MSS. HC

292; M 53; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/FB 59; *S.A.C.* xlvii. 122–47;

S.R.S. iii, pp. 117–18. Cts. were held in the name of Wal.

Covert (d. 1632) in 1573, before his father's death.

¹⁰ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, iii. 71.

¹¹ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 205.

¹² *S.R.S.* xix. 12.

¹³ *W.S.R.O.*, S.A.S. MS. BA 337 (TS. cat.).

¹⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 26.

¹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 53, p. 59.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* HC 83, memorandum, 1729; *W.S.R.O.*, Add.

MS. 6497 (23).

¹⁷ *S.R.S.* xx. 504; li, *passim*; *Clough and Butler Archives*,

p. 39; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

¹⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 260;

Complete Peerage, viii. 499–500.

¹⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Burrell MSS., conveyance, 1874.

²⁰ *Ibid.* Par. 9/21/4.

²¹ *Ibid.* IR 7, f. 4.

²² Sale cat. in possession of the owner, 1983.

²³ *S.R.S.* xx. 486.

²⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 77, rental, 1834; 292, rot. [1].

²⁵ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 52.

²⁶ *S.A.C.* xl. 99, 104; liii. 157; *S.R.S.* x. 54–5; cf. *ibid.*

156, 158, 160, 272, 275. ²⁷ *Inq. Nom.* (Rec. Com.), 351.

²⁸ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 204; cf. *S.A.C.* xxiv. 292.

²⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1399–1402, 576.

³⁰ *S.A.C.* xv. 126, 129.

³¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1446–52, 344.

³² Arundel Cast. MS. HC 292, rot. [1]. ³³ *S.A.C.* xii. 44.

³⁴ *S.R.S.* xli. 61; *Cal. Pat.* 1557–8, 68.

³⁵ P.R.O., C 2/Eliz. I/W 25/34.

³⁶ *Ibid.* C 142/315, no. 175; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. HC

76, rental, 1625; *S.A.C.* xxxi. 171.

³⁷ *S.R.S.* xx. 486; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. HC 76, rental,

1681.

³⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 2869; above, p. 59.

³⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 76, rental, 1700.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* HC 76, rental, 1720; *ibid.* M 53, pp. 86, 89.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* HC 294, p. 253.

of Charles Groome, and Jane Lamport.⁴² By 1801, Mary having died, Jane was sole owner,⁴³ and at her death in or before 1834 her nephew Thomas Groome was her heir. He was succeeded in or before 1861 by his son Charles.⁴⁴ The estate belonged to Mrs. Rhoda Steer in 1910.⁴⁵ G. S. Freeman bought it in 1924 and still owned it in 1929.⁴⁶ The later history has not been traced.

A house at West Wolves was mentioned in the later 16th century.⁴⁷ Parts of a timber-framed range of the later 16th or earlier 17th century, with a brick range to the north-east, survived in 1983. Both ranges had, however, been reduced in size, and in the earlier 19th century a block had been built in the angle between them. Panelling and a staircase are said to have been removed in 1926.⁴⁸ The house was added to in the 20th century.

The manor of *BUNCTON*, comprising land in both the two larger detached parts of the parish,⁴⁹ was held by Lewin in 1066, and in 1086 was held of Bramber rape, like Ashington, by Robert le Savage.⁵⁰ Thereafter it too was held of Broadwater.⁵¹ William of Lancing (d. by 1207) held it, and it passed to his daughter and coheir Alice, whose son Nicholas Malmeyns⁵² (d. by 1220) was succeeded briefly by his son William, a leper.⁵³ The younger William's brother Maurice was seised of the estate when John de Braose (d. 1232) confirmed the mesne lordship to the lord of Broadwater.⁵⁴ In 1242 Ranulph de Brock held 2 knight's fees in Buncton and elsewhere.⁵⁵ Niel de Brock was dealing with the manor in 1278–9,⁵⁶ and Thurstan de Brock held land at Buncton in 1291.⁵⁷ Another Niel, Thurstan's son, was recorded as holding the manor in 1299.⁵⁸

By 1303 the manor had evidently been divided, for a moiety descended from that date with Henry of Guildford's Chancton manor in Washington.⁵⁹ The other moiety was apparently never so called. Niel Brock, possibly the man recorded in 1299, held it in 1337⁶⁰ and apparently in 1346–7,⁶¹ and was succeeded by John Brock before 1366.⁶² Another Niel Brock was apparently in possession between 1389 and 1411, when he held the advowson of Buncton church which then evidently descended with the manor.⁶³ Niel had apparently died by 1428,⁶⁴ and in 1463 John Brock conveyed Buncton to his son

Richard;⁶⁵ another John held it in 1493–4.⁶⁶ The two moieties seem later to have been united in the possession of Sir Matthew Browne of Chancton (d. 1557),⁶⁷ whose kinsman Edward Browne appears to have sold Buncton in 1588 to Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston.⁶⁸ From 1602 the manor certainly descended with Wiston⁶⁹ until conveyed in 1648 by John Tufton, earl of Thanet, to John Bishop, who still held it in 1685.⁷⁰ In 1689 Thomas Badmering of Buddington in Wiston was in possession; thereafter the manor evidently descended with Buddington to Joseph and Ann Chitty (fl. 1727–32),⁷¹ of whom the latter devised it in 1743 to Thomas Smith. In 1764 it was settled on Smith's daughter Mary and her husband Philip Carteret Webb, who conveyed it in 1790 to Charles Goring.⁷² Thereafter it descended again with Wiston.⁷³ Edward Luckins, descendant of a mortgagee of 1670, and the owner of adjacent lands, unsuccessfully claimed the manor c. 1820.⁷⁴

Upper Buncton farm, which had perhaps once formed part of the manor, belonged to the Shelleys of Field Place in Warnham in the 18th century, but was sold in 1820 by Sir Timothy Shelley to Charles Goring,⁷⁵ thereafter descending with the manor.

Nothing survives of the medieval manor house of Buncton manor except the moat, of which more than half was water-filled in 1983. The three-storeyed north-east wing of the present Buncton Manor, with dressings of brick and ashlar in elaborate mid 17th-century style, was presumably an addition to an older building on the south-west, which appears to have been rebuilt with ashlar walls in the later 18th century. There are cellars under both portions of the house, and a 17th-century staircase.

ECONOMIC HISTORY. Both Ashington and Buncton manors had demesne farms in 1086.⁷⁶ That of Ashington manor was leased in 1528,⁷⁷ and that of Buncton was held on a 21-year lease in 1622.⁷⁸ Blackland (later Brownhill) farm in the more northerly of the two larger detached parts of the parish belonged to the Buncton manor demesne until alienated in 1614–15.⁷⁹ In 1622 the Buncton demesne farm had 165 a.,⁸⁰ but in 1639 only 135 a.⁸¹ The Ashington demesne farm was called Church farm in

⁴² Ibid. M 53, p. 118.

⁴³ Ibid. M 53, p. 127; cf. ibid. HC 84.

⁴⁴ Ibid. M 53, pp. 158, 175–6.

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., IR 7, f. 35.

⁴⁶ *N. & Q.* 13th ser. xvii. 50; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 183 n.

⁴⁷ *Story of Ashington*, 7.

⁴⁸ Below, econ. hist. ⁵⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 450.

⁵¹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072; 5469A, ff. 1 and v., 4v., 27v.; *S.R.S.* vii, pp. 62–3, 113.

⁵² *Cur. Reg. R. v. 27*; Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469A, ff. iv., 27v. ⁵³ *Cur. Reg. R.* viii. 308–9.

⁵⁴ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469A, f. 1; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 42.

⁵⁵ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689. ⁵⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 262.

⁵⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1288–96, 179.

⁵⁸ *P.R.O.*, CP 40/129, rot. 146; cf. Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, 35; *Cal. Close*, 1349–54, 424; *S.R.S.* xxiii, pp. 100, 121; *Feud. Aids*, v. 161; *P.R.O.*, C 145/149, no. 1; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 252.

⁶⁰ *K.A.O.*, U 269/T 282. ⁶¹ *S.R.S.* xxiii, pp. 116–17. ⁶² *K.A.O.*, U 269/T 282.

⁶³ Below, churches; cf. *Cal. Close*, 1399–1402, 576.

⁶⁴ *Feud. Aids*, v. 161. ⁶⁵ *K.A.O.*, U 269/T 282.

⁶⁶ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, f. 27v.

⁶⁷ Ibid. f. 1v.; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 42, transcribing an inq. apparently since lost.

⁶⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39381, f. 37v.

⁶⁹ *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 56, 243–7; *S.R.S.* xx. 496.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5617; ibid. Add. MSS. 4508, 4516 (TS. cat.).

⁷¹ Ibid. Add. MS. 5617; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 263.

⁷² *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 269–70.

⁷³ e.g. W.S.R.O., TD/W 6.

⁷⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 43; W.S.R.O., Par. 9/1/1/1, f. 35v.; ibid. Wiston MS. 4953, endpaper, ii; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 263.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4188; Hants R.O., 18 M 51/97; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 275.

⁷⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 449–50.

⁷⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 292, rot. [1].

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4952, ff. 261–2.

⁷⁹ Ibid. f. 262; *Wiston Archives*, pp. 12, 56–7, 243; cf.

Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, m. 2; *Cal. Close*, 1399–1402, 576, locating Blackland in Buncton par.; the ho. called Frenchland, which also belonged to the Buncton man.

demesne, and of which the lands extended into the par., lay just over the border in Wiston: *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 17, 56, 243; O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XXXVII* (1879 edn.).

⁸⁰ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4952, f. 261.

⁸¹ Ibid. 5591.

1672⁸² and Court farm in 1701, when it had 160 a.⁸³ About 1835 Lower Buncton farm formed part of the Wiston home farm of 764 a.; Upper Buncton farm then comprised 158 a.⁸⁴

There were 6 *villani* and 2 bordars on Ashington manor in 1086, and 19 *villani* and 7 bordars on Buncton manor.⁸⁵ Two tenants of Buncton were mentioned in 1347–8,⁸⁶ and in 1574 land in Shipley was held of the manor.⁸⁷ By 1622 only eight freeholds were left, chiefly in Nuthurst, West Grinstead, and Ashurst; most other land within the manor then belonged to the demesne farm, at least one copyhold having been engrossed recently.⁸⁸ Tenants of Ashington were recorded between the 17th and 19th centuries. In 1625 there were at least 12. By 1720 there were c. 31 tenements, including cottages which had been built on the manor wastes.⁸⁹ In the 18th and earlier 19th centuries cottages and other encroachments on the waste could be held freehold, copyhold, or leasehold.⁹⁰ In the 17th century a bull and a boar were kept at Church farm for the use of the tenants.⁹¹ Freebench and borough English obtained on copyholds of Ashington manor in the later 18th century.⁹² In the 1880s the duke of Norfolk was attempting to maximize his income from the manor by claiming quit rents whose payment had lapsed;⁹³ enfranchisement of copyholds was also going on at the same period.⁹⁴ The bounds of Ashington manor were still perambulated in 1848.⁹⁵ One other manor extended into the parish: Chancton manor in Washington, which lay between the main part of Ashington and its detached parts to the east, and of which East Wolves farm in the more northerly of the two larger detached parts was held;⁹⁶ in 1724 East Wolves had 71 a. in Ashington and Washington.⁹⁷

Mitchbourne farm south-west of Ashington church perhaps commemorates the Michelborne family recorded locally in 1296.⁹⁸ The farms in the more northerly of the two larger detached parts of the parish evidently originated as assarts from woodland.⁹⁹ In 1830 all farms in the parish were under 125 a. in area.¹

There was land for three ploughteams at Ashington manor in 1086, and for five at Buncton manor.²

Only one open field is known at Ashington; called either the common field³ or the town field,⁴ it lay in the south-west corner of the main part of the parish, west of the road to Washington, and some distance from the church and manor house.⁵ Subdivisions of it were the Great and Little town fields and the south and west furlongs.⁶ In the 17th century the lord of the manor had the right to put 9 cows and a bull into it, at times of common pasture, 24 hours before the tenants.⁷ Common pasture rights were still said to be exercised over the field in 1813,⁸ when it remained mostly uninclosed. It was inclosed in 1816.⁹ Land in the field of Buncton called the Hedge acre was mentioned c. 1270.¹⁰ A close called Common field in the earlier 19th century,¹¹ and the common c. 1847,¹² which lay north of Upper Buncton farm, may be its site. No other reference to it has been found. Closes called Inhams and Little Inhams named on the south-west border of the main part of the parish c. 1847 presumably represent medieval or later assarts from waste land.¹³ At Lower Buncton farm in 1639 there was twice as much arable land as meadow or pasture.¹⁴ Upper Buncton farm in the earlier 19th century had a similarly high proportion of arable.¹⁵ Crops grown in the parish in the 17th and 18th centuries included wheat, wheat and rye, barley, peas, and oats.¹⁶ Clover was mentioned in 1725¹⁷ and at Buncton in the 1770s.¹⁸

Stock kept during the same period included cattle, sheep, and pigs; a flock of 62 sheep was mentioned in 1614 and one of 47 in 1695.¹⁹ In the main part of the parish pasture was provided chiefly on Ashington common,²⁰ which was carefully conserved.²¹ In 1809 there were 13 commoners of Ashington manor there, all freeholders, besides commoners of Chancton manor, including the tenant of East Wolves farm; tenants of land or cottages granted from the waste, however, had no pasture rights.²² A town mead, alternatively called the common mead, at Ashington was mentioned in 1618 when the tenants of the manor complained that it had not been 'laid up' for them according to custom.²³ It was presumably the Dole mead north-west of the church recorded in the later 18th and the 19th century.²⁴ Doles or 'cuts' in

⁸² Arundel Cast. MS. M 53, p. 33.

⁸³ W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. BA 337 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁴ Ibid. Wiston MSS. 5631, 5636; for the date of the maps, *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 254 n. 15.

⁸⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 449–50.

⁸⁶ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 121.

⁸⁷ Ibid. iii, p. 89.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4952, ff. 259, 261–2.

⁸⁹ Arundel Cast. MSS. HC 76, rentals, 1625, 1681, 1698, 1700, 1720; 77, rentals, 1720–1844.

⁹⁰ Ibid. HC 84; *ibid.* M 53, pp. 70, 122–5; *Arundel Cast. Archives*, iii, p. 58.

⁹¹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 53, pp. 15, 19, 33.

⁹² B.L. Add. MS. 5686, ff. 26, 51.

⁹³ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 74.

⁹⁴ Ibid. M 53, pp. 183–9; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 15.

⁹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 85.

⁹⁶ P.R.O., C 142/315, no. 175; cf. W.S.R.O., Holmes–Campbell MS. 546.

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2033.

⁹⁸ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 183; cf. P.R.O., C 142/75, no. 66.

⁹⁹ Cf. above, introduction.

¹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 259.

² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 449–50.

³ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 2.

⁴ Ibid. M 53, p. 11; W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10; *ibid.* TD/W 6.

⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 6. Other closes called Common field c. 1847 were apparently only closes beside Ashington com.: *ibid.*

⁶ Ibid. PHA 3596; *ibid.* TD/W 6; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 7.

⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. M 53, pp. 11, 15, 33.

⁸ 53 Geo. III, c. 26 (Local and Personal).

⁹ Below.

¹⁰ K.A.O., U 1475/T 300/1; *Hist. MSS. Com.* 77, *De L'Isle and Dudley*, i, p. 23.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 4186–7.

¹² Ibid. TD/W 6.

¹³ Ibid.; cf. *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 197; Arundel Cast. MS. M 53, p. 70; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 29–30.

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5591.

¹⁵ Ibid. 4186–7, 5631; cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 259.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/9, *passim*; cf. *ibid.* Wiston MS. 4952, f. 261.

¹⁷ Ibid. Ep. I/29/9/42.

¹⁸ P.R.O., E 126/30, Trin. 11 Geo. III, no. 15.

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/9, *passim*.

²⁰ e.g. *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 7; cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778–83).

²¹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 53, *passim*.

²² Ibid. HC 84. Spear Hill com., mentioned then, was the northern part of Ashington com.

²³ Ibid. M 53, pp. 15, 19; Horsham Mus. MS. 1858 (MS. cat.); P.R.O., C 142/701, no. 7.

²⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. M 53, p. 114; W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10; *ibid.* TD/W 6.

the common mead were mentioned as belonging to various estates in the 17th and 18th centuries.²⁵ The common wastes of Ashington and Chanceton manors were inclosed in 1816, together with Ashington common field and the common mead. Twenty commoners of the manor, including the rector, received allotments; most were under 10 a. in area, but the lady of West Wolves manor received 17 a. and Charles Goring of Wiston 15 a.²⁶

Bunton green and the Mill or Middle common in Bunton, mentioned in the 17th century, may have been waste lands of Bunton manor;²⁷ no more is heard of them.

About 1847 the three largest estates in the parish were those of Charles Goring (372 a.), Sir Charles Burrell (156 a.), and W. W. Richardson (224 a.). Of the larger farms only Lower Bunton and Frenchland, belonging to Goring and Richardson respectively, were in hand; most were apparently small, though Church farm had 149 a.²⁸ Church farm remained larger than other farms in the parish in the earlier 20th century.²⁹ In 1909 there was nearly four times as much rented land as land in owner occupation, and only six holdings were over 50 a. in area.³⁰ The character of farming in the parish in the later 19th and the 20th century was mixed, with an increasing proportion of pasture to arable. In 1847 there was more than twice as much arable as pasture and meadow in the ancient parish,³¹ and in 1875, when wheat, oats, and turnips and swedes were the chief crops, only a sixth of the parish was under permanent grass. By 1909 the proportion had risen to more than half, the number of cattle listed having increased between the two dates, despite the reduction in the parish's area, from 108 to 276.³² A dairyman was recorded in 1882, and a cattle dealer in 1913.³³ There were three specialist dairy holdings in the modern parish in 1975.³⁴ Broadbridge farm east of Ashington village had cattle in 1983, and Whitelands farm 140 cattle and 120 breeding ewes.³⁵

Two closes south-west of Malthouse Farm were market-garden land in 1875.³⁶ The site later belonged to Ashington Nurseries Ltd., described in the 1930s as nurserymen, seedsmen, and florists; by that date there were large premises, with glasshouses.³⁷ In 1983 the site was occupied by A. G. Linfield Ltd. Two market gardeners were listed in the parish in

1909, and a fruit grower in 1927.³⁸ An orchard was depicted on the north side of Rectory Lane in 1909; by the late 1930s there were also nurseries west of the rectory in the same road and at the north end of the village.³⁹ The nurseries west of the rectory survived in 1983. In 1909 there were 16½ a. of orchards, growing chiefly apples and plums, and 4½ a. of small fruit, namely strawberries, currants, and gooseberries.⁴⁰

A water mill was recorded at Bunton in 1086⁴¹ and in the mid 14th century;⁴² its site seems likely to have been east or south of Bunton Manor.⁴³ Mill common and Mill field at Bunton manor were named in 1622.⁴⁴ A mill at Ashington was mentioned from 1538,⁴⁵ and a water mill from 1632;⁴⁶ it was perhaps worked by the miller named in 1751,⁴⁷ and was probably on the site 300 yd. (275 metres) south-east of the church where a water mill was recorded from 1780.⁴⁸ Water power ceased to be used c. 1920,⁴⁹ and the mill pond was later drained, part being built over.⁵⁰ In 1973 the mill was driven by diesel and electric power. The mill building, apparently of the late 18th century, was burnt down in 1974. The firm of C. Muddle and Son which then occupied the site was distributing animal feed over a radius of 10 to 12 miles in 1973, when seven or eight men were employed;⁵¹ it continued to manufacture animal feed in 1983. A windmill on Ashington common south of the modern Rectory Lane existed between 1723 and 1813 or later,⁵² but had gone by c. 1847.⁵³ In 1783 it was held with the water mill.⁵⁴

An annual fair on 29 June was being held on Ashington common in 1672, the lord of Ashington manor receiving the profits of tolls and 'shewpence'.⁵⁵ In the later 18th century the date was variously given as 29 June and 21 July, sheep and cattle being among items sold.⁵⁶ About 1810, when Welsh cattle were sold, profits were said to have recently been very small.⁵⁷ By that date the fair was partly a pleasure fair,⁵⁸ and no more is heard of it. There was a close called Fair piece or Ashington fair place south-east of the church in the 19th century.⁵⁹

The surnames Potter and Smith were recorded in the 14th century;⁶⁰ there was a carpenter in the parish in 1450,⁶¹ and a tanner in the later 16th century.⁶² Tradesmen recorded in the 17th and 18th centuries included wheelwrights,⁶³ shoemakers,⁶⁴ a maltster,⁶⁵ tanners, a joiner,⁶⁶ and two shopkeepers,

²⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 53, p. 122; Horsham Mus. MS. 1858 (MS. cat.); P.R.O., C 142/701, no. 7; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 196.

²⁶ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10.

²⁷ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 277; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4514 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* Wiston MS. 4952, f. 261.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., TD/W 6.

²⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1927); cf. W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., sale cat. 1874; *ibid.* SP 614.

³⁰ P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

³¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 6.

³² P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

³³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882, 1913).

³⁴ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

³⁵ Inf. from Mr. P. Owen, Whitelands Fm.

³⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

³⁷ *Ibid.* XXXVII. SW. (1898 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1934, 1938).

³⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1909, 1927).

³⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. SW. (1914, 1952 edns.).

⁴⁰ P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

⁴¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 450.

⁴² P.R.O., C 145/149, no. 1; *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 121.

⁴³ W. Suss. C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 11 SW 78.

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4952, f. 261.

⁴⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 1d.

⁴⁶ E.S.R.O., SAS/FB 59; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 205.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/9/46.

⁴⁸ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); W.S.R.O., TD/W 6; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁴⁹ *Story of Ashington in Suss.* (c. 1950), 9 (copy at Worthing Ref. Libr.).

⁵⁰ Inf. from Mr. C. Muddle, Ashington.

⁵¹ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 1973; 20 Jan. 1983; *Worthing Gaz.* 16 Jan. 1974.

⁵² Arundel Cast. MS. M 53, p. 124; Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); 250 *Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pl. 20.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 6.

⁵⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. M 53, p. 106.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* p. 33.

⁵⁶ G. A. Walpoole, *New Brit. Traveller* (1784), 51; Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 428.

⁵⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. 242.

⁵⁸ J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1805), 70.

⁵⁹ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10; *ibid.* TD/W 6.

⁶⁰ *S.A.C.* xl, 100; liv, 159.

⁶¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, 344.

⁶² *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 260; P.R.O., C 142/247, no. 49.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/9/30; *S.R.S.* xxviii, 151.

⁶⁴ *S.R.S.* xxviii, 203; W.S.R.O., Par. 205/34/1/1.

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/9/40.

⁶⁶ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 30.

one of whom sold haberdashery.⁶⁷ In 1811 one in eleven families in the parish in work were supported mainly by trade, and in 1831 nearly one in five.⁶⁸ From the mid 19th century many more tradesmen were recorded, especially in the high road of Ashington village;⁶⁹ besides the usual ones for a medium-sized village there were a bricklayer in 1874, a carrier in 1905, a saddler in 1907, and a cycle repairer in 1909; a physician and surgeon visited the parish in 1918. There were three grocers in 1909 and 1927; at the latter date there were also a farrier, a dressmaker, an undertaker, and a timber merchant, besides a motor works.

After c. 1900 the type of trade and business to be found in Ashington village was greatly influenced by the resurgence of road transport. There were tea rooms at the Swan inn and elsewhere in the earlier 20th century, and a café in 1930.⁷⁰ Mill House south of the mill was a boarding house in 1913,⁷¹ and a hotel in 1973⁷² and 1983. In 1977 there were a café and two restaurants,⁷³ and in 1981 the former Swan inn building was used as a restaurant and night club.⁷⁴ There was a caravan park at West Wolves in 1973⁷⁵ and later. In 1977 many of the businesses to be found in the high road served a wider area than the village and parish, benefiting both from good road access and from prime sites for advertisement; they included a farm supplier, a saddler, a hardware and garden stores, a cabinet maker, and a firm dealing in swimming pools, besides a motor dealer. There were also then two garages, two general stores, a butcher, a hairdresser, and a doctor's surgery in the village.⁷⁶ Other businesses outside the village in the 1970s or 1980s were a stud and riding establishment at West Wolves farm, a cactus nursery on the road to Billingshurst, which had been started c. 1956, and a trout farm at Malthouse farm.⁷⁷

Large brick kilns were recorded north of Brown-hill in the more northerly of the two larger detached parts c. 1847.⁷⁸

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. There are court rolls of Ashington manor for part of the periods 1526–30 and 1559–1604, and for the period 1618–1906.⁷⁹ Twenty-eight courts were held during the 18th century, frequency increasing after 1770; in the 19th century 16 were held, the last in 1887. Some business was treated out of court after 1754. In the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries the court was held at a

house on Ashington common,⁸⁰ and in 1867 at the Swan inn.⁸¹ Business concerning encroachment and the building of cottages on the common wastes was frequent in the 17th and 18th centuries; in 1618 and 1657 unringed hogs found on Ashington common incurred fines of 4d. for each default. A bailiff was recorded in 1593 and 1672, a beadle in 1721, and a reeve in 1743 and later.

No reference to courts of either West Wolves or Bunton manor has been found.

Churchwardens were recorded from 1548. Usually there were two, but for long periods in the 18th and 19th centuries only one.⁸² There was a chapelwarden at Bunton in 1636.⁸³ A single overseer was mentioned in 1642,⁸⁴ and a parish constable is said to have been elected in 1877 and earlier.⁸⁵ In 1789 Ashington became part of Thakeham united parishes (later union).⁸⁶ Twenty-seven poor were being relieved in 1831, 18 of them through parish work.⁸⁷ From Thakeham rural district the parish was transferred in 1933 to Chanctonbury rural district.⁸⁸ In 1974 it was included in Horsham district.

CHURCHES. Ashington originated as a chapelry of Washington: the church was called a chapel c. 1190,⁸⁹ the configuration of the boundaries of the two ancient parishes shows that they were originally one,⁹⁰ and Ashington was still anachronistically described as in Washington in 1351.⁹¹ A rectory was established c. 1190.⁹² The living of Bunton was united with it at some time between 1411 and 1486;⁹³ in 1535 the benefice was known as Ashington with Bunton.⁹⁴ No formal deed of union is known, but in 1687 the union was nevertheless considered valid.⁹⁵ From 1946 Ashington and Wiston rectories were held in plurality. In 1977 the benefice of Ashington with Bunton was united with those of Wiston and Washington, the parishes remaining distinct.⁹⁶

At the creation of the parish c. 1190 the advowson was settled on Sir Robert of Ashington and his heirs.⁹⁷ It thereafter descended with Ashington manor.⁹⁸ At the union of Ashington and Bunton parishes it was agreed that the patrons of the two churches should present in future in the proportion of twice to once. The scheme worked until the mid 17th century, the Crown presenting on one occasion, in 1619, after the deprivation of the previous incumbent; between 1663 and 1687, however, it gave rise

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 205/34/1/1; S.A.C. lxvii. 200.

⁶⁸ *Census*, 1811, 1831.

⁶⁹ e.g. *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 231; Arundel Cast. MS. HC 80, sale cat. 1840; W.S.R.O., TD/W 137; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.), on which rest of para. mainly based.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., PH 7686; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1927, 1930).

⁷¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913).

⁷² *Suss. Life*, Feb. 1973, p. 7.

⁷³ Personal observation.

⁷⁴ *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide*, 1981 (W. Suss. Co. Times), 111, 118.

⁷⁵ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 1973.

⁷⁶ Personal observation.

⁷⁷ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 1973; 26 Nov. 1981; *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide*, 1981, 21.

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., TD/W 6.

⁷⁹ Arundel Cast. MSS. HC 292; M 53, on which rest of para. mainly based.

⁸⁰ Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

⁸¹ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 83.

⁸² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/86/20, f. 22; B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 1–6.

⁸³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/2, f. 33.

⁸⁴ S.R.S. v. 23.

⁸⁵ *Story of Ashington*, 11.

⁸⁶ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 36, 49.

⁸⁷ *Rep. H.L. Cttee. on Poor Laws*, H.C. 227, p. 154 (1831), viii.

⁸⁸ *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii).

⁸⁹ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 89; *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), pp. 185–6.

⁹⁰ O.S. Map 6', Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4365.

⁹² *Sele Chartulary*, p. 89; cf. *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 392.

⁹³ For Bunton ch., later chapel, below.

⁹⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 318; cf. e.g. B.L. Add. MS. 39327, ff. 226–7.

⁹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 155.

⁹⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 257, 266.

⁹⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 89.

⁹⁸ e.g. S.R.S. xxiii, p. 129.

to disputes between the two patrons.⁹⁹ In 1666 Robert Edsaw the elder and his son and namesake conveyed their right of presentation to Prudence, widow of James Butler of Amberley. In 1722 James Morton, lord of Ashington, conveyed his right of presentation to her grandson James Butler;¹ thereafter the united advowson descended with Ashington manor until 1868, William Charles Keppel, earl of Albemarle, presenting for a turn in 1845.² In 1868 Henry Fitzalan-Howard, duke of Norfolk, sold it to the Revd. John Goring,³ after which it descended with Wiston manor. After the union of benefices in 1977 the advowson was to be exercised alternately by Mr. John Goring and his heirs and the bishop of Chichester.⁴

Demesne tithes of Ashington manor were granted by William de Braose in 1073 to Bramber college,⁵ passing to the college's successor, Sele priory, presumably as part of the income of Washington rectory.⁶ At the creation of Ashington parish c. 1190 it was agreed that the rector should pay a pension of 13d. to the priory, evidently in lieu of the tithes.⁷ Thereafter Ashington's tithes always belonged to the rector,⁸ and after the union of Ashington and Buncton the living included all the tithes of Buncton besides.⁹ In 1201 the living of Ashington was taxed at £2,¹⁰ but the tax was not paid because of poverty.¹¹ Besides tithes the rector in 1340 had glebe, and received all offerings.¹² In 1535 the value of the united benefice was reckoned at £8 5s.¹³ A rectory house was mentioned at Ashington in the 1570s, when it was in bad repair.¹⁴ In 1616 it had outbuildings including a pigeon house, with a herb garden and an orchard attached, and 30 a. of land; in addition there were 9 a. of glebe at Buncton.¹⁵ In 1664 the building was assessed at four hearths,¹⁶ and in 1732 it had at least seven rooms besides service areas.¹⁷ It presumably stood in Rectory Lane, as the rectory did later.¹⁸

The real value of the living was said in 1724 to be c. £50.¹⁹ In 1732 the rector owned much agricultural stock, including 16 sheep,²⁰ but in 1788 a later incumbent let the rectory house and 26 a. of glebe for 14 years.²¹ About 1830 the average net income of the living was £189;²² the rectory house was then said to have been lately enlarged.²³ About 1847 the glebe

in Ashington and Buncton together totalled 42 a., all of which was let except the rectory house. At the commutation of tithes in that year the rector was awarded a rent charge of £288.²⁴ The old rectory house was replaced in 1856–7 by a new red brick building²⁵ which survived in 1983. The glebe was still let in 1868,²⁶ and in 1878, after some exchange with the Revd. John Goring,²⁷ totalled 40 a.²⁸ A new rectory house was built in the mid 20th century halfway between the church and Ashington water mill; the 19th-century building was a private house in 1983.

A chantry existed at Ashington church c. 1548,²⁹ but is not heard of earlier. Roger Massy, rector 1558–81, was perhaps a crypto-papist, since he made the recusant Nicholas Wolf of West Wolves his executor in 1573.³⁰ He was living at Ashington certainly in 1563³¹ and 1579,³² and apparently continuously between 1558 and 1571.³³ His successor but one was said to have resided between c. 1583 and 1601, and unlike Massy was a licensed preacher.³⁴ Abdiah Cole, instituted in 1615, was deprived in 1619 for simony. His successor was resident in 1636 but not in 1640, from 1623 also held Oving, and in the 1640s was ejected for pluralism.³⁵ Assistant curates were recorded between 1615 and 1634³⁶ and in 1640; in the latter year communion was held more than three times a year.³⁷ During the 1640s and 1650s several ministers were intruded, one of whom was a hosier by trade.³⁸

At least two rectors in the later 17th and earlier 18th centuries also held benefices elsewhere.³⁹ In 1724 a service and sermon were held every Sunday at Ashington except once a month when they were held at Buncton. Communion was then held three times a year, with 12 or 13 communicants.⁴⁰ An assistant curate was recorded in the later 18th century.⁴¹ In 1803 the bishop required services to be held every Sunday at both Ashington and Buncton, but the order was rescinded when it could not be proved that services had ever been held so frequently.⁴² Monthly services continued to be held at Buncton,⁴³ but after c. 1830 only in summer.⁴⁴ By 1878, however, they were being held weekly in summer, and by 1884 throughout the year.⁴⁵ Henry

⁹⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 155; B.L. Add. MS. 39327, ff. 225–227v. What was described as the adv. of the united benefice, descending with Chanton in Washington in 1592 and 1603, was evidently only a one-third share of it: *S.R.S.* xix. 93.

¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6497 (23); *Arundel Cast. Archives*, ii, p. 1; *Clough and Butler Archives*, facing p. x.

² B.L. Add. MS. 39327, ff. 229–30.

³ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 437.

⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 257.

⁵ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁶ Cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 257, which erroneously describes the grant as to the priory; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 10.

⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 89; the confirmation of tithes to the priory in 1235 is therefore evidently anachronistic: *ibid.* p. 10.

⁸ e.g. *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 392.

⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1635); Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 261.

¹⁰ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 134.

¹¹ *Cal. Close*, 1318–23, 74–5.

¹² *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 392.

¹³ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, i. 318.

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/2, f. 9; Ep. 1/23/5, f. 47.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/25/3 (1615); cf. Ep. 1/26/3, pp. 12–13.

¹⁶ P.R.O., E 179/258/14, f. 22.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/9/43.

¹⁸ e.g. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778–83).

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, p. 13.

²⁰ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/29/9/43. ²¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 1198.

²² *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 267.

²³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 261.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., TD/W 6.

²⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/22A/2 (1865); *ibid.* Par. 9/1/5/1, inside front cover; Par. 9/6/1, 2; *ibid.* SP 6.

²⁶ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5551 (3).

²⁷ *Ibid.* Par. 9/21/3; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 238.

²⁸ *Ibid.* Par. 9/6/4.

²⁹ *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 118, 130.

³⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39327, f. 226; for Wolf, below, Roman Catholicism.

³¹ *S.A.C.* lxi. 112.

³² W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/5, f. 47.

³³ B.L. Add. MS. 39327, f. 226.

³⁴ *Ibid.* ff. 225v–226; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/5, f. 47.

³⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39327, f. 226v.; Arundel Cast. MS. HC 155; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1636, 1640).

³⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 2.

³⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1640).

³⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 155.

³⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39327, ff. 227v–228.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, p. 13.

⁴¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 4v.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Par. 9/1/1/1, f. 34v.

⁴³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 263.

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/2 (1844, 1865); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/1 (1878, 1884).

Warren, rector 1797–1845, also held Farnham (Surr.),⁴⁶ but was resident in the 1810s and 20s. After 1829 assistant curates were again recorded, including two named Warren who were presumably relations of the rector.⁴⁷

Morning and evening services were held on alternate Sundays at Ashington in 1838, and communion four times a year.⁴⁸ Average congregations in 1851 were said to be 110 in the morning and 150 in the afternoon.⁴⁹ By 1865 communion was being held eight times a year, but the incumbent then held Sunday services alternately at Ashington and at his other church of Warminghurst.⁵⁰ In 1884 there were two Sunday services and monthly communion at Ashington.⁵¹ In 1865, as earlier, many inhabitants of the north part of Washington parish were attending Ashington church,⁵² and in 1872 that part was added to Ashington for ecclesiastical purposes.⁵³ Many Wiston parishioners similarly attended Bunc-ton chapel in 1903,⁵⁴ and Wiston parishioners were being buried there in 1931,⁵⁵ but the detached part containing the chapel remained in Ashington ecclesiastical parish after its transference to Wiston for civil purposes in the 1880s.⁵⁶ After 1946, however, the two parishes were served together.⁵⁷ From 1977 the incumbent of the new benefice of Wiston, Washington, and Ashington with Bunc-ton lived at Ashington; in that year services at Bunc-ton were held twice monthly.⁵⁸

The church of *ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL* at Ashington⁵⁹ is of stone and flint with stone dressings and comprises chancel with north vestry, nave, south aisle, and south porch. Before reconstruction in 1871–2 it had a short undivided nave and chancel with south porch, and a west bell turret with low shingled broach spire;⁶⁰ the latter is recorded from the 16th century. The nave and chancel were apparently built in the 15th century; contemporary windows are reset in the north, west, and east walls. In the 1570s the steeple and chancel were both in bad condition.⁶¹ The church was repaired shortly before 1737, the inhabitants of Bunc-ton being compelled after a lawsuit to help pay the cost.⁶² In 1871–2 it was rebuilt to the present plan on a much larger scale in order to accommodate the increasing population of North Washington, soon to be included in

the parish; the cost was met by subscription. The nave was reconstructed and extended westwards, the bell turret and spire being removed, and a big new south aisle and porch were built, the old porch doorway being re-used in the aisle wall. A vestry was also added. In style the new work imitated the old.⁶³

There is a bell of c. 1350⁶⁴ and a reset holy water stoup of the 14th or 15th century.⁶⁵ The medieval font was removed before c. 1950 to St. Michael's church, Partridge Green.⁶⁶ There were said to be no monuments in the church in 1775, and only one inscribed gravestone.⁶⁷ In 1983 there were some later monuments. The plate is all apparently 18th-century.⁶⁸ The registers begin in 1736,⁶⁹ the first register having apparently been stolen in the mid 18th century.⁷⁰

There was a church at Bunc-ton by the late 11th or 12th century, as is clear from architectural evidence.⁷¹ Bunc-ton was a parish by 1323⁷² and rectors were mentioned between 1341 and 1465; in the mid 14th century they sometimes also held Wiston chantry. The parish was united with Ashington at some time between 1411⁷³ and 1486;⁷⁴ retrospective mention was made in the mid 16th century of the parish and the parish church.⁷⁵ The advowson of the rectory was apparently in two medietyes appurtenant to the two moietyes of Bunc-ton manor in the mid 14th century.⁷⁶ Between 1389 and 1411, however, it was always exercised by Niel Brock.⁷⁷ The living was untaxed in 1291.⁷⁸ In 1341 the rector had glebe worth $\frac{1}{2}$ mark and tithes and offerings worth £3.⁷⁹

The church, later called a chapel, at Bunc-ton, by 1873 known as *ALL SAINTS*,⁸⁰ consists of chancel and nave with bellcote. It is chiefly of flint and rubble masonry, with fragments of Roman tile, evidently from the Roman building which existed nearby.⁸¹ The structure is late 11th- or 12th-century; the north and south doorways are of that date, as is the plain chancel arch of two orders. The chancel lancet windows are later. Both the side walls of the chancel are decorated externally with attached Romanesque arcades in elaborately carved ashlar; their purpose is not clear. The chancel was shortened apparently in the 14th century; the new east wall was built of re-used ashlar masonry from an unknown source, and contains a contemporary two-light window with

⁴⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39327, f. 230; *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 267.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 9/1/2/1.

⁴⁸ Ibid. Ep. I/22/2 (1838).

⁴⁹ P.R.O., HO 129/89/2/6/8.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865); cf. Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁵¹ Ibid. Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁵² Ibid. Ep. I/22A/2 (1865); cf. ibid. Par. 9/1/2/1.

⁵³ *Lond. Gaz.* 28 June 1872, p. 2954.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1903), Wiston.

⁵⁵ Ibid. Par. 16/7/3, f. 12v.

⁵⁶ *Census*, 1891–1921.

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 258, 267.

⁵⁸ The dedic. is not recorded before 1786, and replaces that of c. 1190 to All Saints: *Sele Chartulary*, p. 89; Bacon, *Liber Regis* (1786), 161.

⁶⁰ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 261; *Suss. Chs.: the Sharpe Colln.* ed. V. Smith (Lewes, [1979]).

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/2, f. 9; Ep. I/23/5, f. 47; cf. Ep. I/26/2, f. 33.

⁶² Ibid. Ep. I/22/1 (1737); ibid. Par. 9/1/1/1, f. 36v.

⁶³ Ibid. Par. 9/1/5/1, inside front cover and f. [1v.]; Par. 9/12/1, between pp. 33–4; B.L. Add. MS. 39365, f. 50; N.M.R., Goodhart-Rendel ch. index; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 96.

⁶⁴ Elphick, *Bells*, 35.

⁶⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 352.

⁶⁶ *Story of Ashington*, 5; cf. M. Drummond-Roberts, *Suss. Fonts*, 6.

⁶⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 173.

⁶⁸ *S.A.C.* liv. 213.

⁶⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 9/1/1/1.

⁷⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 174v.; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 262.

⁷¹ Below.

⁷² K.A.O., U 1475/T 300/2; cf. ibid. U 269/T 282.

⁷³ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 351; *S.A.C.* liv. 153, 181;

B.L. Add. MS. 39330, ff. 234v.–235; K.A.O., U 269/T 282.

⁷⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39327, f. 224v.; it is not clear whether

the man described as rector of Ashington and Bunc-ton in 1463 and 1465 was a pluralist or held a united benefice:

K.A.O., U 269/T 282. The implication in a late 17th-cent.

doc. that the benefice was already united in 1439 is wrong:

Arundel Cast. MS. HC 155; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/2, ff. 8v., 31.

⁷⁵ *S.R.S.* xlv. 386, 389.

⁷⁶ Ibid. xxiii, pp. 116–17, 121; *Cal. Close*, 1349–54, 424.

⁷⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39330, ff. 234v.–235.

⁷⁸ *S.R.S.* xlvi, p. 309; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 351.

⁷⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 351; for the later hist. of the

endowment, above.

⁸⁰ Presumably by a misconception of the medieval doc. which refers to Ashington ch.: *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1873), 86–7; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 120; cf. above. The dedic.

was said to be unknown in 1851: P.R.O., HO 129/89/2/6/7.

⁸¹ Above, introduction.

an ogee quatrefoil above. In 1602 the building was in bad repair,⁸² and in 1636 one wall was said to be near collapse from the effects of ivy.⁸³ The bellcote was added in the 19th century. The chapel was not restored until 1906,⁸⁴ and then discreetly.

Medieval fittings are a 14th-century piscina and two possibly 15th-century image brackets on the east wall. In 1602 there was neither font nor pulpit.⁸⁵ There were no monuments in the building in 1775,⁸⁶ and only one floor slab in 1985. There is one bell, of 1812.⁸⁷

ROMAN CATHOLICISM. The Wolf family of West Wolves were prominent recusants in the later 16th and earlier 17th centuries;⁸⁸ the house, like Bentons Place in Shipley, facilitated concealment by its remoteness. Nicholas Wolf, his wife, and servants were presented for receiving communion only once a year in 1579,⁸⁹ and he and other members of the family were failing to attend church and to take communion in the 1580s and 1590s.⁹⁰ In 1583 Nicholas was accused of complicity in Somerville's plot against the queen and of uttering seditious speeches. By 1585 he was in the Marshalsea prison,⁹¹ and in 1592 though released he had been disarmed.⁹² In 1594 he was reported to be a great companion of the recusant John Leeds of Wappingthorn in Steyning; it was also then claimed that West Wolves house contained an altar and mass utensils, and was used for hiding priests.⁹³ Several other parishioners, especially members of the Parker family, were presented for recusancy in the 1620s and in 1640.⁹⁴ The departure of the Wolfs in 1670 was presumably responsible for the absence of papists in the parish thereafter.⁹⁵

Dominicans from France found refuge at Ashington in the early 1870s.⁹⁶

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. A Presbyterian preacher was licensed in 1672.⁹⁷ There were

six nonconformists in the parish in 1676,⁹⁸ and two Baptists in 1724.⁹⁹

A Wesleyan Methodist chapel on the east side of the high road was opened in 1890 or 1891, after a preacher from Shoreham had preached in a farm kitchen in Ashington over two years. The building, which was of iron, was succeeded by the present building of flint and red brick in 1894–5. There were 130 sittings in 1895¹ and in 1940.² The Linfields, later of Oast House, were a prominent Methodist family in the parish.³ In 1977 the chapel was served by a minister from Shoreham.⁴

EDUCATION. There was more than one dame school in the parish in 1737.⁵ Two schoolmasters were recorded in 1818 and 1819.⁶ In the latter year there was an unendowed school for 40 or more children; the poor were said to lack the means of education but to desire them.⁷ The school later lapsed; in 1845 there was only a private academy,⁸ and in 1865 a dame school attended by 30 boys and girls.⁹

Ashington C.E. (Controlled) Primary school originated as a National school opened in 1872 on the north side of Rectory Lane. In that year c. 80 children attended; fees were 1½d. a week and an annual grant was being received.¹⁰ Average attendance was 71 in 1885–6,¹¹ but by 1938 had fallen to 64.¹² There were 110 pupils in 1973, and 120 in 1983; at both dates the building of 1872 was still being used, together with a new one on the opposite side of Rectory Lane.¹³

A night school was being held in 1872,¹⁴ and in 1887 evening classes were held twice a week in winter for woodcarving and similar activities, and were said to be very successful.¹⁵ In 1981 older children went to the middle school in Thakeham, and afterwards to Steyning grammar school.¹⁶

CHARITY FOR THE POOR. Before 1664 a Mrs. Wolf left £10 which William Monk was then said to be detaining.¹⁷ No more is heard of it.

⁸² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/1, f. 4.

⁸³ Ibid. Ep. I/26/2, f. 33.

⁸⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930), s.v. Wiston.

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/1, f. 4.

⁸⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 175v.

⁸⁷ Elphick, *Bells*, 274.

⁸⁸ e.g. *Recusant Roll*, i (Cath. Rec. Soc. xviii), 339–40, 342; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603–10, 429.

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 47.

⁹⁰ Ibid. Ep. I/22/1 (1584); Ep. I/23/7, ff. 17v., 32v.; Ep. I/24/6; B.L. Add. MS. 39461, f. 142.

⁹¹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1581–90, 131–2, 285.

⁹² B.L. Harl. MS. 703, f. 67 (inf. from Mr. T. J. McCann, W.S.R.O.).

⁹³ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1591–4, 510; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 244 and n.

⁹⁴ *S.R.S.* xlix, *passim*; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/15/1 (inf. from Mr. McCann); Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁹⁵ Above, manors; *S.A.C.* xlv. 146; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 13.

⁹⁶ M. de Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead et les Caryll* (1893), ii, 449.

⁹⁷ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1672, 235.

⁹⁸ *S.R.S.* xlv. 146.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 13.

¹ *Worthing Gaz.* 25 June 1894; *Suss. Coast Mercury*, 15 June 1895; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 1981; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

² *Methodist Ch. Bldg. Return* (1940).

³ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 1981.

⁴ Notice at ch. 1977.

⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1737).

⁶ Ibid. Par. 9/1/2/1.

⁷ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 952.

⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865).

¹⁰ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

¹¹ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1885–6* [C. 4849–I], p. 599, H.C. (1886), xxiv.

¹² *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1938* (H.M.S.O.), 401.

¹³ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 1973; inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.

¹⁴ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1887).

¹⁶ *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide, 1981* (W. Suss. Co. Times), 67. For the sch. which existed at Buncton between 1844 or earlier and c. 1940, *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 268.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1664).

ASHURST

ASHURST¹⁸ lies north of Steyning on the west bank of the river Adur. In 1881 it comprised 2,372 a. A detached portion of 37 a. within West Grinstead parish, including Upper Posbrooks Farm, was transferred to West Grinstead before 1891, and a second detached portion of 83 a. between Steyning and Henfield parishes, including Heath Barn, was transferred to Steyning in 1933. In 1971 Ashurst comprised 911 ha. (2,251 a.).¹⁹

The parish is irregular in shape, West Grinstead parish making a salient into its north-western part. In the north, north-east, and south the boundary follows the river Adur or tributary streams, but in the east it runs west of the river, passing through Eatons Farm.²⁰ Both Pepper's Farm and Jessups Farm also lie very close to the parish boundary in the west.

The parish lies entirely on the Weald clay, except where a tongue of the Hythe sandstone beds forms an east-west ridge between Pepper's and Eatons Farms. Alluvial soils overlie the clay in the river valley.²¹ The highest land in the parish, at c. 100 ft. (30 metres), is in the south-west. The landscape is gently rolling, dissected by streams flowing north or east to join the river Adur. The north and north-east parts of the parish form part of the Adur floodplain. Seasonal flooding in those areas was mentioned in 1730²² and continued in the 19th and 20th centuries.²³

As the name of the parish indicates, the Weald clay favours the growth of woodland; in 1830 the combination of small closes and wide hedgerows was said to give Ashurst the appearance of 'an entire wood'.²⁴ The sale of oak trees at Ashurst was recorded in 1357, buyers coming from as far as Findon and Lancing.²⁵ Two oak woods called Wollye of 40 or 50 years' growth were mentioned in 1548.²⁶ Between the later 18th century²⁷ and the 20th, most of the woodland lay in the south-west part. A fifth of the parish was in woods in 1843.²⁸ There was oak, ash, and elm timber on Eatons farm in the 1850s; in 1857 a timber merchant from Steyning bought 177 oaks there.²⁹

Most roads in Ashurst in the past, as usually in the locality, trended roughly from south to north.³⁰ The

two most important were that from Bramber to Knepp castle in Shipley and that from Steyning to Partridge Green in West Grinstead. The former road crossed the centre of the parish, running northwards from Felbridge towards Honey Bridge in West Grinstead.³¹ The latter road was perhaps mentioned c. 1250.³² Reference was made in 1538 to an ancient endowment for its repair between Horsebridge on the southern border of the parish and Bines Bridge on the northern.³³ It was presumably the Horsham-Steyning road mentioned in Ashurst in 1621.³⁴ In 1724 it was an important route,³⁵ and in 1764 it was made a turnpike as the Horsham-Steyning road,³⁶ forming one means of approach to Brighton.³⁷ It was disturnpiked in 1885.³⁸ Much unfenced roadside waste remained beside it in 1983. In the north-east part of the parish it formed the wide open space known by 1524 as Bines green,³⁹ where a pond survived in 1983. In the south a similar open space called Horsebridge common⁴⁰ had by 1983 been largely overgrown by scrub.

A bus service from Horsham to Steyning via Ashurst was started in 1933.⁴¹ It ceased c. 1980.⁴²

Eatons Farm evidently represents one of the older medieval settlements in the parish, since Eatons was the only manor in Ashurst in 1086.⁴³ It lies on the sandstone ridge which runs east-west in the south-east quarter of the parish,⁴⁴ and seems to take the first element of its name from the nearby river Adur.⁴⁵ There may have been a nucleated settlement nearby in 1086, when eight tenants of the manor were recorded,⁴⁶ but nothing is known of it.

A nucleated village presumably existed at Ashurst in 1524, when one parishioner was described as living 'in the east street'.⁴⁷ That street seems likely to have been the one called Workhouse Lane in 1875 and School Lane in 1983. The village presumably extended north towards the church and south to the sandstone ridge. In 1780 there were 10 or 12 scattered dwellings in that area,⁴⁸ including several timber-framed buildings which survived in 1983. The Fountain inn on the Horsham-Steyning road is of L-shaped plan, and is entered by a passage in the centre of the front range which has one plank-and-muntin wall of 16th-century character. Oakford

¹⁸ This article was written in 1983-4. Topographical details in introductory section are based on O.S. Maps 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.); 6", Suss. XXXVII, LI-LII (1879 and later edns.).

¹⁹ *Census*, 1881-91, 1931 (pt. ii), 1971.

²⁰ Cf. *S.N.Q.* xvi. 226; the ho. was described as in Henfield in 1687: *ibid.* 290.

²¹ *Geol. Surv. Map 1"*, drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

²² *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 506.

²³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 7310, nos. 22-4; inf. from Mr. D. Cox, Partridge Green; below, pl. facing p. 97.

²⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 264.

²⁵ *S.A.C.* liv. 153.

²⁶ *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 101; cf. *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 22.

²⁷ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

²⁸ W.S.R.O., TD/W 7.

²⁹ E.S.R.O., DAN 1833; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855), s.v. Steyning.

³⁰ For communications with Henfield, *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (3). Henfield (forthcoming).

³¹ *S.A.C.* lxi. 233; Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 1d.; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13890, p. 186.

³² *Sele Chartulary*, p. 102.

³³ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 1d. For Bines Bridge, below, W. Grinstead, introduction.

³⁴ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5294, f. 2v.; cf. *ibid.* Add. MS. 3015 (TS. cat.); E.S.R.O., SAS/HB 78 (TS. cat.).

³⁵ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

³⁶ 4 *Geo.* III, c. 44 (Priv. Act).

³⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 225.

³⁸ 45 & 46 Vic. c. 52.

³⁹ *S.R.S.* lvi. 61; cf. above, pl. facing p. 33.

⁴⁰ e.g. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

⁴¹ W.S.R.O., MP 1682, p. 35.

⁴² Inf. from Mr. Cox.

⁴³ Below, manors and other estates.

⁴⁴ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 217.

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 450.

⁴⁶ *S.R.S.* lvi. 61.

⁴⁷ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); cf. Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/27.

Cottage, south-west of the church, is a small, probably 16th-century house which originally had an open hall. Blocques, next to the inn, is also 16th-century,⁴⁹ as probably is Gratwicks in Church Lane. Sweethill Farm, south of School Lane, is a small late medieval house which was enlarged in the 17th century, probably at the same time as an upper floor was inserted in its open hall; to the south-west is a probably 16th-century barn with crown-post roof. A notable later building nearby is Batts, a small 18th-century brick farmhouse which was enlarged and refitted in the same style in 1961–2 for the aircraft designers F. G. and Maxine Miles.⁵⁰ There are 19th- or 20th-century houses and cottages in School Lane, including some council houses.

Other medieval settlement in the parish was scattered, as numerous surviving timber-framed farmhouses testify; though some may not be earlier than 16th-century in their present form, the pattern of settlement they represent is likely to be earlier. One notable example was Jessups Farm on the western border, apparently an open-hall house with two cross wings, which in 1706 had at least seven rooms besides service quarters;⁵¹ it was demolished in the 1930s.⁵² At nearby Kings Barn Farm the north end survives from a timber-framed building of the late 16th century or early 17th. Onto its south side in 1647⁵³ was built a range of stone rubble with brick dressings and three-light windows with moulded stone mullions; it has a central porch, two principal rooms, and a staircase block. Old Lock, the farmhouse of Lock farm in the north end of the parish, is a building of red and blue brick on a sandstone plinth with an asymmetrical seven-bayed front dated 1702;⁵⁴ though later much added to, it retains many of its original interior fittings, including the staircase.

Ribbon development along the Horsham–Steyning road, presumably the modern road of that description, was mentioned in 1621⁵⁵ and continued later.⁵⁶ At Horsebridge common in the south there were eight or ten houses in the later 18th century, some of which had originated as encroachments.⁵⁷ Horsebridge House, of the early 18th century, originally had a symmetrical three-bayed front and a back wing; it was extended southwards before c. 1800, an additional block being built in the re-entrant angle. A more substantial settlement was that at Bines Green, which in 1983 had several timber-framed houses faced with various materials.⁵⁸ The settlement was part of the medieval tithing of Byne in

West Grinstead.⁵⁹ South Blows and North Blows on the west side are both 17th-century houses of conventional three-roomed plan with internal chimney; North Blows has a 19th-century south-west extension with a big ground-floor room.

In 1890 there were said to be no parishioners above the rank of farmer,⁶⁰ but during the next 25 years sites for building gentlemen's houses were offered for sale,⁶¹ and two old houses at least, Pepper's Farm and Kings Barn Farm, were enlarged or modernized, the former for the landowner Arthur Lloyd⁶² and the latter for his agent. Lloyd's estate, which later became the Lock estate, was said in 1914 to have some of the best shooting in the county.⁶³ Several small houses and cottages were built on the Lock estate west of Old Lock in the 20th century.⁶⁴

Eight tenants of Eatons manor were recorded in 1086,⁶⁵ but other inhabitants of Ashurst were evidently counted in Steyning manor and presumably in what was later King's Barns manor in Upper Beeding.⁶⁶ Twenty-one persons were assessed to the subsidy in Ashurst vill in 1296 and 1327, 33 in 1332,⁶⁷ 34 in 1378,⁶⁸ and 36 in 1524.⁶⁹ The vill evidently included Eatons, since members of the Burdeville family were listed then,⁷⁰ but it also apparently included Coombewick and possibly Woodman's farm in Wiston parish. At the same period those living in the north-east quarter of the parish were evidently included in Byne tithing in West Grinstead.⁷¹ In 1642 there were 60 adult males in the parish,⁷² and in 1724 c. 50 families.⁷³ From 385 in 1801 the population rose by 1851 to 441, then fell by 1901 to 315. In the first half of the 20th century it fluctuated between 314 and 352, but by 1971 had fallen to 253. In 1981 it was 263.⁷⁴

There was an inn in the parish in 1686.⁷⁵ It may have been on the same site as the inn on the west side of Horsebridge common successively called the Green Dragon, the Coach and Horses, and the Fountain, which was described as newly built in 1734 and was still apparently an inn in 1833.⁷⁶ The modern Fountain inn further north on the road to Horsham was called the Red Lion between 1788 and 1795,⁷⁷ but may have had its present name by 1830.⁷⁸ The innkeeper was also a miller in 1817.⁷⁹ The beer at the Fountain was celebrated by Hilaire Belloc in 1902.⁸⁰

There was a close called the cricketing field in the south-east part of the parish c. 1843.⁸¹ Football, stoolball, and cricket were played in 1939–40,⁸² and

⁴⁹ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 97.

⁵⁰ *The Times*, 26 Apr. 1984; inf. from the architect, Mr. David Russell, The Old Ho., Ashurst.

⁵¹ H. Smail, *Worthing Map Story*, 40; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/11/53.

⁵² *S.A.S. Newsletter*, xl. 333.

⁵³ Date on bldg.

⁵⁴ Date on bldg.

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5294, f. 2v.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* TD/W 7; Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/27; Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778–83).

⁵⁷ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778–83); Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/27; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. 1134; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5615.

⁵⁸ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 97; above, pl. facing p. 33.

⁵⁹ Below, W. Grinstead, introduction.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1890).

⁶¹ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 1933; *ibid.* SP 364.

⁶² Cf. below, manors and other estates.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., SP 364; cf. below, manors and other estates.

⁶⁴ Inf. from Mr. Cox.

⁶⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 450.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* vi (1), 224; cf. below, manors and other estates.

⁶⁷ *S.R.S.* x. 65, 159–60, 274–5.

⁶⁸ P.R.O., E 179/189/39.

⁶⁹ *S.R.S.* lvi. 61.

⁷⁰ Cf. below, manors and other estates.

⁷¹ Below, W. Grinstead, introduction.

⁷² *S.R.S.* v. 24–5.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 13. There is no entry for Ashurst in the Compton census: *S.A.C.* xlv. 147.

⁷⁴ *Census*, 1801–1981.

⁷⁵ P.R.O., WO 30/48, f. 182.

⁷⁶ *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 23–5; Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/27.

⁷⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. 243; M. Brunnarius, *Windmills of Suss.* 94.

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 426.

⁷⁹ E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 216 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁰ H. Belloc, *The Four Men*, 126–7.

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 7.

⁸² *Ibid.* Par. 11/52/1.

there was a football club in 1974.⁸³ A recreation ground south of the village was opened in 1932,⁸⁴ and was still used in 1983. The vicar in 1890 held weekly winter social evenings for young men and boys at work. His successor by 1893 had founded *inter alia* a library, a temperance society, a weekly mothers' meeting, a Sunday bible class, and a series of fortnightly entertainments.⁸⁵ In the early 20th century there was a village choral society which gave concerts in the church.⁸⁶ A village hall north of the Fountain inn was built, as a working men's club, c. 1909, at the expense of three local landowners. In 1974 it was used by various societies, including a drama group.⁸⁷

The parish still lacked main drainage in 1974.⁸⁸ 'Michael Fairless' (d. 1901), author of *The Roadmender*, is buried in Ashurst churchyard.⁸⁹

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. The descent of *CHARLTON-ASHURST* manor, originally part of Steyning manor and sometimes called the manor of *CHARLTON AND ASHURST*, is given elsewhere.⁹⁰

The manor of *ASHURST* was apparently an alternative name for the demesne lands of Wiston manor in the parish, on which there was a house in the 1350s.⁹¹ The so-called manor descended with Wiston between the later 13th century and 1528,⁹² and possibly until the early 19th century.⁹³ The location of the lands in the parish is unknown, but seems likely to have been in the south-west, adjoining Wiston parish.

In 1818 Charles Goring, lord of Wiston manor, bought Charlton-Ashurst.⁹⁴ During the earlier 19th century the Goring family acquired other property in the parish: Felbridge and other lands between 1815 and 1820, Hawking Sopers in 1820, Sweethill farm in 1830, and Little Felbridge and Doves in 1833.⁹⁵ By 1843 the Gorings had over 500 a. in the south part of the parish.⁹⁶ Their estate was further enlarged by the purchases of Jessups farm in 1861 from W. W. Richardson and of the lands in the parish belonging to Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1907.⁹⁷ In the 1920s and 1930s Mr. John Goring (fl. 1984) was still one of two chief landowners in the

parish.⁹⁸ About 285 a. were sold from the Wiston estate in 1944,⁹⁹ and further land in 1983-4.¹

The manor of *EATONS*, in Ashurst and Henfield, was held by one Turgod in 1066, when it was an outlying part of Warningcamp. In 1086 it was held of William de Braose by William son of Bonard,² and it continued later to be held of Bramber rape.³ William son of Bonard seems also to have held what was later Burwell's farm in Lancing,⁴ and Eatons seems to have shared the descent of that estate in the Burdeville family, recorded locally from the 13th century.⁵ John Burdeville was assessed to the subsidy in Ashurst in 1327 and 1332.⁶ Robert Burdeville died seised of Eatons in 1377, leaving a daughter and heir Agnes.⁷ John Burdeville, described as of Henfield in 1393, may have held Eatons.⁸

Thomas Burdeville was described as of Eatons in 1534,⁹ and had evidently held it ten years before when he had the highest tax assessment in Ashurst.¹⁰ In 1543 Henry Burdeville conveyed it to Sir William Shelley of Michelgrove in Clapham,¹¹ though his widow Joan was still living at Eatons in 1546.¹² It descended with Michelgrove until the early 17th century,¹³ being leased during a later William Shelley's forfeiture in 1597 to William Shaw.¹⁴ In 1619 Sir John Shelley conveyed it to John Gratwicke¹⁵ (d. 1621), whose son and heir John served as a major in the trained bands. His son and heir John, who succeeded in 1687,¹⁶ settled the property in 1725, when it included over 330 a., on his son, also John.¹⁷ The elder John was living at Blakes Farm in Ashurst at his death in 1735 or 1736;¹⁸ the younger John when he died in 1744 was succeeded by his daughter Mary, who seems generally to have lived at Danny in Hurstpierpoint with the family of her guardian Henry Campion.¹⁹ At her death as a spinster in 1809 Eatons passed to Henry C. Campion,²⁰ thereafter descending with Danny until the earlier 20th century.²¹

Members of the Stanford family leased Eatons farm continuously between the later 18th century and apparently 1905.²² Between 1910²³ and the early 1920s it passed from the Campions to Sidney Pile, and between 1923 and 1946 it belonged to members of the Copithorne family. A Mr. Andrews bought it in 1946, and it was sold to P. Duncanson

⁸³ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 1974.

⁸⁴ Char. Com. files; *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 11/49/2.

⁸⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/22A/1 (1890, 1893).

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* Par. 11/7/16.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* Par. 11/54/1; Char. Com. files; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 1974.

⁸⁸ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 1974.

⁸⁹ *S.C.M.* iv. 774-6.

⁹⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 227; *Feud. Aids*, v. 134; *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, 285; *S.R.S.* xix. 94. For the location of the lands of the manor in the par., below, econ. hist.

⁹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* x, p. 314; *S.A.C.* liv. 132.

⁹² *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 261; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, pp. 56-7; *Cal. Close*, 1422-9, 298; *S.R.S.* xix. 13.

⁹³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 264.

⁹⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 227.

⁹⁵ *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 19-21, 23, 275, 434.

⁹⁶ Below, econ. hist.

⁹⁷ *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 13, 19; cf. below.

⁹⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1927, 1938).

⁹⁹ Sale cat. 1944, at Wiston estate office.

¹ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 1983; 17 May 1984.

² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 450.

³ e.g. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xv, p. 7.

⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 43.

⁵ *Ibid.* 43-4; *S.A.C.* xl. 113; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 77; cf. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, p. 36.

⁶ *S.R.S.* x. 159, 274; cf. *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, 161.

⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xv, pp. 6-7.

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, 218; cf. below.

⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 44.

¹⁰ *S.R.S.* lvi. 61.

¹¹ *Ibid.* xix. 148.

¹² *Ibid.* xlii. 307.

¹³ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 13; *S.R.S.* xix. 148-9; xx. 301-2; xxxiii, p. 2.

¹⁴ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1595-7, 495.

¹⁵ *S.R.S.* xix. 148-9.

¹⁶ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 227-8; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 150-1.

¹⁷ *Danny Archives*, ed. J. Wooldridge, p. 51.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* p. 52; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 151.

¹⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 176v.; *S.N.Q.* xvi. 289; *Danny Archives*, pp. xxi n., 54. The initials M G and date 1756 on a fireplace beam at Eatons Fm., however, may suggest that she lived for a time in Ashurst: *S.N.Q.* xvi. 228.

²⁰ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 264; *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 176.

²¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 176; *W.S.R.O.*, IR 7, f. 12; *ibid.* TD/W 7; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 23.

²² *S.N.Q.* xvi. 228, 289; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 1933; *Danny Archives*, p. 54.

²³ *W.S.R.O.*, IR 7, f. 12.

in 1948. A. G. Douglas had it in 1966,²⁴ and Mr. T. Ireland was owner in 1983.

The house of John Burdeville described as at Henfield in 1393²⁵ may have been the manor house of Eatons manor, since the modern Eatons Farm straddles the Ashurst-Henfield boundary. The present house incorporates two medieval cross wings, the western one of high quality with deeply moulded beams in the ground floor room, and the eastern one of much humbler character. The western end of the main range is largely 17th-century, but until c. 1980 retained a screens passage; it evidently replaced a medieval hall. The idea that the eastern cross wing was originally a separate building²⁶ seems unlikely; the intervening space may have been occupied by a service range whose roof line continued that of the hall. In 1664 the house was taxed on seven hearths,²⁷ and in 1687 there were at least 13 rooms besides service rooms.²⁸ Several rooms have panelling of the 17th century or early 18th, and the roof of most of the west end of the house was reconstructed in the 18th century. Part of the west wing was refaced in stone, perhaps in the 17th century;²⁹ the facing of the north and south sides in brick and hung tiles apparently dates from the 19th century.

PEPPER'S FARM³⁰ was mentioned in 1551,³¹ and from the later 16th century to the later 18th belonged to the Bridger family. Henry Bridger (d. 1657) was succeeded by his son Richard, who had been fined during the 1640s for being in arms against parliament.³² In 1652, at the time of Richard's marriage, the Bridgers owned Pepper's and four other farms in Ashurst.³³ Richard (d. 1698) was succeeded by his son and namesake (d. 1728). By 1732 the Bridgers' estate comprised 250 a.³⁴ In 1760 it was sold to pay creditors by John Bridger,³⁵ the last named Richard's son or grandson.

By 1830 Pepper's had become the property of a Mr. Whitter of Midhurst,³⁶ evidently the William Whitter who died in possession of it in or before 1839.³⁷ Another William Whitter owned it in 1843-4,³⁸ and W. Whitter owned land in the parish in 1870.³⁹ Before 1914 the estate passed to Arthur Lloyd, but in that year the house was let.⁴⁰ Between 1928 and 1937 L. O. Johnson was living there.⁴¹ At Mrs. Johnson's death in 1943 A. R. Broughton-Adderley succeeded to a reversionary interest, and at his death in 1962 he was succeeded by his daughter

Edomé, who resumed her maiden surname in 1963 and who was living at Pepper's Farm in 1984, having recently sold the attached farm.⁴²

Pepper's Farm⁴³ includes north, south, and west ranges of the late 16th century or early 17th, placed originally round an open court; the date 1611 on the north porch may be *ex situ*. Before 1914 the house was extensively altered and renovated for Arthur Lloyd:⁴⁴ a new range was built on the east side to close the court, which was roofed over, and minor additions were made on the west side. The gables on the east front which form the ends of the north and south ranges seem to be contemporary.

Arthur Lloyd, who later lived at Warren Hill in Washington, was already a large landowner in Ashurst in 1903. In 1914 the estate in Ashurst and West Grinstead offered for sale by his executors totalled over 1,000 a., including much of the north-west part of Ashurst.⁴⁵ By 1927 much of it had passed to E. E. L. Ezra, who was then one of the two chief landowners in the parish. He was succeeded by H. C. Hextall (fl. 1934-8).⁴⁶ The estate was afterwards known as the Lock estate, from the recently built Lock House in the northern tip of the parish. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Harvey bought it in 1937, but had both died by 1971, when the Lock estate comprised 903 a.⁴⁷ In the 1970s it changed hands more than once,⁴⁸ and in 1983 it belonged to Mr. R. Tompkins.⁴⁹ In 1984 only the northern tip of Ashurst, including Lock farm, was within the estate.⁵⁰

Lock House, of red brick in revived vernacular style, was built c. 1900 on a secluded site north-west of Old Lock;⁵¹ it was enlarged after 1937,⁵² the matching gatehouse being dated 1940. About 1971 the house became a convent for the Roman Catholic Order of the Visitation, which still had it in 1983.⁵³

Sele priory in Upper Beeding owned Feldland in Ashurst in 1421 and later,⁵⁴ and in 1447 had a house and estate called Bloweys, presumably represented by North Blows and South Blows at Bines Green, and another messuage 'formerly Lökkys', possibly the same as the later Lock farm in the northern tip of the parish.⁵⁵ Magdalen College, Oxford, the priory's successor, had rents and farms valued at 51s. 2d. in 1535, much of the land lying in the area around Bines Green.⁵⁶ College or College Wood farm in the south-west also belonged to the college

²⁴ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 228-9.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, 218.

²⁶ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 229.

²⁷ *P.R.O.*, E 179/258/14, f. 25v.

²⁸ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 289-93, transcribing *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/29/100/3.

²⁹ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 229-30.

³⁰ Para. based mainly on *S.C.M.* ii. 345-6; Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 109.

³¹ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 11/1/1/1, p. 122.

³² *Cal. Cttee. for Compounding*, ii. 1069; *L.J.* x. 181.

³³ Horsham Mus. MS. 1858.

³⁴ *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/SH 998.

³⁵ *Ibid.* SHR 2743.

³⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 264.

³⁷ *Cowdray Archives*, ed. A. Dibben, i, p. 100.

³⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 7.

³⁹ Lower, *Hist. Suss.* i. 23.

⁴⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, SP 364; for Lloyd, below.

⁴¹ *S.C.M.* ii. 342; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 21474 (TS. cat.).

⁴² Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 10-11; (1965-72), iii. 7; inf. from Mrs. Broughton-Adderley.

⁴³ Illus. at *S.C.M.* ii. 342-4. Traces of a moat nearby may

indicate the site of an earlier ho. A medieval floor-tile found at the granary SW. of the present ho. was at the ho. in 1984.

⁴⁴ *S.C.M.* ii. 344; *W.S.R.O.*, SP 364.

⁴⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903); *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 1933; *ibid.* Par. 11/54/1; *ibid.* SP 364.

⁴⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1927 and later edns.).

⁴⁷ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 27 May 1971.

⁴⁸ Inf. from Mr. D. Cox, Partridge Green.

⁴⁹ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell, Knepp Cast.

⁵⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, SP 1481; cf. below, W. Grinstead, manors and other estates.

⁵¹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XXXVII. NE.* (1898, 1914 edns.); *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 24 Sept. 1971.

⁵² *W. Suss. Gaz.* 27 May 1971.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 20 Nov. 1975; *Arundel and Brighton Dioc. Dir.* (1983), s.v. W. Grinstead.

⁵⁴ *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Ashurst and Lancing 4, 6-7 (TS. cat.).

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 11 (TS. cat.); cf. *ibid.* Sele 117, f. 2.

⁵⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 283; *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Sele 117, ff. 2-3, 10; cf. *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 25-6; below, econ. hist.

in 1784 and perhaps earlier.⁵⁷ The college still retained 76 a. in the parish in 1873,⁵⁸ but they were sold to C. Goring, whose family had previously leased them, in 1907.⁵⁹ College Wood farm still belonged to the Gorings in 1983.⁶⁰

ECONOMIC HISTORY. There were 5 *villani* and 3 *bordars* on Eatons manor in 1086,⁶¹ but no later reference to tenants of the manor has been found. No other manor was recorded in the parish in 1086. Land within Ashurst was evidently listed, however, under Steyning manor, and presumably also under what was later King's Barns manor in Upper Beeding.⁶² In later centuries much land in the parish belonged to those two manors and to Sele priory and its successor Magdalen College, Oxford; after Steyning manor was divided⁶³ its lands in Ashurst formed part of Charlton-Ashurst manor. The land of Charlton-Ashurst between the 16th century and the 19th included Sweethill farm south of Ashurst village,⁶⁴ and Ford, Grants, and Lock farms in the northern tongue of the parish.⁶⁵ King's Barns manor had land in the west end of the parish, including the farm called Kings Barn farm in 1983, and also in the east along the Horsham-Steyning road.⁶⁶ The lands of Sele priory, later of Magdalen College, lay in the north-east around Bines green, south of Bines green along the Steyning road, where they included Godsmark's farm, and in the south-west.⁶⁷ Tenants of King's Barns manor still apparently owed customary services in 1398.⁶⁸ Ford farm in Charlton-Ashurst manor had apparently been enfranchised by 1589.⁶⁹ Tenements, mostly copyhold, continued to be held of Charlton-Ashurst⁷⁰ and of Magdalen College's Sele manor⁷¹ until the 19th century, and of King's Barns until the 20th.⁷²

Five freehold tenants of Wiston manor were mentioned in Ashurst in the 14th century.⁷³ No more is heard of them. Other manors which had lands in Ashurst were Chancton in Washington, of which Jessups farm was held,⁷⁴ and Sullington, of which 2 a. of meadow were held in the 16th century.⁷⁵ Heath farm, the detached part of Ashurst between Steyning and Henfield parishes, was a copyhold of West Grinstead manor.⁷⁶

The Wiston manor demesne land was at farm in the 1370s.⁷⁷ The Charlton-Ashurst manor demesne was managed by a bailiff in the 1530s.⁷⁸

Eatons manor had land for two ploughteams in 1086; there was one team on the demesne and the tenants had another.⁷⁹ There may also then have been arable land in the parish belonging to Steyning manor and what was later King's Barns manor.⁸⁰ No certain reference to open fields in the parish has been found, though closes called Townfields or Townsfields, which may represent former open fields, were mentioned in the 17th century.⁸¹

The progress of medieval and later assarting is indicated by field names such as the Reeds mentioned in 1713.⁸² Some farms in modern times bear names which may be those of the medieval pioneers who created them; Jessups farm in the west, for instance, seems to have belonged to the Joseph family recorded in 1370.⁸³ In 1830 the landscape of Ashurst was one of small closes and wide hedgerows.⁸⁴ The only crop recorded in the Middle Ages was oats, which were apparently being grown in 1366.⁸⁵

Pasture indeed seems to have been much more important in Ashurst in the Middle Ages than arable, and the lands in the parish belonging to manors elsewhere perhaps originated as outlying pasture places. The demesne lands of Wiston manor in Ashurst, totalling 86 a., were still apparently all pasture land in the mid 14th century.⁸⁶ In the mid 17th century the demesne farm of King's Barns manor in Upper Beeding retained 39 a. of woodland pasture in the west end of the parish;⁸⁷ it was commonable in 1526 and apparently later.⁸⁸ Tenants of Sele priory and of its successor Magdalen College had pasture rights in the same part of the parish.⁸⁹ There was also much commonable waste land along the Horsham-Steyning road, notably in the north-east and south where it widened to form Bines green and Horsebridge common. Bines green was presumably commonable by tenants of both King's Barns and Sele manors, since both manors fronted it.⁹⁰ It remained open common grazing land in 1963, when it comprised 16 a.⁹¹ In 1967-8, when the duke of Norfolk was named as owner, eight persons claimed common pasture rights there.⁹² Ownership was said in 1984 to be divided between the duke and Magdalen

⁵⁷ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 18; Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 117, f. 10; cf. W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5617.

⁵⁸ *Rep. Com. Univ. Income* [C. 856-I], p. 533, H.C. (1873), xxxvii (2).

⁵⁹ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 19.

⁶⁰ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 1983.

⁶¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 450.

⁶² Cf. above, introduction.

⁶³ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 227.

⁶⁴ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 21.

⁶⁵ *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 138; xxxiii, p. 10; K.A.O., U 269/M 117/2; W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 4952, pp. 266, 269; 5204, ff. 4-5; P.R.O., SC 2/206/46, rot. 4.

⁶⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/27; P.R.O., SC 6/1023/8; W.S.R.O., MP 1227.

⁶⁷ Above, manors and other estates; Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/27; *Danny Archives*, ed. J. Wooldridge, pp. 55-6; *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 25-6.

⁶⁸ P.R.O., SC 6/1023/8.

⁶⁹ *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 138.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 4952, pp. 265-6, 269; 5204, ff. 4-5.

⁷¹ *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 25-6; Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/27.

⁷² Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/27; Horsham Mus. MS. 1134; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 380-1.

⁷³ *S.A.C.* liii, 149, 155-6; liv, 172.

⁷⁴ *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 16-18.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 246, rot. 2d.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* S.A.S. MS. BA 380 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁷ *S.A.C.* liv, 159, 181.

⁷⁸ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 426; *L. & P. Hen. VIII, Addenda* (2), p. 484.

⁷⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 450.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* vi (1), 232; cf. above, introduction.

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 380, pp. 26, 51, 83.

⁸² *Ibid.* Add. MS. 3015 (TS. cat.).

⁸³ *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 16-18; *P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.)*, i, 184.

⁸⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 264.

⁸⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1364-7, 227.

⁸⁶ *S.A.C.* liv, 132, 159; cf. P.R.O., E 149/2, no. 1.

⁸⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/8; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 173.

⁸⁸ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 114; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 3015 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁹ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Ashurst and Lancing 6, 10 (TS. cat.); Sele 114.

⁹⁰ Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/27.

⁹¹ W. G. Hoskins and L. D. Stamp, *Com. Lands of Eng. and Wales*, 326.

⁹² W. Suss. C.C. reg. of com. land.

College.⁹³ Horsebridge common and roadside waste north of it was commonable by tenants of the same two manors; the soil, however, belonged to King's Barns manor,⁹⁴ which received fines for encroachments there in the early 19th century.⁹⁵ The duke of Norfolk was owner in the late 1960s, when three commoners claimed pasture rights.⁹⁶

Cattle were mentioned in Ashurst in 1421,⁹⁷ and there may have been sheep in 1296 on the land in the parish owned by two important wool merchants.⁹⁸

The lowlying land especially in the north and east provided meadow. Eatons manor had 6 a. of demesne meadow in 1086,⁹⁹ and Wiston manor 6 a. in 1357.¹ Common meadow land was mentioned between the 16th century and the 18th;² at that period and later the first mow from all or part of certain closes of meadow belonged to persons other than the owners of the land.³ In 1843-4 common brookland along the river Adur north-west of Bines Green was still apparently divided into temporary annual allotments.⁴

In 1551 there were c. 40 farms in the parish;⁵ the names of many of them survived in 1983. Hawking Sopers existed in 1623⁶ and in the later 18th century had 75 a.⁷ Kings Barn farm was mentioned in 1708,⁸ and in the later 18th century was leased for periods of 11, 20, and 21 years.⁹ Eatons farm was leased for 14 years in 1794,¹⁰ and Sweethill farm for 10 years in 1829.¹¹ Pepper's farm c. 1806 comprised 290 a. in Ashurst and West Grinstead.¹² In 1843-4 nearly two thirds of the parish belonged to four land-owners: Charles Goring of Wiston (518 a.), Mary Dennett, owner of Lock farm (465 a.), W. J. Campion (322 a.), and William Whitter (223 a.). Nearly all the c. 20 farms over 30 a. in area were leased; the largest were Eatons farm (319 a.), Lock farm (220 a.), and Pepper's farm (190 a.).¹³ Eatons farm in 1883 had 470 a. in Ashurst and Henfield.¹⁴ In 1909, out of 32 holdings in the parish, 14 were over 50 a. in area, and there was nearly three times as much rented as owner-occupied land.¹⁵

Part at least of the estate belonging to Arthur Lloyd was managed by a bailiff in the early 20th century.¹⁶ In 1914 it included nine farms wholly or partly in the parish, of between 23 a. and 163 a. in area.¹⁷ There was a bailiff on the successor Lock estate in 1934,¹⁸ and a farm manager in 1983.¹⁹ In

1975 half the 16 holdings listed in the parish were under 50 ha. in area.²⁰

Crops grown in the 17th and 18th centuries were wheat, mixed wheat and rye, barley, oats, peas, tares, and mixed peas and tares. Cider was apparently being made at Eatons farm in 1687, and 'seeds' were mentioned in the parish in 1737. Cattle, sheep, and pigs were kept during the period; at Eatons in 1687 there was a flock of 132 sheep, besides more than 60 cattle, and also pigs and geese.²¹ In the later 18th century wheat was said to produce 24 bu. an acre, barley 26 bu., and oats 28 bu.²² Hops were evidently grown at one time, to judge from the name Hop garden field recorded in 1843-4.²³

In the first half of the 19th century arable land predominated over pasture;²⁴ in 1843, for instance, three quarters of the farmed area of the parish was arable.²⁵ By the 1870s, however, the position had begun to be reversed. In 1875 there were 1,105 a. under crops, notably wheat and oats, and 904 a. under grass, including 665 a. of permanent pasture. Numbers of stock then recorded were 418 cattle, 914 sheep, and 122 pigs.²⁶ In 1878 the vicar noted that the system of farming had materially altered in recent years, with a great increase in the fattening of stock. At the same time it was claimed that there were no 'really poor' parishioners.²⁷ Crops raised at Dayland farm in the west part of the parish in 1902 included mangel-wurzels, swedes, and spring tares.²⁸ By 1909 the total acreage under crops was only 574 a., but 1,678 a. were under grass, nine tenths of it permanent pasture.²⁹ The high quality of the brookland pasture along the Adur was often remarked on at that time.³⁰ A dairyman was mentioned at Doves farm in the 1930s.³¹ There were 5 a. of orchards and 1 a. of market-garden land in 1875, and 12 a. of orchards and 1 a. of small fruit in 1909.³²

The predominance of pastoral farming continued after 1945. Lock farm was described in 1971 as a dairy, pig, and arable farm with a herd of 550 pedigree Friesians.³³ In 1975 six of the 16 holdings listed in the parish were specialist dairy farms and another mainly so, while at two others livestock was raised. Stock then listed included 1,379 cattle and 1,194 sheep; the arable area, on the other hand, was small, with only 75 ha. of barley and 36 ha. of wheat.³⁴

A miller of Ashurst was mentioned in 1649.³⁵ A

⁹³ Local inf.

⁹⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 134.

⁹⁵ Horsham Mus. MS. 1134; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 381, p. [245].

⁹⁶ W. Suss. C.C. reg. of com. land.

⁹⁷ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Ashurst and Lancing 7 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁸ S.N.Q. iv. 162.

⁹⁹ V.C.H. Suss. i. 450.

¹ S.A.C. liv. 132.

² Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 117, f. 2v.; E.S.R.O., SAS/HB 78 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 380, *passim*; *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. BA 420 (TS. cat.); *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 415.

³ *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 17, 56, 258-61, 263 n.; W.S.R.O., SP 364.

⁴ W.S.R.O., TD/W 7.

⁵ *Ibid.* Par. 11/1/11, p. 122.

⁶ S.R.S. xiv, p. 25.

⁷ Hants R.O., 18 M 51/97.

⁸ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 271.

⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 3021, 3024-5 (TS. cat.).

¹⁰ *Danny Archives*, ed. J. Wooldridge, p. 54.

¹¹ E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 218 (TS. cat.).

¹² Worthing Ref. Libr. vol. of estate maps, c. 1806.

¹³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 7; for Campion and Whitter, above, manors and other estates.

¹⁴ *Danny Archives*, p. 54.

¹⁵ P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

¹⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903 and later edns.).

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., SP 364.

¹⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1934).

¹⁹ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell, Knepp Cast.

²⁰ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

²¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/11; S.N.Q. xvi. 290-1.

²² Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 92, 100-1.

²³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 7.

²⁴ *Ibid.* Wiston MSS. 5609, 5612-14, 5616-17.

²⁵ P.R.O., IR 18/10234.

²⁶ *Ibid.* MAF 68/433.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1878).

²⁸ *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5695.

²⁹ P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/7/5; *ibid.* SP 364; cf. *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5709.

³¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930 and later edns.).

³² P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

³³ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 27 May 1971.

³⁴ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

³⁵ S.R.S. liv. 186.

windmill was built south of the modern Fountain inn in 1789. In 1858 the miller was also a grocer. The mill ceased working c. 1900, and after falling into decay was blown down in 1929.³⁶

A pedlary fair was held on Bines green in the later 18th century, the date being variously given as 12 June and 15 or 16 October.³⁷

Surnames recorded in the early 14th century which may denote trades were Smith, Soper, and Taylor.³⁸ One unspecified craftsman was recorded in 1378.³⁹ Tradesmen mentioned in the 17th and 18th centuries included tailors,⁴⁰ a shoemaker, a butcher,⁴¹ several carpenters, and a joiner.⁴² There was a smithy on the Horsham–Steyning road south of Ashurst village in the early 19th century.⁴³ The large number of carpenters reflects the amount of woodland in the parish, though one parishioner described as a ship's carpenter in 1703 died at sea.⁴⁴

The river also gave employment.⁴⁵ The Eatons manor demesne farm included a wharf or wharves in the parish in 1725;⁴⁶ their site is not known, but may be indicated by place names in the south-east part of the parish which include the elements New Wharf, recorded by 1791.⁴⁷ John Gratwicke of Eatons owned two boats at his death in 1687.⁴⁸ There was also a brickyard on the west side of Horsebridge common from 1733; the brickmaker John Hills at his death c. 1736 had a large stock of different kinds of bricks and tiles. A 'bricklayer' of Steyning acquired the yard in 1757. It was still apparently working in 1779, but it had ceased to be used by c. 1835.⁴⁹

One in six families in work was supported chiefly by non-agricultural pursuits in 1811 and 1831.⁵⁰ In the 1810s there were among other tradesmen a tailor also called a shopkeeper, and a wheelwright.⁵¹ Between the mid 19th century and the earlier 20th there were the usual tradesmen of a small parish of the time, some of whom carried on more than one trade. Most tradesmen seem to have lived either in the village or at Bines Green. One farmer practised as a vet in 1845 and 1855. There were still a blacksmith, a butcher, and a wheelwright in 1938;⁵² a post office and general store south-west of the Fountain inn survived in 1974,⁵³ but had closed by 1983. The Lock estate had its own workshops in the mid 20th century,⁵⁴ and there had been a gamekeeper on Arthur Lloyd's estate in 1913.⁵⁵ There were a dog-breeding establishment at Bines Green in the 1930s⁵⁶

and kennels south of Ashurst village in 1974 and 1984.⁵⁷

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. The court of Charlton-Ashurst manor was held at Ashurst in 1503⁵⁸ and perhaps at other dates too. A tithing of Ashurst in West Grinstead hundred, with its own headborough, was mentioned in 1598 and between 1788 and 1793.⁵⁹ No courts are known for Eatons manor.

Two churchwardens⁶⁰ were recorded for most years between 1522 and 1708 and from 1867 to 1884, but from 1709 to 1866 and after 1885 there was usually only one. In the early 17th century they were elected by rotation among the occupiers of certain properties. In the mid 16th century their sources of income included the unexplained hognel money,⁶¹ paschal money, profits from 'St. James's ale' and, on one occasion at least, from a lottery. Two collectors for, or overseers of, the poor were recorded at various times from 1554, but in the 1750s and in the early 19th century there were four of them. There were two surveyors of highways between the early 17th century and the early 18th, but four were named in 1738. The salary of the parish clerk was paid from a separate rate in 1551, but after 1698 came from the poor rate.⁶²

In 1635 it was agreed that any owner who let a house to a non-parishioner should meet the cost of the tenant's upkeep if he became chargeable to the parish.⁶³ In the 18th century paupers were boarded out, money being given in addition for nursing care or for clothing.⁶⁴ In the 1760s a house was bought for a poorhouse with the help of a loan; it was sold c. 1769 but bought back by the parish soon afterwards.⁶⁵ It may have occupied the same site as the workhouse which existed later and which was apparently incorporated into the National school of 1872.⁶⁶ Meanwhile another poorhouse had been put up, also c. 1769, on Horsebridge common;⁶⁷ it was presumably one of the buildings at the south-east side of the common which belonged to the parish in 1843–4.⁶⁸ In 1827–8 the number of those receiving relief was 161, including 121 children and 30 able-bodied men.⁶⁹

Ashurst joined Steyning union in 1835.⁷⁰ In 1894 it was included in Steyning West rural district,⁷¹ and in 1974 in Horsham district.

³⁶ M. Brunnarius, *Windmills of Suss.* 94–5.

³⁷ G. A. Walpoole, *New Brit. Traveller* (1784), 51; *Rep. Com. Mkt. Rights* [C. 5550], p. 207, H.C. (1888), liii; Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 429.

³⁸ *S.R.S.* x. 159, 274.

³⁹ *P.R.O.*, E 179/189/39.

⁴⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/29/11/7; *S.R.S.* liv. 186.

⁴¹ *S.R.S.* xxviii. 42, 199.

⁴² *Ibid.* 104, 197; *W.S.R.O.* Ep. I/29/11/36, 63, 72.

⁴³ *W.S.R.O.*, Wiston MS. 5614; cf. Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 72.

⁴⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/29/11/51.

⁴⁵ e.g. *ibid.* Add. MS. 7310, no. 24.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 27266.

⁴⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/27; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁴⁸ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 291.

⁴⁹ *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 23–4, 179; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/29/11/65; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5615.

⁵⁰ *Census*, 1811, 1831.

⁵¹ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 11/12/1; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 278.

⁵² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 5986 (TS. cat.).

⁵³ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 1974.

⁵⁴ Inf. from Mr. D. Cox, Partridge Green.

⁵⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913).

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* (1930 and later edns.).

⁵⁷ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 1974; inf. from Mr. Cox.

⁵⁸ B.L. Add. Roll 8906.

⁵⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, rot. 6d.; Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

⁶⁰ Para. based mainly on *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 11/1/1/1, pp. 103–14, 126; Par. 11/9/1; Par. 11/12/1; B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 7–12.

⁶¹ Cf. *O.E.D.*

⁶² *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 11/1/1/1, p. 122.

⁶³ *Ibid.* p. 124.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* Par. 11/12/1, pp. 24, 308.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 23, 25, 31, 37.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* Par. 11/25/1; below, educ.

⁶⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 11/12/1, p. 31.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* TD/W 7.

⁶⁹ *Rep. H.L. Cttee. on Poor Laws*, H.C. 227, p. 154 (1831), viii.

⁷⁰ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 14.

⁷¹ *W.S.R.O.*, WOC/CC 6/1, ff. 87–9.

CHURCH. The church at Ashurst, begun before 1200,⁷² remained a chapel of Steyning parish⁷³ until the 16th century. It was called a parish church in 1533, presumably in error;⁷⁴ similarly, the chaplain mentioned in 1548⁷⁵ was described in the early 1550s as rector.⁷⁶ In 1574 Sir Thomas Shirley, lord of Wiston manor and therefore a landowner in the parish,⁷⁷ presented an incumbent to what was described as the rectory or free donative of Ashurst.⁷⁸ The appointment was resisted by the vicar of Steyning, resulting in a period of strife which still continued in 1579.⁷⁹ The opposition, however, was clearly abortive; Shirley's appointment of a successor in 1581 was apparently not contested, and the living remained a rectory thereafter.⁸⁰ Since 1952 it has been held in plurality with Steyning vicarage.⁸¹

After Sir Thomas Shirley's death in 1612 the advowson of Ashurst descended with Wiston until 1649, remaining with the earldom of Thanet after the sale of Wiston in that year until the late 18th century. John Covert of Hascombe (Surr.) presented for a turn in 1637, and William Squire in 1681.⁸² In 1796 Sackville Tufton, Lord Thanet, sold the advowson to Thomas Ellis of Southwark (d. 1805), whose son, the Revd. James Ellis, presented himself in 1806.⁸³ In 1821 Ellis sold the advowson to Magdalen College, Oxford, the purchase money apparently being provided by another party.⁸⁴ In 1946 the college gave it to the Chichester Diocesan Board of Patronage.⁸⁵

In 1379 the priest serving Ashurst received £3 a year from the revenues of Fécamp abbey, owners of Steyning rectory.⁸⁶ The chaplain who served Ashurst in 1449–50 similarly received, for that year at least, the income from the tithes in Ashurst of Fécamp's successor Syon abbey. Although described as a portion,⁸⁷ they were presumably the tithes of the whole parish, except for the great tithes of Heath Barn, which later belonged to Magdalen College.⁸⁸ In 1579 Sir Thomas Shirley's presentee was apparently enjoying the tithes,⁸⁹ as later rectors also did.⁹⁰ A late 17th-century rector was said to have redeemed them from an unfavourable composition.⁹¹ They were commuted in 1843 for £406; at the same date Magdalen College's tithes were commuted for £14.⁹² The living had been valued at £268 net c. 1830.⁹³

A clergy house existed in 1475.⁹⁴ In 1615 there

were a rectory house, two orchards, a garden, and other land besides, making 6 a. in all;⁹⁵ the land presumably occupied the same site around the house as the glebe recorded later.⁹⁶ The present house, called the Old House and no longer used as a rectory, is basically 17th-century and is timber-framed. In 1680 it had at least 12 rooms including service rooms.⁹⁷ It was largely rebuilt in 1720 at the then rector's expense,⁹⁸ with a five-bayed, two-storeyed south front.⁹⁹ Further remodelling took place in the late 18th century and early 19th,¹ when the staircase and most of the interior decoration were renewed. The black mathematical tiles with which part of the building is faced are probably of that date too, the tile-hanging being of c. 1900.²

Before the dissolution of Steyning college c. 1260 the parish was served by canons from Steyning,³ and in 1563 it was served by a curate of Steyning.⁴ Other clergy variously described between the 14th century and the 16th as rector,⁵ vicar,⁶ minister,⁷ or chaplain,⁸ presumably also had the status of assistant curate. The incumbent appointed in 1574 did not reside in 1579, but served through a curate.⁹ Beda Goodacres, instituted in 1581, was deprived as a puritan in 1605¹⁰ but later briefly recovered possession of the living.¹¹ Incumbents in the 17th and 18th centuries often held Ashurst together with preferment elsewhere: other livings in Sussex, the mastership of Steyning grammar school, a prebend of Canterbury cathedral, or the post of domestic chaplain to successive Lords Thanet.¹² Rectors were non-resident in 1640¹³ and often in the 18th century,¹⁴ but resident in 1662, 1724, 1729, and c. 1801.¹⁵ Edward Wilson, instituted in 1719, held the living for 64 years, but from 1763 or earlier served through his son as curate, who afterwards succeeded him as rector.¹⁶

In 1724 there were two services on Sundays and communion four times a year for 20 or 30 communicants.¹⁷ From 1836 until the mid 20th century incumbents were all connected, as alumni, former fellows, or otherwise, with Magdalen College, Oxford, two having served as college chaplain.¹⁸ T. N. Blagden, rector 1836–65, never resided at Ashurst and served through curates, dying on his other living of Washington.¹⁹ Congregations of 180 in the morning and 140 in the afternoon were claimed

⁷² Below.

⁷³ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 241; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, p. 351.

⁷⁴ *S.R.S.* xli. 64. ⁷⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/86/20, f. 24.

⁷⁶ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39327, f. 239.

⁷⁷ Above, manors and other estates.

⁷⁸ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39327, f. 239v.

⁷⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/23/5, f. 44.

⁸⁰ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39327, ff. 239v. sqq.

⁸¹ *Crockford* (1955–6 and later edns.).

⁸² *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 262; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39327, ff. 241–3.

⁸³ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39327, ff. 243, 247–8.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* ff. 250–2; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 265.

⁸⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 11/16/2.

⁸⁶ *P.R.O.*, E 106/11/2, rot. 2, m. 2.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* SC 6/1037/9, dorset.

⁸⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/25/3 (1635); *ibid.* Par. 11/6/1; *ibid.* TD/W 7. ⁸⁹ *Ibid.* Ep. I/23/5, f. 44.

⁹⁰ e.g. *ibid.* Ep. I/25/3 (1635).

⁹¹ *Ibid.* Par. 11/11/1, pp. 35–6.

⁹² *Ibid.* TD/W 7.

⁹³ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 266–7.

⁹⁴ *P.R.O.*, SC 6/1035/12, rot. 6.

⁹⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/25/3 (1615).

⁹⁶ e.g. *ibid.* TD/W 7.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* Ep. I/29/11/41.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* Par. 11/11/1, p. 48.

⁹⁹ *B.L. Add. MS.* 5673, f. 30.

¹ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 245; the incumbent mentioned died in 1806: *B.L. Add. MS.* 39327, f. 243.

² Cf. *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 11/7/4, p. 35.

³ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 241.

⁴ *S.A.C.* lxi. 112; cf. *S.R.S.* xli. 64; *B.L. Add. MSS.* 39327, f. 239; 39362, f. 7.

⁵ *S.R.S.* xli. 64; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39327, f. 239.

⁶ *S.A.C.* liv. 153; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39327, f. 238; *P.R.O.*, E 106/11/2, rot. 2, m. 2. ⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 11/9/1, p. 23.

⁸ *P.R.O.*, SC 6/1037/9, dorset; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/86/20, f. 24.

⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/23/5, f. 44; cf. *B.L. Add. MS.* 39362, f. 7. ¹⁰ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39327, f. 239v.

¹¹ *Ibid.* f. 245.

¹² *Ibid.* ff. 241–2; *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 11/11/1, pp. 35–6.

¹³ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

¹⁴ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1762); *ibid.* Par. 11/11/1, p. 36; *B.L. Add. MSS.* 39362, ff. 9–10; 39461, f. 145.

¹⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1662, 1729); Ep. I/26/3, p. 12; Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 72.

¹⁶ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39461, f. 145; *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 11/11/2, front flyleaf. ¹⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/26/3, p. 13.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* Par. 11/11/2, pp. 65–6; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39327, f. 243; *Crockford* (1947).

¹⁹ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39362, f. 11; *ibid.* Par. 11/11/2, front flyleaf.

on Census Sunday in 1851.²⁰ By 1868 communion was being held monthly; c. 75 then attended the morning service and c. 100 the afternoon one. There was weekly communion by 1903, when outlying parishioners went to Partridge Green church in West Grinstead or Buncton chapel in Ashington.²¹ In 1983 only a morning service was held on Sundays, with evensong at Steyning.

The church of *ST. JAMES*²² is built chiefly of flint rubble with freestone dressings and stone-tiled roof; there are also small areas of sandstone rubble and tile-hanging. It consists of a chancel with south vestry, nave with south aisle, south porch, and south-west tower with shingled spire. Although much restored in the 19th century, most of the building dates from the later 12th century and earlier 13th. The aisle and the lower walls of the tower may have been the original undivided nave and chancel. A north aisle, with an arcade of three bays, was added c. 1200, and the west end of the old nave was heightened to form a tower early in the 13th century. The north aisle was extended eastwards in the mid 13th century. In the 14th century the north side of the tower may have become unsafe or even have collapsed, necessitating the partial rebuilding of the west end of the aisle where it lapped the tower and the insertion of a buttress against the arcade pier on which the tower rested. There was also a late medieval reconstruction of the roofs of the nave and aisle under a single crown-post truss; it was possibly at the same time that the functions of nave and aisle were exchanged.

The south chancel chapel later belonged to the owners of Eatons manor and was called the Eatons chancel.²³ What may have been a medieval chancel screen was said in 1724 to have been destroyed by the parishioners during a vacancy.²⁴ New pews, none of which survived in 1983, were inserted in 1794, segregating men from women,²⁵ and shortly before 1835 the church was said to have been so thoroughly repaired as to alter its appearance completely.²⁶ Its condition later deteriorated, so that in 1875 it was described as almost a ruin.²⁷ It received a major restoration in 1877, two thirds of the cost of which was met by local landowners; the architect was G. M. Hills. The tower and part of the south wall were rebuilt, the outer walls generally stripped of roughcast, and the porch replaced, some timbers being re-used. Inside, a west gallery and other woodwork were removed and the roof opened up.²⁸

Most internal fittings are 19th-century, but the font has a square 13th-century bowl of Sussex marble decorated with arcading on one side and carried on five columns. The church also possesses a vamping horn, i.e. a loudspeaker trumpet formerly used by the parish orchestra: dated 1770 and 3 ft. (1 metre) long, it is one of only eight known in England.²⁹ The plain wall monument to Sarah Wilson (d. 1798) is by Flaxman.³⁰

The three bells are of 1606, 1719, and 1772.³¹ None of the plate is earlier than late 17th-century.³² The registers begin in 1560.³³

NONCONFORMITY. One Baptist family, one Quaker family, and one papist family were recorded in 1724.³⁴ In 1767 there were seven papists in the parish.³⁵

EDUCATION. There was a dame school at Ashurst in 1762.³⁶ One day school with c. 30 pupils existed in 1819,³⁷ and two schools with 38 children, educated at their parents' expense, in 1835.³⁸ In 1846-7 two dame schools in the parish had 47 pupils in all; one was supported partly by an endowment, apparently the £200 left by Mary Gratwicke, lady of Eatons manor (d. 1809), of which the income was still being received in 1863. Some Ashurst children in 1846-7 went to the National schools in Henfield and Steyning.³⁹ One dame school remained in 1868.⁴⁰

The site of the former parish workhouse in School Lane was conveyed for use by a National school in 1872.⁴¹ A new school building was built, but the attached master's house on the west side had existed before; it is 18th-century in style and may have been part of the workhouse.⁴² An annual grant was being received in 1873⁴³ and 64 children attended in 1874.⁴⁴ Average attendance fluctuated between 44 and 61 in the later 19th century and earlier 20th,⁴⁵ and between 21 and 37 in the 1920s and 1930s.⁴⁶ About 1970, when there were 38 pupils, the school was saved from closure,⁴⁷ and by 1983 the school building had been enlarged by the incorporation of the master's house. In 1982, when it was called Ashurst C.E. (Aided) primary school, it had 37 pupils; at that date the older children went to school in Steyning.⁴⁸

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. None known.

²⁰ P.R.O., HO 129/86/2/9/14.

²¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1868, 1903).

²² The medieval dedic. is unknown; it had been forgotten by the 19th cent., and the present dedic., assumed from the 16th-cent. mention of St. James's ale, was introduced before 1911: *S.A.C.* xii. 104; *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1873), 86; *Census*, 1911. For St. James's ale, above, local govt.

²³ B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 175; W.S.R.O., Par. 11/4/9.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 12.

²⁵ *Ibid.* Par. 11/4/9. ²⁶ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 245.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1875).

²⁸ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1879), 73-4; cf. F. W. Steer, *Ashurst Ch. Guide*, pls. 1, 2, 4.

²⁹ Steer, *Ch. Guide*, 2 and pl. 5.

³⁰ *S.A.C.* xcvi. 85. ³¹ Elphick, *Bells*, 252-3.

³² *S.A.C.* liv. 214; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 12.

³³ W.S.R.O., Par. 11/1.

³⁴ *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, p. 13. ³⁵ H.L.R.O., papist return (inf. from Mr. T. J. McCann, W.S.R.O.); cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1762).

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1762).

³⁷ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 952.

³⁸ *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 962; cf. E.S.R.O., DAN 1033.

³⁹ Nat. Soc. *Inquiry*, 1846-7, Suss. 2-3; E.S.R.O., DAN 961; W.S.R.O., Par. 11/1/2/1.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1868).

⁴¹ *Ibid.* Par. 11/25/1.

⁴² Above, local govt.

⁴³ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁴⁴ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1874), 127.

⁴⁵ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1875-6 [C. 1513-I], p. 638, H.C. (1876), xxiii; 1885-6 [C. 4849-I], p. 599, H.C. (1886), xxiv; 1890-1 [C. 6438-I], p. 677, H.C. (1890-1), xxvii; *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 637, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi.

⁴⁶ *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1927 (H.M.S.O.), 341; 1932, 386; 1938, 401.

⁴⁷ *Brighton Evening Argus*, 19 Feb. 1970; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 1974.

⁴⁸ Local inf.

WEST GRINSTEAD

THE PARISH of West Grinstead,⁴⁹ which includes the growing village of Partridge Green, and which is noted for its long Roman Catholic tradition, lies midway between Horsham and the north slope of the South Downs. Though the distinguishing prefix is recorded from the mid 13th century,⁵⁰ the parish has no connexion with East Grinstead.⁵¹ The ancient parish contained 6,720 a. in 1881. Between 1882 and 1891 a detached part of Ashurst within West Grinstead containing Upper Posbrooks Farm (37 a.) was added to it. In 1971 the parish comprised 2,733 ha. (6,753 a.).⁵² The parish is irregular in shape, especially on the south side where Ashurst parish makes a deep salient within it. In the south-east the boundary is formed by the two branches of the river Adur, which join at the parish's south-eastern tip. In the north and west the boundary partly follows streams. Elsewhere it follows what are evidently old roads: that from Partridge Green to Nuthurst in the north-east, and that from Bramber to Knepp castle and Horsham in the south-west and north-west.⁵³ Windsor common in the north-east corner of Wiston parish perhaps originally straddled the boundary between Wiston and West Grinstead.⁵⁴

The highest land in the parish, between 100 and c. 160 ft. (30 and 49 metres), is in the north-east, north-west, and south-west parts. The western branch of the river Adur flows from north-west to south-east across the parish and is fed by tributary streams from both sides. The parish lies chiefly on the Weald clay, with alluvium in the valleys, and there are outcrops of Horsham stone and other sandstone beds in the extreme north and north-east.⁵⁵ The river Adur was subject to serious flooding in 1797,⁵⁶ and continued to be so during the 19th and 20th centuries despite the improvement of its banks after 1807.⁵⁷ It was tidal in both branches in the south-east corner of the parish in 1984.⁵⁸ In the Middle Ages much of the parish was presumably covered by woodland. By 1830, however, woods, hedgerows, and shaws were estimated to comprise less than a sixth of its area,⁵⁹ and in 1983 the parish was much less wooded than the surrounding country

to north and south. The Lock estate included c. 228 a. of woods in 1984.⁶⁰ Jolesfield common and Partridge green in the east remained unclosed waste until 1872.⁶¹

Parkland has been extensive in the parish since the Middle Ages. The two chief parks, Stock park in the west, recorded between the 13th century and the 16th or 17th, and the park attached to West Grinstead manor house, recorded between the 16th century or earlier and the 20th, are discussed below.⁶² In addition, the new gentlemen's houses built after c. 1800 often had parkland attached,⁶³ and there was parkland in the parish belonging to Shermanbury Grange by 1896; in 1982 it still adjoined Partridge Green village on the east. Parkland and park-like farmland were dominant in the landscape in the mid 20th century; in 1965 West Grinstead and Shipley together were described as 'the Weald . . . tamed, then let back, on a leash as it were, to be wild within limits'.⁶⁴

Early medieval settlement in West Grinstead, as elsewhere in the Weald, was scattered. Some sites originated as pasture places for manors in the south part of Bramber rape,⁶⁵ while the farm name Bowshots contains the element *scydd* which describes huts built as the seasonal dwellings of herdsmen.⁶⁶

The name Grinstead was recorded as the hundred name in 1086,⁶⁷ and was apparently transferred later to the vill and the parish. The surname 'of Grinstead' occurs locally c. 1230.⁶⁸ A vill of Grinstead was mentioned c. 1260,⁶⁹ but there is no evidence for a nucleated village. The only dwellings known to have existed near the church are Glebe House to the east⁷⁰ and two buildings that stood beside the churchyard, one of which was used as a shop in the 17th and 18th centuries;⁷¹ the manor house lay $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (1 km.) to the north. Glebe Cottage, on the north side of the churchyard, is apparently a 17th-century building, with exposed timber framing in its northern outshut. The symmetrical south front with end chimneys was added in the 18th century; at the same time, apparently, the plan of the house was altered to give a central staircase flanked by two rooms. A one-

⁴⁹ This article was written in 1982-3 and revised in 1985. Topographical details in introductory section based mainly on O.S. Maps, 1/25,000, TQ 11-12 (1958 edn.); 6", Suss. XXIV-XXV, XXXVII-XXXVIII (1879 and later edns.).

⁵⁰ *S.R.S.* vii, pp. 80, 85; xl, 70; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 76. One alternative name in the 13th cent. was Grinstead by Knepp: *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i, 184. Another, so far unexplained, was Grinstead Ray: *Sele Chartulary*, p. 25.

⁵¹ K. I. Sandred, *Eng. Place Names in -stead* (Uppsala, 1963), 254-5.

⁵² *Census*, 1881-1971.

⁵³ Cf. below. Cf. the field name Common field recorded in W. Grinstead NW. of Windsor com. c. 1840: W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

⁵⁴ Geol. Surv. Map 1", solid and drift, sheet 302 (1972 edn.); drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

⁵⁵ *S.C.M.* xxvii, 492.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 7310, nos. 22-4; 6 Geo. IV, c. 164 (Local and Personal); inf. from Mr. D. Cox, Partridge Green; cf. below, and pl. facing p. 97.

⁵⁷ Inf. from Mr. Cox.

⁵⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 306.

⁵⁹ W.S.R.O., SP 1481; for the estate, below, manors and other estates.

⁶⁰ Below, econ. hist. (agric.).

⁶¹ Below, manors and other estates. The grant of free warren on King's Barns man. made in 1281 seems more likely to relate to its outlying lands in W. Grinstead than to Upper Beeding par.: *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 255; below, manors and other estates.

⁶² Cf. below. For parkland at Glebe Ho., below, churches, and for the park at Ivories ho., below, manors and other estates.

⁶³ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 369.

⁶⁴ Below, manors and other estates; econ. hist. (agric.).

⁶⁵ *S. Saxons*, ed. P. Brandon, 149; cf. *S.R.S.* x, 65; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 70.

⁶⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 450.

⁶⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 82.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* p. 68.

⁶⁹ Below, churches.

⁷⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 162v.; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635); Ep. I/26/3, p. 19; below, local govt.

storeyed red brick range running north-south was built on the north-east side in the 19th century to serve as a school;⁷² originally separate, it was later joined to the house. The main range was extended eastwards in the 20th century, when various fittings brought from elsewhere were inserted in the house, and the shell hood was added over the entrance doorway. Across the river south of the church are Fosters, a timber-framed building apparently of the 17th century or earlier, with a possibly 18th-century brick barn to the south, and Butcher's Row, a group of 19th- and 20th-century estate cottages.⁷³ The other vill recorded in the Middle Ages was Byne, which lay partly in West Grinstead and partly in Ashurst;⁷⁴ again, no nucleated settlement can be shown to have existed there in West Grinstead.

The sites of some medieval farms can perhaps be inferred from modern farm names corresponding to medieval surnames recorded in the parish; examples are Chuck's, Fuller's, Hobshort's, Lloyts, Need's, Posbrook's, Thistleworth, and Tuckmans farms.⁷⁵ Pinland farm was also recorded before 1500;⁷⁶ it, Hobshort's, Thistleworth, and Brightham's farms all occupy knolls, like many others in the Weald clay country. Many isolated farmhouses in the parish are of the 17th century or earlier,⁷⁷ and many that are post-medieval may occupy the sites of earlier buildings. Well Land Farm north of Partridge Green is a four-bayed hall house with crown-post roof; into the hall were inserted first a smoke bay, and then a central chimney. Rookland Farm east of Dial Post includes a three-bayed medieval range, probably a cross wing to an earlier house now destroyed. Sand's Farm nearby and Tuckmans Farm in the north-west corner of the parish are basically 16th-century, but the former has a medieval cross wing.⁷⁸ Lloyts Farm, probably of the early 17th century, is a timber-framed house of three-room plan with a slightly later rear kitchen wing.⁷⁹

In the 18th and 19th centuries many new houses were built along the main roads of the parish, benefiting from their improvement under turnpike trusts after 1764.⁸⁰ The chief areas of settlement at that time were the three adjacent hamlets in the east, Jolesfield, Littleworth, and Partridge Green, and the hamlet of Dial Post in the west.⁸¹

A tenement called Jolesfield existed in 1590,⁸² and Jolesfield was a road destination in 1535 and 1635.⁸³ Some farmhouses of the 17th century and earlier surround what was uninclosed common land until 1872.⁸⁴ Blanches, near the south-east corner of the former common, is a late medieval house of four

bays with a two-bayed central hall. In the late 16th or early 17th century an upper floor was inserted into the hall and a chimneystack added on the rear wall. The two-storeyed oriel on the front of the building is 17th-century, but may represent an older form. At Joles Farm, south of the common, the probably 16th-century main range also had a central open hall of two bays; by c. 1600 an upper floor had been inserted and the south end remodelled, two external brick chimneystacks being built.

At least one building described as a cottage existed on or beside the common in the early 18th century;⁸⁵ surviving buildings at Jolesfield of the 18th and early 19th centuries include the old Green Man inn at the south-west corner and buildings on the north side which housed workers at the Jolesfield brickworks.⁸⁶ About 1840 there were 15 or 20 buildings around the common.⁸⁷ The hamlet of Littleworth lay at the north-east corner of the common along the road to Nuthurst; some buildings of before c. 1800 survived there in 1983.⁸⁸ One or two other buildings were put up at Littleworth before c. 1840.⁸⁹

About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (800 metres) south of Jolesfield common, houses began to spring up by the 18th century beside Partridge green, a strip of waste land along the road which leads from the Horsham-Steyning road to Shermanbury and which became Partridge Green High Street.⁹⁰ By c. 1800 there was a group near the junction of the two roads, besides other buildings both south of that junction and east of the green towards the Shermanbury boundary.⁹¹ Some 18th-century or earlier buildings survived in all three places in 1983.

Building continued at Partridge Green in the earlier 19th century,⁹² and by c. 1840 there were c. 6 buildings at the road junction, including an inn.⁹³ The settlement expanded much faster after the arrival of the railway in 1861 and the inclosure of the green in 1872.⁹⁴ Shortly before 1867 some new cottages were built by small proprietors near the station; having two bedrooms they were superior to the general standard of cottages elsewhere in the parish at the time.⁹⁵ Some grander Italianate stuccoed houses in South Street off High Street are contemporary. Further houses had been built in both streets by 1896, and by 1909 there was building along most of High Street between the Horsham-Steyning road and the edge of the park belonging to Shermanbury Grange. Building land was offered for sale north of High Street in 1907 and 1911; at the latter date there was claimed to be a good demand in the area for houses and cottages of moderate size.⁹⁶

⁷² Below, educ.

⁷³ Cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

⁷⁴ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Binelands and Grinstead 4 (TS. cat.); *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 185.

⁷⁵ *P.N. Suss.* i. 187-8; cf. below, manors and other estates (Clothalls, Ivorys).

⁷⁶ *P.N. Suss.* i. 187.

⁷⁷ Dept. of Environment hist. bldgs. list.

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., MP 1843, 2063.

⁷⁹ For other medieval and later isolated bldgs. in the par., below, manors and other estates.

⁸⁰ e.g. W.S.R.O., TD/W 142; cf. below.

⁸¹ No explanation has been found for the wide fluctuations in the nos. of hos. in the par. given between 1831 and 1861, of which the series runs 166, 228, 191, 240: *Census*, 1831-61.

⁸² P.R.O., C 2/Eliz. 1/F 5/5; cf. the surname Jool recorded locally in 1332: *S.R.S.* x. 274.

⁸³ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 117, f. 3; W.S.R.O., Par. 95/6/3.

⁸⁴ Cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 142; below, econ. hist. (agric.).

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5164, f. 1v.

⁸⁶ Ibid. MP 1238, TS. hist. of W. Grinstead inds. f. [3].

⁸⁷ Ibid. TD/W 142.

⁸⁸ Cf. Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

⁹⁰ e.g. ibid. Wiston MS. 5164, ff. 1, 40v.

⁹¹ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁹² e.g. W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5164, f. 116.

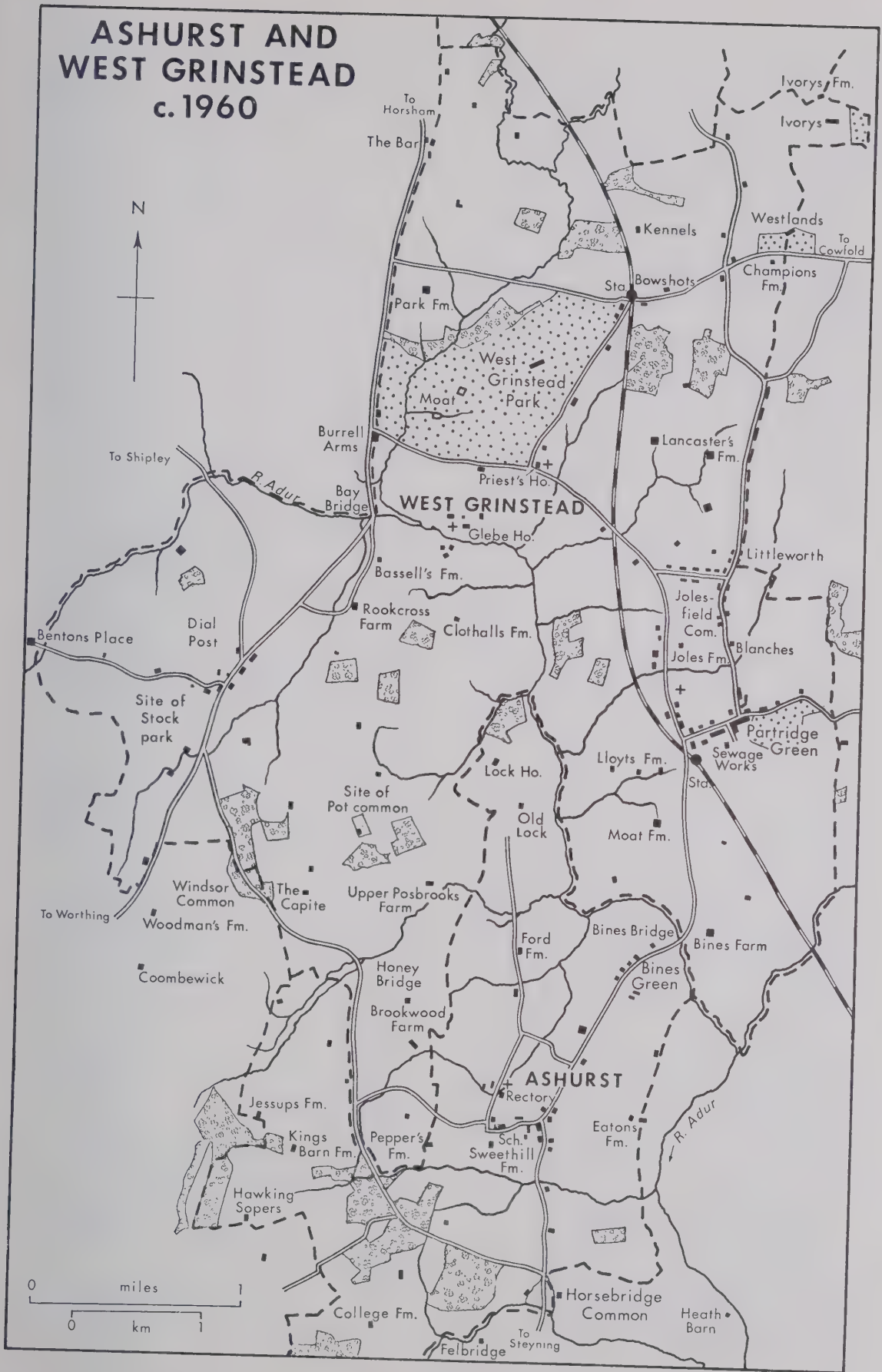
⁹³ Ibid. TD/W 142.

⁹⁴ Below. The statement that builders were active in buying land at inclosure has not been verified: *Southern Hist.* ii. 77.

⁹⁵ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 79-80; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. SP 159.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/25/8; ibid SP 517; Worthing Ref. Libr., sale cats. 1901-12 (iii), no. 42; cf. W.S.R.O., Par. 183/7/5.

ASHURST AND WEST GRINSTEAD c.1960



Building land at Jolesfield common was offered for sale in 1861 and later,⁹⁷ but despite the provision of new, straight roads at the inclosure of the common in 1872, only a few more houses were built there before the First World War, one being the new Green Man inn.⁹⁸ There was more building in the mid 20th century, especially after c. 1966,⁹⁹ at all three hamlets, particularly at Partridge Green. Many houses and bungalows were built north of Partridge Green High Street, and much new housing was put up east of Littleworth Lane, including some council houses; at the same time the former brickworks south of High Street were built over.¹ Detached houses and bungalows were meanwhile built at the north-east corner of the former Jolesfield common as a southern extension of Littleworth hamlet. By the late 1970s Partridge Green had become the centre of population in the parish, a dormitory suburb with a continual turnover of residents.²

The hamlet of Dial Post occupies a knoll of land on the Horsham–Worthing road in the west part of the parish. The explanation of its name is uncertain,³ but Dial Post farm, Dial Post fields, and Dial Post house were named in the early 18th century.⁴ The name Dial Post was applied later to the settlement which grew up along the road during the 18th and 19th centuries⁵ and which in the early 19th was called a small village.⁶ Dial Post House, dated 1712,⁷ has an 18th-century brick front. At least three other buildings are timber-framed.⁸ By c. 1840 there were eight or ten houses in the hamlet,⁹ including an early 19th-century villa at the north end. After c. 1920 some council houses were built on the north side and new houses and bungalows to the south and west. In 1974 the hamlet's population was said to be 230.¹⁰

Two smaller hamlets grew up during the same period on the Horsham–Worthing road further north, both straddling the parish boundary. At or near the junction with the road to Partridge Green by the later 19th century were a group of buildings including the Burrell Arms inn and a post office; all were demolished when the main road was widened c. 1965.¹¹ The hamlet called the Bar in the north-west,¹² however, survived in 1982, when there were a pair of low, probably 17th-century, weatherboarded cottages, some brick cottages apparently of the 18th or earlier 19th century, and one larger stuccoed 19th-century house along the road to Copsale in Nuthurst; other houses nearby in Shipley parish had, however, disappeared.¹³ Little Tuckmans, further north, is a

three-bayed hall house with later alterations.¹⁴

Many other houses were built outside the hamlets in the 20th century, but the idea aired in 1920 of developing land for building near West Grinstead station was not taken up.¹⁵ The 19th and 20th centuries have also seen the building of larger houses or the conversion of older ones as gentlemen's residences. Dial Post House was offered for sale as such in 1811,¹⁶ and Champions Farm in the north-east corner was said to be capable of improvement in 1838.¹⁷ On both occasions the plentiful game of the neighbourhood was suggested as an attraction to purchasers, a theme that recurred later.¹⁸ Large houses built in the 19th century included West Grinstead Lodge of before 1832,¹⁹ near the modern Roman Catholic church, and Jolesfield House, which existed by 1874 south-west of Jolesfield common.²⁰ In the north-east corner of the parish the adjacent Westlands and Belmoredean occupied a south-facing ridge with fine views;²¹ Westlands, originally a Gothic building of c. 1830,²² was later rebuilt.²³ The Capite in the south-west part of the parish was built in the late 19th or earlier 20th century in revived vernacular style, but was remodelled on a grand scale in early 19th-century classical style in 1972.²⁴ Seven gentlemen's families were listed in the parish in 1852, 11 in 1874, and 34 in 1938.²⁵ Though West Grinstead remained a parish of scattered settlement in 1983, several isolated farmhouses were demolished after c. 1875, viz. Haven, Goreland, Denman's, and Whiteson Farms.²⁶

Thirty-one persons were taxed in West Grinstead tithing in 1296, 24 in 1327, and 38 in 1332, but some of them apparently lived in Nuthurst parish.²⁷ In the vill of Byne, which lay partly in West Grinstead and partly in Ashurst, 25 persons were taxed in 1296, 17 in 1327, and 29 in 1332.²⁸ In 1378 twenty-three persons were assessed in each tithing,²⁹ and in 1524 West Grinstead had 41 taxpayers, Byne 31.³⁰ In 1642 the protestation was subscribed by 179 adult males, and in 1724 c. 106 families were recorded.³¹ From 939 in 1801 the population rose steadily, despite temporary setbacks in the 1830s and 1890s, to 1,252 in 1851, 1,582 in 1891, 1,751 in 1961, and 2,579 in 1981.³²

Two chief north–south roads formerly passed through the parish; both are evidently old, since both are followed in part by the parish boundary, and both evidently served as drove roads for seasonal transhumance. That on the west led from Bramber

⁹⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 125; Worthing Ref. Libr., sale cats. 1901–2 (iii), no. 42; W.S.R.O., SP 517.

⁹⁸ Below.

⁹⁹ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 1975.

¹ *Suss. Ind. Hist.* xii. 32.

² W.S.R.O., MP 1682, pp. 41–2; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 1975.

³ *S.A.S. Newsletter*, xl. 344.

⁴ *S.A.C.* xxxiv. 141–2; *Lytton MSS.* p. 33; B.L. Add. Ch. 19042 (MS. cal.).

⁵ e.g. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁶ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 326.

⁷ Dept. of Environment hist. bldgs. list.

⁸ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 June 1974.

⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

¹⁰ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 June 1974.

¹¹ Local inf.; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 1962.

¹² Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); W.S.R.O., TD/W 142. The meaning of the name is unknown.

¹³ Cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

¹⁴ Ibid. MP 1843.

¹⁵ Ibid. Par. 183/7/5.

¹⁶ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 23.

¹⁷ E.S.R.O., MOB 1195.

¹⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 201; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 232.

¹⁹ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1035; cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

²⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874); W.S.R.O., PH 4551.

²¹ Cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

²² Horsham Mus. MS. SP 201; E.S.R.O., MOB 1195.

²³ For Belmoredean, *W. Suss. Gaz.* 10 April 1975.

²⁴ Inf. from the architect, Mr. D. Russell, Ashurst.

²⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852 and later edns.).

²⁶ Personal observation.

²⁷ *S.R.S.* x. 64–5, 160–1, 273, including the surnames Shucker, Sheepwash, and Maplehurst; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (3), Nuthurst (forthcoming).

²⁸ *S.R.S.* x. 65, 160, 273–4.

²⁹ P.R.O., E 179/189/39.

³⁰ *S.R.S.* lvi. 59–60.

³¹ Ibid. v. 89–91; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 19. No fig. is given for the par. in the Compton census; *S.A.C.* xlv. 147.

³² *Census*, 1801–1981.

and Steyning to Knepp castle in Shipley by way of Ashurst, Pot common, and Rookcross Farm;³³ its age is also indicated by its well-worn character, while the name Rookcross, recorded by 1538, seems to refer to either a road junction or a medieval way-side cross.³⁴ The northern continuation of the road towards Horsham by way of Copsale in Nuthurst was mentioned in 1605,³⁵ and was called Bar Lane c. 1875; it was perhaps that road for the repair of which money was left in 1606.³⁶ Bay Bridge, by which the road from Steyning and Bramber crossed the river Adur, existed by 1605,³⁷ and was rebuilt or repaired in 1675.³⁸ Honey Bridge, by which it crossed a tributary of the Adur further south, existed in 1538³⁹ and possibly earlier,⁴⁰ taking its name from the nearby estate which belonged to Durford abbey;⁴¹ in the earlier 18th century its repair was charged on the occupiers of certain neighbouring lands in West Grinstead, Ashington, and Wiston.⁴² Most of the southern part of the road was a footpath in 1983. A branch road from Rookcross Farm to Dial Post and Ashington existed in 1724.⁴³

In the east another road from Steyning and Ashurst led by way of Bines Bridge, Partridge green, and Jolesfield common northwards to Nuthurst and Horsham. Bines Bridge existed by 1535;⁴⁴ its repair was enjoined on the tenants of Bidlington Kingsbarns manor in 1544 and 1728,⁴⁵ and it was ordered to be rebuilt in 1825 by the Baybridge Canal Co.⁴⁶ The bridge is continued on its south-west side in Ashurst parish by a causeway. The road was considered a major one in 1724.⁴⁷

What may have been another north-south route, between the two mentioned, led across the river Adur by West Grinstead church and then, changing direction, through and beside West Grinstead park. Stone flags of the 19th century or earlier survived in the sections north and south of the river in 1983.⁴⁸ The road may have been that which led from West Grinstead church to Nuthurst in 1488,⁴⁹ and also the road to London which bounded West Grinstead park in the 1550s.⁵⁰ The section alongside the park had its modern name Park Lane by 1764.⁵¹

A road from near Knepp castle to Jolesfield, presumably the modern one, was mentioned in 1635.⁵² A route from Clothalls Farm to Slaughter Bridge in Shipley, possibly following the roads called Clothalls and Bassell's lanes in 1875, was mentioned in 1511.⁵³

The Horsham-Steyning turnpike road was opened through the parish under an Act of 1764, following existing roads: the modern Horsham-Worthing road as far as a point north of Knepp castle, the road from that point to Jolesfield, and the road leading from Jolesfield to Ashurst by way of Partridge green and Bines Bridge. The turnpike was financed largely from the subscriptions of Merrik Burrell, lord of West Grinstead manor, and another. A horse road leading east-west across West Grinstead park was closed under the Act.⁵⁴ The turnpike was one of the main roads to Brighton in the late 18th century.⁵⁵ A branch turnpike road from Partridge green to Shermanbury, also following an existing route, was authorized under an Act of 1771.⁵⁶ The road from north of Knepp castle to Worthing was turnpiked under an Act of 1802.⁵⁷ Its route originally followed existing roads by way of Rookcross Farm and Dial Post, the section north of Rookcross Farm being called Baybridge Lane or Baybridge Hill in the earlier 19th century.⁵⁸ The straight section of road which bypasses Rookcross Farm was cut by or soon after 1823.⁵⁹ Coaches and wagons to Worthing were using the new turnpike in 1811.⁶⁰ A fourth turnpike road through the parish was the entirely new one from Buck Barn on the Horsham-Worthing road to Cowfold, promoted by Sir Charles Burrell of Knepp Castle in Shipley to provide a link with his family estates in Cuckfield.⁶¹ Authorized in 1825,⁶² it was described in 1835, together with the section continuing westward through Shipley, as the most convenient east-west route through the Weald.⁶³ The Horsham-Steyning turnpike road of 1764 was disturnpiked in 1885,⁶⁴ the Partridge Green to Shermanbury road in 1877,⁶⁵ the Worthing road in 1878,⁶⁶ and the Buck Barn to Cowfold road in 1876.⁶⁷ Much of the Horsham-Worthing road through the parish was made a dual carriageway c. 1965.⁶⁸

A motor bus service between Horsham and Steyning plied via Nuthurst and Partridge Green in 1933. About 1979, when there was a less frequent service, the southern destination was Henfield; at the same date Dial Post on the Horsham-Worthing road was much better served by buses.⁶⁹

The river Adur formerly provided an alternative means of communication to roads; in the mid 18th century, for instance, it was used to bring building

³³ S.A.C. lxxix. 233; Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1998; cf. *ibid.* 13890, p. 186.

³⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 1; cf. Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Grinstead and Stanford 1 (TS. cat.); Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., box XIII, cal. of deeds, p. 2.

³⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 307.

³⁷ W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., box XIII, cal. of deeds, p. 2.

³⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 28243, f. 59.

³⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 1d.

⁴⁰ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), p. 683.

⁴¹ Below, manors and other estates.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Par. 95/41/1.

⁴³ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁴⁴ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 117, f. 3; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 1d.

⁴⁵ P.R.O., SC 2/205/68, rot. 2; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5164, f. 4v.

⁴⁶ 6 Geo. IV, c. 164 (Local and Personal).

⁴⁷ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁴⁸ Cf. *S.N.Q.* xiii. 297.

⁴⁹ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 70.

⁵⁰ *S.R.S.* xvi. 92.

⁵¹ 4 Geo. III, c. 44 (Priv. Act).

⁵² W.S.R.O., Par. 95/6/3; cf. Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁵³ S.A.C. xl. 121.

⁵⁴ 4 Geo. III, c. 44 (Priv. Act); 25 Geo. III, c. 109 (Priv. Act); Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 251 n.

⁵⁵ *S.C.M.* xxvii. 492; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 225.

⁵⁶ 11 Geo. III, c. 99 (Priv. Act); cf. Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁵⁷ 42 Geo. III, c. 62 (Local and Personal); J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1814), i. 32.

⁵⁸ 42 Geo. III, c. 62 (Local and Personal); *S.N.Q.* xvi. 326.

⁵⁹ 4 Geo. IV, c. 27 (Local and Personal); cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 142, no. 1517.

⁶⁰ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 23.

⁶¹ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell, Knepp Cast.

⁶² 6 Geo. IV, c. 39 (Local and Personal).

⁶³ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 251.

⁶⁴ 45 & 46 Vic. c. 52.

⁶⁵ 40 & 41 Vic. c. 64.

⁶⁶ 37 & 38 Vic. c. 95.

⁶⁷ 39 & 40 Vic. c. 39.

⁶⁸ Inf. from Mr. D. Cox, Partridge Green; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 1962.

⁶⁹ W.S.R.O., MP 1682, pp. 35, 38, 40.

stone for use at West Grinstead manor house.⁷⁰ The demesne farm of Eatons manor in Ashurst and Henfield is said to have included a wharf in West Grinstead in 1687.⁷¹ Under an Act of 1807 the river was improved as far as Bines Bridge.⁷² A wharf below the bridge had been constructed by 1811,⁷³ for the import of lime, chalk, and coal;⁷⁴ the wharf basin survived in 1982. The next section upstream, from Bines Bridge to Bay Bridge on the Horsham–Worthing road, was improved by the Baybridge Canal Co. under an Act of 1825 which was promoted by members of the Burrell family among others.⁷⁵ By 1830 that section of the river had been widened and straightened in parts,⁷⁶ two locks constructed, and a wharf made at Bay Bridge;⁷⁷ already by that date traffic had increased,⁷⁸ and in 1833–4 coal, sea sand, gravel, and salt were being brought upstream, and timber taken downstream, in boats belonging to Sir Charles Burrell of Knepp Castle and Henry Michell the Horsham brewer among others. Horsham was a chief destination for goods coming in,⁷⁹ and in 1835 if not earlier the Bines Bridge wharf was Michell's property.⁸⁰ Business greatly declined after the opening of the Horsham–Shoreham railway in 1861, and in 1875 the company was wound up and the navigation abandoned,⁸¹ though coal and chalk were still brought to Bay Bridge c. 1890.⁸² The wharf basin at Bay Bridge was overgrown in 1982, but some timber piles of the wharf itself survived,⁸³ as did the two locks, one near Old Lock in Ashurst and the other west of West Grinstead church;⁸⁴ a swing bridge near Hatterell Farm had been removed in the 1960s.⁸⁵

The Horsham–Shoreham railway line was opened through the parish in 1861, with a station called West Grinstead on the Buck Barn to Cowfold road and another at Partridge Green.⁸⁶ The line was closed in 1966,⁸⁷ and most of it was used as a bridleway in 1983.

An alehouse in the parish was recorded in 1623.⁸⁸ The Roebuck inn mentioned in 1773 stood alongside the modern Horsham–Worthing road in the north-west corner of the parish, and was known as the halfway house between Horsham and Steyning.⁸⁹ There was a public house further south on the same road at Bay Bridge in the 1780s;⁹⁰ it seems still to have existed in the early 19th century.⁹¹ The Burrell

Arms inn at the junction of the Horsham–Worthing road with the turnpike road to Partridge Green existed in 1808,⁹² and in 1814 was described as a hotel.⁹³ In the later 19th century or earlier 20th it was the place for holding both the Burrell estate rent audits and doctors' surgeries.⁹⁴ The inn was closed by 1962,⁹⁵ the building, which was stuccoed and of three bays and two storeys,⁹⁶ being demolished soon afterwards when the Horsham–Worthing road was made a dual carriageway. The Hare and Hounds inn at Partridge Green was one place of meeting for the West Grinstead hundred court between 1786 and 1802.⁹⁷ It was replaced between 1866 and 1874 by a new building called the Station inn (later hotel);⁹⁸ in 1887 it was described as a family and commercial hotel.⁹⁹ After the closure of the railway in 1966 it was renamed the Partridge. The old Green Man inn at the south-west corner of Jolesfield common was used for vestry meetings in 1787.¹ After the inclosure of the common it was replaced by a new building nearer the road,² which was still an inn in 1982, when the old building also survived. Other inns in the parish, all of which survived in 1982, were the Tabby Cat at West Grinstead station (fl. 1866), at which horses and carriages could be hired in 1887, the Crown at Dial Post, recorded from 1874, and the Windmill at Littleworth, which existed in 1909 and possibly earlier,³ and which was the meeting place of a 'slate club' in 1916.⁴

Bull baiting was apparently carried on at the old Green Man inn in the late 18th or early 19th century.⁵ A West Grinstead, Ashurst, and Shipley cricket team existed in 1802.⁶ Jolesfield, later Partridge Green, cricket club was founded in 1882. At first it played at the recreation ground on Jolesfield common allotted at the inclosure of 1872. By 1907, however, it was using the cricket ground at Shermanbury Grange east of Partridge Green. The club still flourished in 1983. In the early 20th century there was also a 'gentlemen's' team at West Grinstead Park. The Shermanbury Grange ground was bought by the parish council in 1939 as the King George V playing field and continued to be used in 1982.⁷ Stoolball and football have also been played at Partridge Green. There was a tennis club in 1982.⁸ Bines Bridge was a resort of anglers in 1907⁹ and 1982. Kennels for the Crawley and Horsham

⁷⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 171. ⁷¹ S.N.Q. xvi. 289.

⁷² 47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, c. 117 (Local and Personal); W.S.R.O., QDP/W 7.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2001.

⁷⁴ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 23.

⁷⁵ 6 Geo. IV, c. 164 (Local and Personal); W.S.R.O., QDP/W 51; J. Rouse, *Beauties and Antiquities of Sussex*, i. 267 n.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 7310, nos. 22, 24.

⁷⁷ Ibid. TD/W 142.

⁷⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Sussex*, ii (2), 305.

⁷⁹ E.S.R.O., SAS/LM 164; *Southwater, 1837–1977*, 12; cf. below, Horsham, introduction (communications).

⁸⁰ K. Neale, *Victorian Horsham*, 38–9.

⁸¹ 38 & 39 Vic. c. 68 (Local).

⁸² Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁸³ Inf. from Mr. Cox; cf. W.S.R.O., MP 1238, TS. hist. of Baybridge navigation, f. 4.

⁸⁴ For the farm name Lock, above, Ashurst, manors and other estates.

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., MP 1238, TS. hist. of navigation, f. 5.

⁸⁶ *Southern Region Rec. comp.* R. H. Clark, 52, 82, 91; below, pl. facing p. 97.

⁸⁷ C. R. Clinker and J. M. Firth, *Reg. of Closed Passenger Stations and Goods Depots* (1971 edn.), 109, 147.

⁸⁸ S.R.S. xlix. 76–7.

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13890, p. 50; Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 71.

⁹⁰ Horsham Mus. MSS. 1293–4, 1293A–B (MS. cat.).

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., MP 1238, TS. hist. of Baybridge navigation, f. 5.

⁹² J. Greenwood, *Posts of Sussex, Chichester Branch*, 82.

⁹³ *Southwark Rec.* Jan. 1957, p. 11.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., MP 1682, p. 27.

⁹⁵ *W. Sussex Gaz.* 18 Oct. 1962.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., PH 4533.

⁹⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

⁹⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Sussex* (1866 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., PH 4552. ⁹⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Sussex* (1887).

¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/37/14.

² S.A.C. xxxix. 215.

³ *Kelly's Dir. Sussex* (1866 and later edns.); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. NW. (1912 edn.).

⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 18282 (TS. cat.).

⁵ S.A.C. xxxix. 215.

⁶ J. Marshall, *Suss. Cricket*, 17.

⁷ M. Fisher, *A Century of Partridges* (priv. print. 1983), 13–14, 29, 47, 50, 71 (copy at W.S.R.O.); W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 43; inf. from Mr. Cox.

⁸ *Southern Wkly. News*, 3 July 1948; local inf.

⁹ V.C.H. Suss. ii. 465.

Hunt were built north of West Grinstead station c. 1877.¹⁰ In the 20th century the Tabby Cat inn by the station was a meeting place for hunt followers.¹¹

There was a lending library in the parish in 1867.¹² A working men's club existed at Jolesfield after 1890, using the iron mission room which had preceded St. Michael's church, Partridge Green.¹³ A St. Joseph's social club on the north side of Jolesfield common was mentioned between 1907 and 1913,¹⁴ and a men's institute between 1913 and 1938.¹⁵ Partridge Green village hall in High Street was built in 1904 in memory of Col. Forester Britten of Shermanbury Grange. The parish council took over its management in 1970, and the building was extended in 1975.¹⁶ A wooden village hall at Dial Post was opened c. 1934;¹⁷ c. 1979 it was in poor condition and little used. In 1982 there were many clubs and societies at Partridge Green, including a choral society and a drama group, and one or two at Dial Post.¹⁸

A penny-post receiving-house at the Burrell Arms inn was authorized in 1808.¹⁹ In 1867 sources of water in the parish were poor, consisting chiefly of ponds.²⁰ The Partridge Green Water Co. existed in 1914 and 1923; about the latter date it obtained all its water from the Steyning and District Waterworks Co.²¹ There was a reservoir south-east of Littleworth in 1896 and later.²² A system of sewage disposal at Partridge Green was installed c. 1907, and between 1908 and 1920 was being managed by a 'Partridge drainage committee', apparently of the parish council.²³ A sewage works south of Partridge Green was recorded from 1909²⁴ and survived in 1982. An electricity supply for Partridge Green was proposed in 1928,²⁵ but gas had not been brought to the village by 1982.²⁶ The fire station at Partridge Green was built c. 1961.²⁷

A Roman Catholic priory was founded east of Priest's House in 1869.²⁸ There were 36 nuns in 1871,²⁹ when it was called St. Juliana's priory. In 1876 it was taken over by three Dominican sisters from Paris.³⁰ Before their arrival an 'industrial school' for poor children, making coconut matting, had been set up.³¹ Over several years the number of children attending it grew to 18, and the school was thereupon given the title of orphanage, and amalgamated with a refuge for 20 girls which the Domini-

can sisters were running in the convent. The orphanage later ceased to take girls, but retained its 'industrial' character in training boys for trades. In 1893 the convent and attached orphanage formed a large barrack-like block of buildings east of the new Roman Catholic church; the convent had 50 cells, and the orphanage could accommodate 200 boys.³² The orphanage was called St. Joseph's in 1903 and St. Mary's between 1909 and 1922;³³ between 1904 and 1918 it was managed, and greatly improved, by the parish priest.³⁴ The priory ceased to exist, and the orphanage was closed, in 1932 or 1933.³⁵

In 1935 the St. Thomas More Approved school for boys was established in the buildings of both convent and orphanage. Later it was reorganized as a community home under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969. In 1970 there were places for 90 boys aged between 11 and 15. From 1935 to 1977 the institution was staffed by Presentation Brothers, but afterwards it was under lay control.³⁶

A house in Park Lane was used as a convalescent home for c. 12 patients between 1891 and 1905 or later.³⁷ Eder farm in the south-west corner of the parish was used from c. 1949 until its sale c. 1971 as a centre for the agricultural education of young Jews intending to work in *kibbutzim* in Israel.³⁸

A husbandman of West Grinstead was pardoned for his part in Cade's rebellion in 1450.³⁹

Alexander Pope (d. 1744) was a great friend and correspondent of his fellow Catholic John Caryll of West Grinstead manor house (d. 1736), who suggested the composition of *The Rape of the Lock* (1712). Though Pope visited the house at least once,⁴⁰ there is no evidence that the incident which gave rise to the poem occurred at West Grinstead,⁴¹ nor that the poem was composed under the oak tree in West Grinstead park which was made the subject of a tree preservation order in 1951.⁴² E. W. Hornung (d. 1921), author of *Raffles*, and brother of J. P. Hornung of West Grinstead Park, lived at Partridge Green.⁴³ Hilaire Belloc (d. 1953) is buried in the churchyard of the Roman Catholic church, as is the writer Antonia White (d. 1980).

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. In 1215 the manor of WEST GRINSTEAD apparently

¹⁰ Ibid. 448. ¹¹ W.S.R.O., MP 1682, p. 30.

¹² Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric. 81.

¹³ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1895, 1903).

¹⁴ Ibid. (1907, 1913); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. NE. (1914 edn.).

¹⁵ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1913 and later edns.).

¹⁶ Char. Com. files; W. Suss. Co. Times, 28 Feb. 1975.

¹⁷ W. Suss. Gaz. 13 June 1974.

¹⁸ Local inf.; cf. W.S.R.O., MP 1682, p. 40.

¹⁹ J. Greenwood, *Posts of Suss., Chich. Branch*, 82.

²⁰ Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric. 80.

²¹ W.S.R.O., WDC/CL 78/1; ibid. Par. 95/25/9.

²² O.S. Map 6", XXXVIII. NW. (1899 and later edns.).

²³ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/43/1; ibid. RD/HO 12/2.

²⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. NW. (1912 and later edns.). ²⁵ S.R.S. lxvi. 151.

²⁶ Inf. from Mr. Cox.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 11096 (TS. cat.).

²⁸ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1874); for Priest's Ho., below, Roman Catholicism.

²⁹ Census, 1871.

³⁰ M. de Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead et les Caryll* (1893), ii. 443; Archives of Dioc. of Arundel and Brighton, Bishop's Ho., Hove, W. Grinstead par. file.

³¹ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1874); de Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead*, ii. 443.

³² De Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead*, ii. 444, 447, and facing pp. 64, 400.

³³ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1903 and later edns.); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. NE. (1914 edn.).

³⁴ Archives of Dioc. of Arundel and Brighton, Bishop's Ho., Hove, W. Grinstead par. file.

³⁵ Inf. from the Southwark Diocesan Archivist, the Revd. M. Clifton.

³⁶ Inf. from the Director, Catholic Children's Soc.; *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 10 July 1970.

³⁷ W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 75-6; Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1895, 1903).

³⁸ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 1961; *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 3 Sept. 1971.

³⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, 343.

⁴⁰ *D.N.B.*, s.v. Pope; *S.C.M.* xx. 164; *Corresp. of Alex. Pope*, ed. G. Sherburn, ii. 78.

⁴¹ As stated by Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 310; cf. A. Pope, *Rape of the Lock*, ed. G. Tillotson (1962 edn.), 81-7.

⁴² *S.C.M.* xx. 165; *S.N.Q.* xvi. 204-5.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., MP 1682, p. 18; *Who Was Who*, 1916-28.

descended, like the advowson of the church, with Bramber rape.⁴⁴ It was certainly held in demesne by the lord of the rape, William, Lord Braose (d. 1290), in 1280,⁴⁵ and the overlordship of the manor usually continued to descend with the rape.⁴⁶ In the later 13th and earlier 14th century, however, it descended with Chesworth manor in Horsham,⁴⁷ and in the earlier 15th century with Findon.⁴⁸ In 1551, after its forfeiture by Thomas Seymour, Lord Seymour, the overlordship was granted by the Crown to Edward Fiennes, Lord Clinton, who sold it back in the following year.⁴⁹ It had been restored by 1559 to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, who alienated it first in that year to Sir Nicholas Pelham,⁵⁰ and then in 1571 to Robert and Roland Harris.⁵¹

In 1403 the demesne tenancy of the manor was settled on John Halsham and his wife Maud,⁵² though since the banns of marriage of John and his previous wife Philippa were called in West Grinstead church,⁵³ and since Philippa (d. 1395) was buried there,⁵⁴ he had presumably had the estate before. At his death in 1415 it passed to his son Sir Hugh⁵⁵ (d. 1442), who fought at Agincourt.⁵⁶ Another John Halsham was dealing with the manor in 1447⁵⁷ and 1453.⁵⁸ By 1465 it seems to have passed to John Lewknor⁵⁹ and his wife Joan, née Halsham and heir of Hugh.⁶⁰ John had died by 1472, when his widow lived at West Grinstead;⁶¹ at her death in 1495 she was succeeded by her cousin Sir Henry Roos⁶² (d. c. 1504). After the death of Sir Henry's widow Maud in 1512,⁶³ the manor passed to her granddaughter Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Shirley.⁶⁴ Thereafter the manor descended with Buddington in Wiston until 1584, the Shirleys living at West Grinstead. Francis Shirley (d. 1578) was M.P. for Shoreham and sheriff of Surrey and Sussex.⁶⁵

At the death of Thomas Shirley (fl. 1584) in 1606 the manor passed to his daughters and coheirs Cecily, wife of Sir George Snelling, and Barbara. Cecily had apparently acquired her sister's interest by 1612,⁶⁶ and after Sir George's death in 1617 the

manor passed to his son and heir Shirley,⁶⁷ who still had an interest in it in 1637.⁶⁸ By the following year it had passed to the Caryll family, since the manorial chapel in West Grinstead church was said in that year to belong to 'the old lady Caryll',⁶⁹ evidently Margaret, widow of Sir Thomas Caryll of Bentons in Shipley. From her the manor passed to her daughter Philippa⁷⁰ and her husband Henry Parker, Lord Morley,⁷¹ thereafter descending with Knepp manor in Shipley until the early 18th century.⁷² Like Knepp, West Grinstead was sequestered for recusancy in the mid 17th century.⁷³ John Caryll evidently had the estate in 1671,⁷⁴ but in 1664 the manor house was occupied by Richard,⁷⁵ presumably John's younger son and future heir,⁷⁶ in whose name the manor court was held in 1668,⁷⁷ and who was living there at his death in 1701.⁷⁸ His son and heir John⁷⁹ (d. 1736) retained West Grinstead in 1711 when making over Washington to his own son John (d. 1718).⁸⁰ In 1715 the manor house was again sequestered for recusancy; as a result the elder John went to live at Ladyholt in Harting.⁸¹ The sequestered property is said not to have been restored until 1736.⁸²

In the mid 18th century the last named John's grandson John Baptist Caryll⁸³ sold the manor to Merrik Burrell, M.P. (created Bt. 1766). The deed of sale is dated 1749,⁸⁴ but the sale had apparently not been completed in 1753, and Elizabeth, widow of John Caryll (d. 1736), continued to live in the manor house until her death in the same year.⁸⁵

At Sir Merrik's death in 1787 the manor passed to his niece Isabella Wyatt (fl. 1798), with remainder to Walter Burrell, son of his nephew Sir William the antiquary.⁸⁶ Walter had succeeded by 1806,⁸⁷ and was M.P. for Sussex from 1812. At his death in 1831,⁸⁸ when the West Grinstead manor estate had increased in size to c. 1,670 a.,⁸⁹ Walter's heir was his brother Sir Charles of Knepp Castle in Shipley,⁹⁰ whose estates in West Grinstead totalled over 2,600 a. c. 1840.⁹¹ The manor thereafter descended with Knepp manor until 1913 when Sir Merrik Burrell

⁴⁴ *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 155. The man. was sometimes called simply Grinstead: e.g. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, p. 385.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 221.

⁴⁶ e.g. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, pp. 138, 140; *Cal. Pat.* 1494-1509, 114; 1547-8, 25, 27.

⁴⁷ e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 164, 196; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 436; P.R.O., C 143/214, no. 7.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1402-5, 211; *Feud. Aids*, vi, 524; P.R.O., C 139/16, no. 25, m. 10.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1550-3, 203, 209, 364.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 1558-60, 9. ⁵¹ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 121v.

⁵² *Cal. Close*, 1435-41, 363. ⁵³ *S.R.S.* viii, 90.

⁵⁴ *S.A.C.* lxxviii, 73, 75.

⁵⁵ P.R.O., C 138/13, no. 38.

⁵⁶ *Reg. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.), ii, 611; *S.A.C.* lxxviii, 75-6.

⁵⁷ B.L. Add. Ch. 8883 (MS. cal.).

⁵⁸ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 265; cf. P.R.O., C 1/19, no. 36.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1461-8, 266.

⁶⁰ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 284.

⁶¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, 312.

⁶² Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 284.

⁶³ *S.R.S.* xlii, 234-5.

⁶⁴ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 107; cf. B.L. Add. Ch. 8928 (MS. cal.).

⁶⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 263; *S.R.S.* iii, p. 112; xvi, 92; lvi, 59; *S.A.C.* v, 11-12.

⁶⁶ *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 205; xx, 475-6.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* xiv, p. 210.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* xx, 476; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/2, f. 32.

⁶⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39368, f. 731.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 5685, f. 129; *Cal. Cttee. for Compounding*, iii, 2282.

⁷¹ e.g. *S.R.S.* xx, 476.

⁷² Below, Shipley, manors and other estates.

⁷³ *S.A.C.* xix, 112-13; *Cal. Cttee. for Compounding*, iii, 2278-9, 2282.

⁷⁴ Below, Roman Catholicism.

⁷⁵ P.R.O., E 179/258/14, ff. 23v.-24.

⁷⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 251.

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, f. [17v.].

⁷⁸ *S.A.C.* xxii, 163.

⁷⁹ *D.N.B.*

⁸⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 251.

⁸¹ *S.A.C.* cxvi, 28; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/37/3.

⁸² I. Hernaman, *W. Grinstead and Our Suss. Forefathers*, 79.

⁸³ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 50.

⁸⁴ *S.A.C.* xliii, 32 and pl. facing; W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., box XIII, cal. of deeds, pp. 25-6.

⁸⁵ H. Erskine-Hill, *Social Milieu of Alex. Pope*, 101; Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 72; B.L. Add. MS. 28231, f. 156.

⁸⁶ *S.A.C.* xliii, 32; Surr. R.O., Kingston, 185/3/6; for Sir Wm., below, churches.

⁸⁷ *S.R.S.* li, 83.

⁸⁸ *S.A.C.* xliii, 42; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii, 253 and pl. facing.

⁸⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 308.

⁹⁰ Cf. below, Shipley, manors and other estates.

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

sold it to his friend J. P. Hornung, a sugar magnate with Portuguese East African interests.⁹² After the latter's death in 1940 the estate was again sold.⁹³ By 1954 Ernest Cook had it.⁹⁴ In the following year, when it comprised 3,000 a., he sold it to John Nivison, Lord Glendyne (d. 1967),⁹⁵ whose executors in 1973 sold part of it, including the park, to a property developer.⁹⁶ In 1983 that land formed part of the Lock estate, which comprised over 2,000 a., chiefly in West Grinstead; Mr. R. Tompkins, who then owned it,⁹⁷ had apparently bought it in 1980.⁹⁸

A manor house existed in 1442,⁹⁹ and was mentioned again in the 1550s.¹ At the earlier date at least it occupied the low-lying moated site in the western part of the modern West Grinstead park, where the moat survived in 1983. A new house may have been built before 1606, when two houses were mentioned.² In 1664 the manor house had 15 hearths.³ The building which existed in the 1720s was apparently of 16th- or early 17th-century date; its entrance front, which faced south, had a three-bayed centre of free-stone with transomed windows, gabled brick wings apparently with sash windows, and tall randomly placed chimneystacks.⁴ Much of that building remained in the later 18th century, but the entrance range was repaired or rebuilt after 1749: the new nine-bayed, two-storeyed front, of which the central five bays were recessed, was apparently of brick with stone quoins, and was designed in a plain classical style reminiscent of the work of the Catholic architect James Gibbs.⁵ As depicted in the later 18th century the building seems too big to have occupied the site of the moat; it may have stood south-west of that, or possibly east, where stone was visible on the ground in 1983. Formal gardens attached to the house in the later 18th century apparently included a gazebo, and there was also a dovecot.⁶

About 1806 the house was replaced by a new one called West Grinstead Park, built to the designs of John Nash on higher ground to the north-east. Of sandstone cut partly to the size of bricks, and in a castellated Gothic style, it was asymmetrically planned, with a carriage porch leading into a corridor running through its full depth and a double-return staircase off the corridor lit by a stained glass window.

The south-west front was articulated by a one-storeyed open arcade and a round tower containing a circular dining room. Some wooden panelling from the former house was re-used by Nash, and in 1830 the house also contained paintings by or attributed to Van Dyck, Gaspard Poussin, Rembrandt, and others. The house was greatly enlarged in the 1860s, a tower being built over the porch, and a three-bayed hall, used as a drill hall and later as a ballroom, being added on the south side.⁷ In the later 19th century and the earlier 20th the house was let.⁸ During the Second World War it was occupied by Canadian troops, afterwards being left derelict⁹ until its demolition in 1964.¹⁰ In 1983 only a courtyard of outbuildings remained, on the east side; its outer castellated and turreted wall of Nash's time enclosed buildings chiefly of the 1860s.

William, Lord Braose (d. 1290), received a grant of free warren at West Grinstead manor in 1281,¹¹ but no reference has been found to a medieval park at the manor, unless it was the old park mentioned together with a new park in 1617, which had been disparked before 1606.¹² The first certain record of a park at the manor is of the 1550s, when a place on the London road at the edge of it was nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the manor house.¹³ In the mid 18th century the park comprised c. 200 a.,¹⁴ and by c. 1800 it extended to the Steyning turnpike road on the south and to Park Lane on the east;¹⁵ it remained roughly the same size c. 1840.¹⁶ During the period 1840–1900 it expanded greatly on the north-east up to the Buck Barn to Cowfold road, and on the west as far as the Horsham–Worthing road, the boundary with Shipley parish, where it met Knepp park.¹⁷

The park was described as well wooded in the 1720s and later.¹⁸ By the 1780s it had been landscaped somewhat in the style of Capability Brown, with an open sward in front of the manor house and clumps of trees further off, and with one or more pieces of water, later at least used as fishponds, to the south-west.¹⁹ There were more young oaks than old ones in 1791,²⁰ and in the later 19th century particularly large and fine maples were remarked on.²¹ There had been a keeper in the 1550s.²² Deer were regularly mentioned in the 18th and 19th centuries,²³ and were kept until c. 1930.²⁴ In 1892 there were c. 300 fallow

⁹² Ibid. Add. MS. 13890, p. 199; inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁹³ *Brighton Evening Argus*, 1 Feb. 1964; inf. from Mr. S. Hornung, Itchingfield; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27919.

⁹⁴ *S.C.M.* xxviii. 254.

⁹⁵ *Brighton Evening Argus*, 1 Feb. 1964; *Who Was Who*, 1961–70.

⁹⁶ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 1 June 1973; 31 Jan. 1975; *Brighton Evening Argus*, 26 July 1973.

⁹⁷ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁹⁸ *Country Life*, 20 Nov. 1980, p. 1927.

⁹⁹ *Reg. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.), ii. 610, mentioning Sir Hugh Halsham's household at W. Grinstead.

¹ *S.R.S.* xvi. 92; cf. *ibid.* iii. p. 112.

² *P.R.O.*, C 142/292, no. 153.

³ *Ibid.* E 179/258/14, ff. 23v–24.

⁴ B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, ff. 21, 32.

⁵ B.L. Add. MSS. 5673, f. 25; 5685, f. 171; *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, *Suss.* 111; below, pl. facing p. 96.

⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 25; E.S.R.O., SHR 2544; below, pl. facing p. 96.

⁷ T. Davis, *Archit. of John Nash*, 22 and pls. 8–10; *idem*, *John Nash*, 39–40 and pl. 21; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 308–10 and facing 308; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 108; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 371–2; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 28 May 1964; below, pl. facing p. 112.

⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887 and later edns.).

⁹ W.S.R.O., MP 1682, p. 21; *S.N.Q.* xiii. 298.

¹⁰ *Brighton Evening Argus*, 12 Sept. 1964.

¹¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257–1300, 255.

¹² *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 210; B.L. Add. MS. 39334, f. 272v.

¹³ *S.R.S.* xvi. 92; cf. 250 *Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pl. 3A.

¹⁴ E.S.R.O., SHR 2544.

¹⁵ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 71.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXIV (1879 and later edns.).

¹⁸ B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, f. 21; Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 71; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 251.

¹⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, ff. 25–6, 29; W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

²⁰ *Topographer*, iv (1791), 143.

²¹ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 108; J. Whitaker, *Deer Parks and Paddocks of Eng.* (1892), 154.

²² *S.R.S.* xvi. 92–3.

²³ B.L. Add. MSS. 5673, ff. 26, 29; 28240, f. 224; 28246, ff. 7–8; 28249, f. 70; E.S.R.O., SHR 2544; *Topographer*, iv (1791), 143; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852); Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 108.

²⁴ Inf. from Mr. R. Staples, Partridge Green; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 310.

deer.²⁵ Cattle too grazed the park in the later 18th century.²⁶

In the 20th century the area of the park was greatly reduced,²⁷ and after 1945 what remained was turned over to agricultural use.²⁸ Several parkland features, including four pieces of water, survived in 1984.²⁹

STOCK PARK in the west,³⁰ another demesne property of the Braoses, descended with Knepp manor in Shipley from the 13th century until the early 17th.³¹ A barn (*grangia*) called Stock was mentioned in 1210.³² In 1255 various tenants of William, Lord Braose (d. 1290), were released from their suit at his hundred courts in exchange for yielding up their right of chase in his demesne lands at Stock and at Hookland in Shipley.³³ Braose was granted or confirmed in free warren at Stock in 1281,³⁴ and after his death Stock was held in dower by his widow Mary.³⁵ At her death in 1326 it was described as a park of 200 a. belonging to West Grinstead manor.³⁶ It may have been largely wooded, since it was said to comprise 240 a. of woodland in 1425;³⁷ in 1448–9 payment was made to carpenters cutting down timber there and taking it apparently to Washington.³⁸ In the later 15th century the park was leased.³⁹ John Gratwicke (d. 1564) seems to have been a later lessee; he was succeeded by his son (fl. 1583) and grandson (fl. 1583–1610), both called William,⁴⁰ but Richard Nye was also said to hold it at his death in 1576.⁴¹ By the early 17th century the park had been disparked, since mention was then made of tenements within it.⁴² The descent thereafter is lost until the early 19th century. In 1806 Sir Charles Burrell owned land called Stocks common, possibly part of the estate,⁴³ and a field called Stock park c. 1840 was also his property.⁴⁴

A house called Stock Park house, perhaps a former lodge, was mentioned in 1618⁴⁵ and 1655;⁴⁶ its site is unknown.

A third demesne property of the Braoses in the parish evidently originated in detached lands belonging to the estate of William de Braose (d. 1093 × 1096) which was described in 1086 as lying in Steyning; after its division into the manors of Bidlington in

Bramber and King's Barns in Upper Beeding, there were tenements in West Grinstead held of each manor separately.⁴⁷ In 1568 Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, lord of Bidlington and apparently of King's Barns, granted lands in West Grinstead to Edward (later Sir Edward) Caryll,⁴⁸ which by Sir Edward's death in 1610 had come to be called the manor of **BIDLINGTON AND KINGSBARNES**,⁴⁹ later **BIDLINGTON KINGSBARNES**.⁵⁰ After 1610 it descended with Bentons in Shipley⁵¹ until 1655, when Caryll Molyneux, Viscount Molyneux, conveyed it to John Fagg of Wiston.⁵² It then descended with Wiston.⁵³ In 1805 the demesne lands of the manor comprised 531 a. in the east part of the parish.⁵⁴ The lands were sold in the 20th century, chiefly in two sales of 1911 and 1920.⁵⁵ No manor house is known.

The Clothall family, recorded locally from 1308,⁵⁶ may have come from Clothall (Herts.).⁵⁷ Adam of Clothall married one of the daughters of Richard of Grinstead (fl. 1242),⁵⁸ but is not known to have held land in West Grinstead. John of Clothall (fl. 1327–41)⁵⁹ perhaps held what was later the manor of **CLOTHALLS** or **CLOTHALLS GRINSTEAD**, and may be the same as the John Clothall who held a knight's fee in West Grinstead of Bramber rape in 1361.⁶⁰ An elder and a younger John Clothall were living in the parish in 1378.⁶¹ From that date until the early 19th century the manor descended with the Clothall moiety of Thakeham manor.⁶² In 1836 or 1837 Clothalls was sold by the Revd. Thomas Ferris to Sir Charles Burrell,⁶³ thereafter descending with West Grinstead manor.⁶⁴

Clothalls Farm, the former manor house, is a large timber-framed house of half-H plan with 14th-century doorways to service rooms in the former screens passage and a 17th-century central chimney-stack. The north arm and parts of the east and west arms of a moat survived in 1971.⁶⁵

The manor or reputed manor of **BYNE** belonged to the Byne family between the 13th⁶⁶ or 14th century and the 17th. James of Byne (fl. 1271) and James Byne (fl. 1327) presumably had it,⁶⁷ and in 1361 another namesake was said to hold the manor

²⁵ Whitaker, *Deer Parks*, 154.

²⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 26.

²⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV. SE. (1914 edn.); W.S.R.O., SP 1481.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., MP 1682, p. 1; cf. *ibid.* SP 1481.

²⁹ Cf. *ibid.* SP 1481.

³⁰ P.R.O., C 135/13, no. 2, locating the park near Bentons Pla. in Shipley; W.S.R.O., TD/W 142, mentioning field names Stock park and Park field N. and SW. of Dial Post; *ibid.* MP 1336, naming Grinders in Stock com.; for the location of Grinders cf. Grinders lane and wood S. of Dial Post: O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

³¹ e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1330–4, 444–5; 1547–8, 25, 27; P.R.O., C 139/16, no. 25, m. 10; Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, rot. 2; W.S.R.O., MP 1336.

³² *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61.

³³ *S.R.S.* vii, pp. 19–20.

³⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257–1300, 255.

³⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1288–96, 196.

³⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, pp. 435–6.

³⁷ P.R.O., C 139/16, no. 25, m. 10.

³⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 1177, rot. 2.

³⁹ Lambeth Boro. Archives Dept., VI/330; Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, rot. 2.

⁴⁰ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 132–3.

⁴¹ *S.R.S.* iii, pp. 108–9.

⁴² *Ibid.* xxxiii, pp. 71–2; W.S.R.O., MP 1336.

⁴³ E.S.R.O., SAS/FB 19 (TS. cat.).

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O. TD/W 142.

⁴⁵ P.R.O., C 142/372, no. 155.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1482 (TS. cat.).

⁴⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 208; P.R.O., E 159/371, rot. 185; *ibid.* SC 2/205/68; below, econ. hist. (agric.).

⁴⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1566–9, p. 238; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 207.

⁴⁹ *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 59.

⁵⁰ e.g. *ibid.* p. 72.

⁵¹ e.g. W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5167–9.

⁵² *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 52.

⁵³ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 262; cf. e.g. *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 79, 248–9; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 311.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5605; cf. below, econ. hist. (agric.).

⁵⁵ Wiston estate office, annotated sale cats. 1911, 1920, 1924. ⁵⁶ *S.A.C.* ix. 251.

⁵⁷ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 186.

⁵⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* iv. 195.

⁵⁹ *S.R.S.* x. 160, 275; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143.

⁶¹ P.R.O., E 179/189/39.

⁶² Above, Thakeham, manors and other estates.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 8190 (TS. cat.); *S.R.S.* li. 134.

⁶⁴ e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 13889, *passim*; 13890, p. 199; *ibid.* SP 1481.

⁶⁵ W. Suss. C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 12 SE 3. Cf. below, pl. facing p. 161.

⁶⁶ *S.R.S.* ii, p. 130.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* x. 161, 275; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 71; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388.

as $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee.⁶⁸ The same or another James Byne was dealing with lands in West Grinstead in 1370–1,⁶⁹ and in 1399 Joan, widow of James Byne, held lands in Byne tithing.⁷⁰ In 1498 the estate was in the hands of the lord of the rape because of the minority of Thomas Byne, grandson and heir of James Byne.⁷¹ William Byne died seised of the manor in 1507,⁷² and after the death of his brother and heir Thomas in 1520⁷³ the descent evidently followed that of Rowdell in Washington until the mid 17th century.⁷⁴ After the death of John Byne in 1661 it passed, like Rowdell, to his three daughters and coheirs Susanna, Frances, and Mary.⁷⁵ By 1684 Frances's husband Henry Pelham was dealing with a moiety,⁷⁶ and c. 1709 the division into moieties was confirmed: Pelham and his stepson Robert Heath had one, and the three daughters of Susanna Byne and her husband Sir George Walker the other.⁷⁷ In 1710 the Pelham moiety comprised the north part of Byne farm, later known as Byne garden, and the other moiety the south part of the farm together with the manor house.⁷⁸ Byne Walker, one of the daughters of Sir George, and wife of John Spence, had evidently acquired her sisters' interests by the following year.⁷⁹

Thereafter the descent of the Walker moiety is lost for a time. The Pelham moiety is not heard of again, unless it was represented by the lands in West Grinstead said to be held in 1770 by Thomas Pelham, Lord Pelham, of Stanmer.⁸⁰ John Ellis (d. c. 1737) was owner or lessee of Byne farm.⁸¹ Thomas Ellis (fl. 1796) owned it in 1811, when it comprised 137 a.⁸² After his death in or before 1820⁸³ it passed to Sarah Ellis, who had it c. 1840.⁸⁴ In 1863 Elizabeth Palmer and James Brooks Leigh were dealing with it; the latter was still alive in 1889, but by 1910 had been succeeded by the Misses Leigh. In 1939 the estate was offered for sale by the executors of Miss S. M. Leigh.⁸⁵

Bines Farm House comprises a small early 16th-century timber-framed range of uncertain internal plan but with a heavily smoke-blackened roof, to which a back range was added shortly afterwards at the north end. By the early 17th century chimneys had been built on to the gable of the later range and into one end of the main range, which was also extended northwards. At one time the main front

was faced with black glazed mathematical tiles.⁸⁶

Another estate at Byne originated in the yardland which William of Grinstead granted to Philip son of Howel c. 1230.⁸⁷ In 1245 Philip Howel son of Howel of Byne, presumably the same man, granted all his land at Byne to Sele priory in Upper Beeding, to be held of Sir Richard of Grinstead and his heirs.⁸⁸ The estate, known from the 16th century as *PRIORS BYNE FARM*, remained with the priory, passing at the Dissolution to Magdalen College, Oxford,⁸⁹ which sold it in 1915, when it comprised 96 a., to Malcolm Baird.⁹⁰ The later history has not been traced.

Moat Farm, formerly also called Priors Bine Farm, is a small 17th- or early 18th-century timber-framed house extended on the north in the 19th century. The moat was complete c. 1840⁹¹ but the south side had been filled in by 1970.⁹²

In 1269 William, Lord Braose, granted to Durford abbey lands, a mill, and 4 a. of meadow in the south-west part of the parish called la Holeney, together with pasture rights in nearby Brookwood. The gift was confirmed in 1290⁹³ after a dispute.⁹⁴ After the Dissolution the estate passed in 1550 to Sir Ralph Sadleir and another,⁹⁵ and soon afterwards to Thomas Bishop (d. 1560),⁹⁶ whose grandson Sir Edward Bishop sold it to Henry Cooke or Badmering before 1634.⁹⁷ At Cooke's death in 1641 it passed to his son Thomas⁹⁸ (fl. 1688).⁹⁹ He or a namesake still apparently owed it in 1708,¹ but Thomas White was owner in 1714.² A Mr. Webb owned it in 1796,³ and Thomas Grant was owner or occupier between 1806 and 1823.⁴ The later history of the estate has not been traced.

IVORYS farm in the north-east corner of the parish apparently commemorates the Ivor family recorded in 1288,⁵ and was sometimes called Ivorysgate. John Agate of Ivorysgate was mentioned in the later 16th century,⁶ and Thomas Agate held the estate, then comprising 65 a., as a freehold of Beeding manor in 1733.⁷ Between 1791 and c. 1840 it descended with *Champions* farm,⁸ and in 1861 it was bought by Thomas Scott.⁹ W. P. Boxall was living at Ivorys by 1878, and at his death in 1898 was succeeded by his son W. P. G. Boxall, K.C.,¹⁰ who sold Ivorys with an estate of c. 100 a. in 1921 to J. P.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143.

⁷⁰ P.R.O., C 137/17, no. 27.

⁷¹ Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, rot. 5.

⁷² P.R.O., E 150/1066, no. 2.

⁷³ *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 45.

⁷⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 252–3, which also gives other possible links in the descent before 1520; *S.R.S.* xix, 85.

⁷⁵ E.S.R.O., SAS/A 201–2 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁶ *S.R.S.* xix, 85; cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/A 275, 356–7 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 4393–4; E.S.R.O., SAS/A 356–7, 373 (TS. cat.); cf. W. C. Renshaw, *Searches into Hist. of Fam. of Byne*, pedigree at end.

⁷⁸ E.S.R.O., SAS/A 373 (TS. cat.); for the location of the two moieties, W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2001.

⁷⁹ *S.R.S.* xix, 86.

⁸⁰ W.S.R.O., PHA 3258, a map which, despite its title, depicts no lands in W. Grinstead; cf. *Complete Peerage*, x, 347.

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/95/157.

⁸² Ibid. Add. MS. 2001; *ibid.* Par. 95/1/1/4, f. 179; *ibid.* S.A.S. MSS. OR 191, 196 (TS. cat.).

⁸³ Ibid. S.A.S. MS. OR 203 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁴ Ibid. TD/W 142.

⁸⁵ Ibid. IR 35, f. 20; *ibid.* SP 418.

⁸⁶ Ibid. Add. MS. 2001; *inf.* from Mrs. J. Roberts, Bines Fm. Ho.

⁸⁷ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Binelands and Grinstead 4 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 78.

⁸⁹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 134; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143; Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 116, f. 2; Sele 117, f. 3; W.S.R.O., TD/W 142; *Rep. Com. Univ. Income* [C. 856–I], p. 533, H.C. (1873), xxxvii (2).

⁹⁰ *Inf.* from the Surveyor and Land Agent, Magdalen Coll., Oxf.; cf. *Danny Archives*, ed. J. Wooldridge, pp. 50–1.

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

⁹² W. Suss. C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 11 NE 1.

⁹³ B.L. Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxiii, ff. 27v.–28.

⁹⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 312.

⁹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1549–51, 272.

⁹⁶ *S.R.S.* iii, p. 10.

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4382 (TS. cat.); [J. Wentworth Fitzwilliam], *Parham in Suss.* 50–1.

⁹⁸ P.R.O., C 142/752, no. 201.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4391 (TS. cat.).

¹ Ibid. Par. 95/1/1/4, f. 181v.

² S.A.C. lxix, 136.

³ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/1/1/4, f. 177v.

⁴ Ibid. Par. 95/8/1.

⁵ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i, 188.

⁶ Ibid.; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 4–5; *S.R.S.* iii, p. 11.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27484; cf. *S.R.S.* iv, 80.

⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26623; below.

⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 127.

¹⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1878 and later edns.), s.v. Cowfold; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 182.

Hornung of West Grinstead Park. Hornung made over the house in 1933 to his eldest son, Col. C. B. R. Hornung, who was succeeded in 1964 by his son Lt.-Col. (Sir) John Hornung (d. 1978), after whose death without issue the estate, then totalling c. 500 a. in West Grinstead and Cowfold, was split up.¹¹

Ivorys Farm is a 17th-century timber-framed building from which one cross wing running north-south and two bays of the main range survive. A new, gabled, Jacobean-style house called Ivorys was built further south between c. 1875 and 1896.¹² It was replaced in 1921-2 by another new house, designed by W. H. Brierley, 'the Lutyens of the North', in neo-Georgian style,¹³ and built in random-coursed rubble sandstone by the West Grinstead estate building staff.¹⁴ There was a park at the first Ivorys house by 1896.¹⁵ The new house belonged in 1985 to the Camelia Botnar Foundation.

CHAMPIONS FARM in the same part of the parish, apparently commemorating the Champneys family recorded in 1327¹⁶ and held freehold of Bidlington Kingsbarns manor,¹⁷ was in the possession of the Ward family in the 17th and 18th centuries, and was called Ward's land c. 1647.¹⁸ George Ward died seised of it in 1625,¹⁹ being succeeded by his son John (d. 1658 × 1660),²⁰ and then by John's son John (d. 1670), whose nephew and heir John Ward died in 1718.²¹ Another John Ward had Champions in 1775, and had been succeeded before 1786 by Richard Ward (d. by 1803).²² Richard's brother and heir James also died in or before 1803; his son and heir James was alive in 1815 but had died by 1830.²³ In 1838 Champions, together with Ivorys and other lands in West Grinstead and Cowfold totalling 455 a., was offered for sale by James Ward's executors,²⁴ but they still owned it c. 1840.²⁵ Shortly before 1876 Champions was engrossed by the lord of Bidlington Kingsbarns manor,²⁶ to whom it belonged in 1910.²⁷

ECONOMIC HISTORY. AGRICULTURE. West Grinstead, like other Wealden parishes, contained detached pasture places in the Middle Ages belonging to manors in the south of the county. The manor of Bidlington Kingsbarns, representing one such outlier, has been mentioned;²⁸ it was presumably there that the herbage rights on King's Barns manor

in Upper Beeding, mentioned in 1210, were exercised, since they do not seem to have been exercised in Beeding.²⁹ The pasture place of Annington manor in Botolphs called *beaddan syla* in 956 may be represented by the modern Bassell's farm in West Grinstead.³⁰ Most of the 100 a. of woodland attached to Applesham manor in Coombes in 1453 seems likely to have lain in the parish too.³¹ Tenements in the parish later held of Annington and Sompting manors³² may have derived from pasture places, and the connexion between West Grinstead and Lancing parishes mentioned below apparently has the same origin.³³

Only one reference has, however, been found to common pasture rights in the parish in the Middle Ages: in 1269 Durford abbey's estate near Honey Bridge had pasture for 6 beasts in a wood called Brookwood,³⁴ presumably near the site of the modern Brookwood Farm. The right was still claimed in 1688 by a later owner of the estate.³⁵ Several meadow in the parish belonged to Sele priory,³⁶ to Durford abbey,³⁷ and to the rectory estate,³⁸ among others³⁹, in the 13th and 14th centuries; in 1271 Sele priory agreed that James of Byne and his heirs should have grazing rights in their meadow called Morghynemede after the hay harvest.⁴⁰ Another estate in the parish had both several meadow and several marshland.⁴¹ Londefeld and Bromefeld, in which West Grinstead manor had demesne land in 1498,⁴² may have been common fields. Their location is unknown, but c. 1840 two closes called Common field were recorded west and north of Clothalls Farm, besides a close called Worley common to the south-east.⁴³ Medieval assarting is indicated by the field names Broad ridding, Long ridding, and Little ridding recorded, apparently near Dial Post, in 1241.⁴⁴ Many modern farms bear names recorded as surnames in the parish in the Middle Ages, and seem likely to have existed at that time.⁴⁵ The tithe of sheaves was valued in 1340 at nearly 20 times those of fleeces and lambs together; at the same date flax and hemp were grown in the parish, and heifers, geese, and pigs raised.⁴⁶ Oats were mentioned in 1366.⁴⁷

The only manorial demesne estate recorded in the parish in the Middle Ages was that of West Grinstead manor; it was being leased in the 15th century. Tenants are recorded in the Middle Ages of West Grinstead,⁴⁸ Applesham,⁴⁹ King's Barns,⁵⁰ and

¹¹ N.M.R., sale cat. of Ivorys estate, 1979; inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell, and Mr. S. Hornung, Itchingfield.

¹² O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV. SW. (1899 edn.); *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 182.

¹³ *Country Life*, 23 Sept. 1982, p. 878; 30 Sept. 1982, p. 975.

¹⁴ N.M.R., sale cat. of Ivorys estate, 1979.

¹⁵ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV. SW. (1899 edn.).

¹⁶ S.R.S. x. 160.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5165, p. 37.

¹⁸ S.A.C. lxiii. 191-2. ¹⁹ S.R.S. xiv. p. 231.

²⁰ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 357; cf. S.R.S. v. 90.

²¹ Comber, op. cit. 358-60; cf. P.R.O., E 179/258/14, f. 25; S.A.C. liv. 215.

²² B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 67; Comber, op. cit. 361.

²³ Comber, op. cit. 361; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 311.

²⁴ E.S.R.O., MOB 1195.

²⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

²⁶ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 109.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., IR 35, f. 11.

²⁸ Above, manors and other estates.

²⁹ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 60.

³⁰ P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.), i. 185; S.A.C. lxxxviii. 79-80.

³¹ V.C.H. Suss. vi (1), 215.

³² Below.

³³ Below, churches.

³⁴ B.L. Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxiii, f. 27v.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4391 (TS. cat.); cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1549-51, 272.

³⁶ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 71.

³⁷ B.L. Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxiii, f. 27v.

³⁸ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388.

³⁹ S.R.S. xxiii, pp. 83, 95; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, p. 94.

⁴⁰ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 71.

⁴¹ S.R.S. vii, pp. 121-2.

⁴² Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, rot. 1.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

⁴⁴ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Grinstead and Stanford 1 (TS. cat.), mentioning la Stock, i.e. Stock park, nearby: cf. above, manors and other estates; *Eng. P.N. Elements* (E.P.N.S.), ii. 90.

⁴⁵ Above, introduction.

⁴⁶ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1364-7, 227.

⁴⁸ Arundel Cast. MSS. A 433, rot. 1; A 1861, rot. 7; Lambeth Boro. Archives Dept., VI/330.

⁴⁹ V.C.H. Suss. vi (1), 217.

⁵⁰ P.R.O., SC 6/1023/8.

Sompting manors,⁵¹ as well as of Fécamp abbey's Steyning estate.⁵² In 1498 there were both free and customary tenants on West Grinstead manor, some of the latter still owing labour services which included harrowing, fencing the lord's demesne, mowing the lord's meadow, and carrying wood from Findon.⁵³ Tenements held of Sompting in the 14th century included an estate of 60 a. called la Potte,⁵⁴ presumably represented by the later Pothill farm. Fécamp abbey's tenements in 1402 included Aylwin's or Allen's farm east of what was later West Grinstead park.⁵⁵

Between the 16th century and the mid 19th the amount of arable land in the parish continued to increase through assarting. Stock park near Dial Post was disparked, presumably at least partly for arable, in the later 16th or earlier 17th century,⁵⁶ while land in the parish formerly within Hookland park, which straddled the western border, was disparked and turned to arable c. 1660.⁵⁷ Crops grown in the parish between the later 16th century and the mid 18th included wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, tares, flax, and hemp; seeds were mentioned in 1737.⁵⁸ A close within the recently disparked Hookland park was sown in the 1660s on a rotation of wheat, barley, peas and tares, wheat, peas and tares, wheat, and oats.⁵⁹ Average yields in the parish in the later 18th century were said to be: wheat 24 bu. an acre, barley 26 bu., oats 28 bu., and peas 10 bu.⁶⁰ One farm in the later 18th century was chiefly arable.⁶¹ In the 1830s there was thought to be over three times as much arable land in the parish as pasture or meadow;⁶² at both Hobshort's and Need's farms at that time the acreage was two-thirds arable.⁶³ Wheat was then being sent to Horsham market, where it was bought by Dorking millers to make flour for sale in London.⁶⁴

There was both common pasture and common meadow in the parish between the 16th century and the mid 19th. In the west part were Pot common apparently belonging to West Grinstead manor, where an illegal encroachment was mentioned in the 1530s,⁶⁵ other roadside waste belonging to West Grinstead⁶⁶ and Clothalls manors,⁶⁷ Stock common, mentioned in the 16th and 17th centuries and presumably part of Stock park,⁶⁸ the adjacent Grinders common,⁶⁹ and possibly Windsor common, straddling the boundary with Wiston.⁷⁰ Pot common was inclosed between 1795 and c. 1840.⁷¹

In the east part lay the waste lands of Bidlington Kingsbarns manor, notably Jolesfield common and Partridge green. No details of pasture rights at either have been found, except for the statement that in 1861 the landlord of the Green Man inn had 'extensive' rights over Jolesfield common.⁷² Overstocking of Jolesfield common and the illegal cutting of trees there were presented at the Bidlington Kingsbarns manor court in the 1630s,⁷³ and a former tenant was fined in 1787 for ploughing up part of the common.⁷⁴ Partridge green, presumably commemorating the surname Partridge recorded in Byne tithing in 1327,⁷⁵ was mentioned in 1679;⁷⁶ illegal encroachments there were presented at the Bidlington Kingsbarns manor court in the earlier 19th century.⁷⁷ About 1840 Jolesfield common comprised 76 a. and Partridge green 14 a.⁷⁸ Both were inclosed in 1872, together with surviving roadside waste in Bidlington Kingsbarns manor. After sales of land to defray expenses the Revd. John Goring received 5 a. as lord of the manor, besides another 26 a., while the other 15 commoners received 36 a. between them.⁷⁹ Much of the former Jolesfield common remained rough pasture in 1896,⁸⁰ and part so remained in 1982.

The common meadow lay along the rivers and streams in the centre and south parts of the parish. Lammas lands were recorded both along the river Adur south of the church and downstream from Honey Bridge c. 1840; at the latter place the hay crop was then being divided between seven proprietors.⁸¹ The mow of a common meadow south-east of Leelands farm was divided by the later 18th century between only two people: Timothy Shelley, the owner of the farm, and Samuel Boys, lord of Clothalls manor.⁸² Sir Charles Burrell and his tenants had the right to the first crop of hay from another meadow in the south of the parish in 1850.⁸³ Several meadow land was highly valued in the 1830s, when farms including it paid higher rates than others.⁸⁴

Between the later 16th century and the mid 18th cattle, pigs, and sheep were all kept in the parish, flocks of 50 or 100 sheep being recorded, while up to 50 geese were listed at each of two farms in the earlier 18th century.⁸⁵ In 1801 there were in the parish 106 fattening oxen, 156 cows, 378 young cattle and colts, 1,115 sheep, and 363 hogs and pigs.⁸⁶

Between the 16th and 19th centuries there were tenants of West Grinstead, Bidlington Kingsbarns,

⁵¹ e.g. B.L. Add. Ch. 8826 (MS. cal.).

⁵² *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 214; Westm. Abbey Mun. 4021; cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 261; B.L. Add. Ch. 8952.

⁵³ Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, rot. 1.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xiv, p. 196; xvi, p. 147.

⁵⁵ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4021; for the location, W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 18172.

⁵⁶ Above, manors and other estates.

⁵⁷ P.R.O., E 134/21 Chas. II East./7, rott. 2-3. For Hookland park, below, Shipley, introduction.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/95.

⁵⁹ P.R.O., E 134/21 Chas. II East./7, rot. 3.

⁶⁰ Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 92, 100-1, 103.

⁶¹ Hants R.O., 18 M 51/97.

⁶² P.R.O., IR 18/10344.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 2003-4.

⁶⁴ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 250.

⁶⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 1; P.R.O., SC 2/206/52, m. 2.

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13890, pp. 50, 111-14, 186.

⁶⁷ Ibid. Add. MS. 13889, pp. 25, 37-8.

⁶⁸ Ibid. MP 1336; Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 1d.; P.R.O., REQ 2/404/103, rot. 3; S.R.S. xxxiii, pp. 71-2.

⁶⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 28249, f. 1; cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁷⁰ Above, introduction.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1998; *ibid.* TD/W 142.

⁷² Horsham Mus. MS. SP 125.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5169, mm. 2-3.

⁷⁴ Ibid. 5164, f. 73.

⁷⁵ S.R.S. x. 160.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 18458 (TS. cat.); cf. *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5164, ff. 1, 40v.; E.S.R.O., SAS/A 373 (TS. cat.); Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5164, ff. 87, 97.

⁷⁸ Ibid. TD/W 142.

⁷⁹ Ibid. QDD/6/W 43.

⁸⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. NE. (1898 edn.); XXXVIII. NW. (1899 edn.).

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

⁸² Hants R.O., 18 M 51/97.

⁸³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4170; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. SP 23.

⁸⁴ *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, H.C. 44, pp. 159-60 (1834), xxxviii.

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/95.

⁸⁶ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [iv.].

Sompting, and Annington manors, as earlier, and also of Clothalls manor.⁸⁷ Those of West Grinstead were all copyholders, and by 1720 only four copyholds were of any size.⁸⁸ The custom of borough English obtained on the manor in the later 16th century,⁸⁹ and that of widow's bench in 1748.⁹⁰ On Bidlington Kingsbarns manor there were both free and copyhold tenants;⁹¹ the customs of the manor apparently varied between tenements formerly of Bidlington manor and those formerly of King's Barns.⁹² In 1728 copyhold farms of Bidlington Kingsbarns included Well Land, Joles, Haynes, Blanches, and Brightham's farms in the east.⁹³ Tenements of Sompting included Tuckmans farm in the north-west,⁹⁴ and those of Annington Pinland farm in the south-east.⁹⁵ Other manors outside the parish of which land within it was held were High Hurst in Nuthurst,⁹⁶ Beeding in Upper Beeding,⁹⁷ and Knepp in Shipley, of which Windcaves and Thistleworth farms in the south-west quarter of the parish were held freehold in the 17th century and later.⁹⁸

Several farms of between 80 a. and 140 a. were recorded between 1600 and 1800,⁹⁹ including Magdalen College's Priors Byne farm, which had 100 a. in 1725.¹ In the 18th century there were some much larger ones too: Dial Post farm, which comprised 300 a. c. 1710 when it was leased for 21 years;² Pepper's farm in the south, which contained c. 250 a. in West Grinstead and Ashurst in 1760;³ and Need's farm, which had 284 a. on both sides of the river Adur in 1787.⁴ Leases of 7 and 12 years were recorded in the earlier 19th century,⁵ when some other farms were held by the year.⁶ After c. 1750 two large estates came to dominate. The Burrells bought other land in the parish after their acquisition of the manor at that time, for instance Dial Post farm in 1811.⁷ By c. 1840 Sir Charles Burrell's estate comprised over 2,600 a. within the parish, of which 796 a. were kept in hand, most of the rest being let in 19 farms chiefly of less than 100 a.⁸ Park Farm, north-west of West Grinstead park, was built as a new home farm for the estate between 1795 and 1813, presumably replacing farm buildings at the old manor house.⁹ By 1805 the Gorings, lords of Bidlington Kingsbarns manor, had engrossed many of its copyholds in the east part of the parish to form an estate of 531 a. divided into

seven let farms.¹⁰ Another large estate c. 1840 was that of the Ward family in the north-east, comprising 284 a. in three let farms. The rest of the parish at that date lay chiefly in separately owned farms, some kept in hand, but more let to tenants. Only two farms outside the Burrell estate were then over 200 a.; several farmers, however, held two or more farms.¹¹

The parish remained under the domination of large estates in the later 19th and 20th centuries. In 1867 the Burrells and the Gorings were still the chief landowners; farms then remained generally between 100 a. and 200 a.¹² Most of the Goring estate was sold in two sales of 1911 and 1920.¹³ In 1909 only three out of 78 holdings were over 300 a., while 39 were less than 50 a.; more than three times as much land was then rented as was in hand.¹⁴ In 1914 the entire south-western tongue of the parish formed part of the estate in Ashurst and West Grinstead belonging to Arthur Lloyd.¹⁵ Its successor, the Lock estate, had land in the parish in 1971.¹⁶ The West Grinstead Park estate in 1973 still had nearly 1,500 a.; nearly half was then in hand, the rest being in six let farms.¹⁷ By 1982 much of that land had joined the Lock estate, which had over 2,000 a. in the neighbourhood, most of it under a farm manager.¹⁸ By 1975 the balance of owner occupation against tenancies had been reversed since 1909; of the 33 holdings listed 22 were under 50 ha. and two over 200 ha.¹⁹

Arable farming remained important in the second half of the 19th century, though in 1867 land in the parish was said to yield only eight or nine sacks of wheat an acre at best, and three or four at worst.²⁰ The necessity of underdraining had been noted in the earlier 19th century,²¹ and in the 1860s and 1870s much was done on the West Grinstead Park estate and elsewhere by the General Land Drainage and Improvement Co. with the aid of government grants.²² Wheat and oats were the chief corn crops in 1875 and 1909.

By 1875, however, there was nearly as much pasture as arable, and by 1909 there was three times as much. In 1975 just under three quarters of the 2,244 ha. returned was under grass. In 1875 there were 909 cattle listed, 935 sheep, and 313 pigs; in 1909 the corresponding numbers were 1,126, 529,

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13889, *passim*.

⁸⁸ Ibid. 13890, *passim*; P.R.O., SC 2/206/52, mm. 1-2; B.L. Add. MS. 28246, ff. 6-8. ⁸⁹ P.R.O., C 78/104, no. 4.

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13890, p. 29.

⁹¹ Ibid. MP 1227; *ibid.* Wiston MSS. 5164-5, *passim*; 5168-9, 5172; P.R.O., E 159/371, rot. 185; *ibid.* SC 2/205/68, rot. 1; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 208.

⁹² W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5167.

⁹³ Ibid. 5164, ff. 1-4v., 19v.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., W. Dean MS. 3252; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 123.

⁹⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5203; cf. *ibid.* 5163, f. 9; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 38; *S.R.S.* xix. 7.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., Cap. I/32/1, f. 21; *S.A.C.* lxii. 195.

⁹⁷ Above, manors and other estates (Ivorys).

⁹⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 28246, f. 5v.; W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., Knepp man. ct. bk. 1622-1915, pp. 9, 135, 137.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 4395, 4504 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* S.A.S. MSS. BA 389-90, 406 (TS. cat.); Horsham Mus. MSS. 1288-92 (MS. cat.); E.S.R.O., SAS/N 433 (TS. cat.); *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 228.

¹ *Danny Archives*, ed. J. Wooldridge, p. 51.

² *S.A.C.* lxix. 136; Horsham Mus. MSS. 1285-6 (MS. cat.); cf. *ibid.* SP 23.

³ E.S.R.O., SHR 2743; cf. Worthing Ref. Libr., vol. of estate maps, c. 1806.

⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 34629.

⁵ E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 251-2 (TS. cat.).

⁶ e.g. W.S.R.O., SP 409.

⁷ Ibid. Burrell MSS., box XIII, cal. of deeds, pp. 5-6, 29-30, 33, 46-7; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 311.

⁸ W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

⁹ *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 16, 20.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5605.

¹¹ Ibid. TD/W 142; for the Ward estate, above, manors and other estates.

¹² *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 79.

¹³ Wiston estate office, annotated sale cats. 1911, 1920.

¹⁴ P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., SP 364.

¹⁶ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 27 May 1971.

¹⁷ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 1 June 1973; *Suss. Life*, June 1973, p. 12.

¹⁸ Local inf.; cf. W.S.R.O., SP 1481.

¹⁹ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

²⁰ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 79.

²¹ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 23; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 250.

²² W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 2009-10; inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.



WARMINGHURST: WARMINGHURST PLACE FROM THE SOUTH IN 1789
showing the home farm on the left, the church on the right, and the garden terraces in the foreground



WEST GRINSTEAD: THE MANOR HOUSE FROM THE SOUTH-EAST IN 1781



WEST GRINSTEAD: PARTRIDGE GREEN RAILWAY STATION c. 1900



ASHURST: FLOODS AT BINES BRIDGE IN 1937

and 463, and in 1975 they were 2,571, 2,212, and 743.²³ The rich grazing land of Brightham's farm in the south-east was remarked on in 1891,²⁴ and there was brookland in the south on the Lloyd estate in 1914.²⁵ Bines farm in 1939 had 139 a. of brookland and 'upland' pasture, with no arable land at all;²⁶ in 1982, similarly, only c. 75 a. of Dial Post farm's 475 a. were not pasture land.²⁷ Cattle were raised chiefly for milk, which was sent to London in the earlier 20th century, but c. 1976 went to the coastal area between Brighton and Worthing.²⁸ A milk carrier was recorded in the parish in 1938.²⁹ In 1975 seven holdings specialized in dairying, and another two were mainly involved in it; on another four holdings livestock, mostly cattle, were reared.³⁰ Friesians were kept at Dial Post farm between 1946 and 1982, young stock being exported to France and elsewhere.³¹ There was a Jersey herd at Belmoredean in 1975,³² and a Charolais herd at Clothalls farm in 1982. The Ivorys estate had two dairy farms of c. 150 a. each in 1979.³³ In 1984 a seventh of the acreage of the Lock estate was permanent pasture, and a quarter grass leys; crops grown were chiefly winter wheat and winter barley, and c. 600 a. had been under-drained since 1980.³⁴

There were 11 a. of orchards and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of market-garden land in 1875, and 30 a. of orchards, growing especially apples, and 14 a. of small fruit in 1909.³⁵ Land at Partridge Green was offered for sale as suitable for poultry farming in 1909;³⁶ there were three poultry farmers in the parish in 1922, and four in 1927.³⁷ Turkeys were fattened on a farm south of Dial Post in the early 1980s.³⁸ A West Grinstead and district ploughing and agricultural society was formed c. 1876, with an annual show held at different local farms within a 5-mile radius; the society still flourished in 1983.³⁹

MILLS. A mill at Grinstead, apparently West Grinstead, was mentioned in 1229–30,⁴⁰ and the surname Atmill (atte Mulle) was recorded in 1327.⁴¹ A water mill at or near Honey Bridge in the south-west part of the parish existed in 1269⁴² and in the mid 16th

century,⁴³ but is not recorded later. A water mill on West Grinstead manor, of unknown site, is recorded between the later 16th and later 17th centuries.⁴⁴ Jolesfield or Littleworth windmill, on the highest point of Jolesfield common, was described as newly built in 1788.⁴⁵ It was disused by 1909,⁴⁶ and by 1937 it was derelict.⁴⁷ In 1959 it was dismantled; the brick base survived in 1983, the machinery having been moved before 1973 to County Oak on the Surrey border to decorate the garden of a restaurant.⁴⁸ A steam flour mill at Partridge Green was built in 1862, and was worked by the Tidey family between 1913 and 1938 or later. After 1945 it still supplied cattle, pig, and poultry foods, and in 1948 was said to be still grinding corn. The mill was closed in 1970.⁴⁹

MARKETS AND FAIR. William, Lord Braose, in 1280 was granted a weekly market on Monday at his manor of West Grinstead and a yearly fair there on the vigil and feast of St. George (23 April).⁵⁰ There is no proof that either was ever held. A market at Partridge Green was started before 1887 on a site west of the Station hotel.⁵¹ In 1890–1 it was held on alternate Thursdays and was described as a cattle market, both fat and store stock being sold.⁵² A Christmas fatstock show was held in 1895.⁵³ By 1902 the market was managed by the auctioneers Henry Smith & Son of Horsham.⁵⁴ It ceased during the First World War,⁵⁵ and by 1946 its site had been built over.⁵⁶

TRADE AND INDUSTRY. Non-agricultural occupations in the Middle Ages are perhaps indicated by the surnames Bukere (i.e. bleacher) and Forester recorded in the 13th century.⁵⁷ The place names Pothill farm and Pot common may indicate a medieval pottery industry, but no corroboration has been found.⁵⁸ Between the 16th century and the earlier 19th many non-agricultural occupations were recorded. Besides those connected with food⁵⁹ and clothing, especially weaving,⁶⁰ and those of carpenter, blacksmith, and wheelwright,⁶¹ there were a

²³ P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371; M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

²⁴ Worthing Ref. Libr., sale cats. 1890–1, no. 48.

²⁵ W.S.R.O., SP 364. ²⁶ Ibid. 418.

²⁷ Inf. from Mr. R. P. Edwards, Dial Post Ho.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., MP 1238, TS. hist. of W. Grinstead communications, ff. 4, 7. ²⁹ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1938).

³⁰ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

³¹ Inf. from Mr. Edwards.

³² W. Suss. Gaz. 10 Apr. 1975.

³³ W.S.R.O., SP 1506.

³⁴ Ibid. 1481.

³⁵ P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371; cf. Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1895).

³⁶ W.S.R.O., SP 707. ³⁷ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1922, 1927).

³⁸ W.S.R.O., SP 1261.

³⁹ W. Grinstead and Dist. Ploughing and Agric. Soc., schedule of competitions, 1958 (copy at W.S.R.O.); W. Suss. Gaz. 25 Sept. 1980; inf. from Mr. R. Staples, Partridge Green; cf. above, pl. facing p. 48.

⁴⁰ S.R.S. ii, p. 58. Wm. le Large, who was dealing with it, evidently belonged to the fam. which held Hoecourt man. in Lancing; V.C.H. Suss. vi (1), 43. For the connexion between Hoecourt and W. Grinstead, below, churches.

⁴¹ S.R.S. x, 160.

⁴² B.L. Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxiii, f. 27v.

⁴³ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xx (1), p. 683; Cal. Pat. 1549–51, 272.

⁴⁴ S.R.S. iii, p. 112; B.L. Add. MS. 39334, f. 272v.; ibid. Add. Roll 19061.

⁴⁵ M. Brunnarius, Windmills of Suss. 120.

⁴⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. NW. (1912 edn.).

⁴⁷ S.C.M. xi. 692, 803.

⁴⁸ Brunnarius, Windmills, 120–1, 195, and pls. 136–8; inf. from Mr. D. Cox, Partridge Green.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., MP 1238, TS. hist. of W. Grinstead inds. ff. [5, 13]; Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1913 and later edns.); Southern Wkly. News, 3 July 1948.

⁵⁰ Cal. Chart. R. 1257–1300, 221.

⁵¹ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1887); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. NE. (1914 edn.).

⁵² Rep. Com. Mkt. Rights [C. 6268–VIA], p. 520, H.C. (1890–1), xl; Worthing Ref. Libr., sale cats. 1890–1, no. 48.

⁵³ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1895).

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5695 (2).

⁵⁵ Ibid. MP 1238, TS. hist. of W. Grinstead inds. f. [6].

⁵⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII. NE. (1952 edn.).

⁵⁷ S.R.S. x, 65; xl, 70; cf. P. H. Reaney, Dict. Brit. Surnames (1976 edn.), 41–2.

⁵⁸ P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.), i, 187; cf. above (agric.).

⁵⁹ S.R.S. ix, 228; Hickstead Pla. Archives, ed. J. Brent, p. 10; H.L.R.O., papist return (inf. from Mr. T. J. McCann, W.S.R.O.); W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/95/141; ibid. Par. 95/1/2/1; ibid. S.A.S. MS. B 62 (TS. cat.); Horsham Mus. MS. 363 (MS. cat.).

⁶⁰ S.R.S. ix, 68, 292; xxviii, 175; lvi, 59; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/95/26, 33, 66, 80, 110; ibid. MP 1227; ibid. Par. 95/1/2/1.

⁶¹ S.R.S. ix, 226; xxii, 109, 112–13; Edwards, Brighton Rd. 72; Wiston Archives, i, p. 27; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/95/46, 131, 139, 165; ibid. Par. 95/1/2/1; ibid. Wiston MS. 5164, f. 20.

millwright⁶² and a bucket maker in the 16th century,⁶³ a mason,⁶⁴ a trugger,⁶⁵ a cooper, and a plough maker in the 17th,⁶⁶ and a saddler and a horse-collar maker in the 18th.⁶⁷ Mercers or shopkeepers were occasionally recorded from the 17th century.⁶⁸ In 1606 one parishioner was licensed as a surgeon.⁶⁹ A farrier was recorded in 1813.⁷⁰ The proportion of families in work supported chiefly by non-agricultural occupations was nearly one in four in 1811, but fell to nearly one in six in 1831.⁷¹

There continued, nevertheless, to be numerous small tradesmen and shopkeepers in the parish in the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries, chiefly at Partridge Green, Littleworth, and Dial Post.⁷² There were usually two or three blacksmiths at any time, and three or more grocers. In 1907 there were four butchers. Among less common trades were those of timber merchant recorded in 1852, milliner in 1862, picture frame maker in 1895, and hairdresser in 1913. There was a vet at Partridge Green from 1874, and an insurance agent in 1903. There were still many tradesmen and shopkeepers at Partridge Green in 1982, including a butcher, a draper, and a heating consultant; there were also four stores and an antiques business. At Dial Post, however, the post office and stores had closed c. 1976.⁷³ The village store kept by the Tidey family east of West Grinstead station existed by 1881,⁷⁴ but was closed in 1983; in the earlier 20th century the Tideys also delivered coal and ran a car hire business.⁷⁵

Other non-agricultural work was provided in the earlier 19th century by the Adur navigation. There were several bargemen in 1830,⁷⁶ and the blacksmith William Leppard was described as also a barge-master in 1841.⁷⁷ At the Bay Bridge wharf three limekilns were set up after c. 1840, using chalk brought up river; they apparently ceased operation between 1875 and 1896.⁷⁸ In 1867 the local timber merchant offered springtime work to parishioners, especially in felling and stripping timber and in setting up the bark.⁷⁹ The great houses of the parish also provided employment; in the earlier 20th century at West Grinstead Park, for example, there were six gardeners.⁸⁰ From the 1920s the parish acquired petrol stations at Dial Post and near West Grinstead station, a garage at Partridge Green, and tea or refreshment rooms and tea gardens.⁸¹ A building at

Dial Post was used first as a guest house and then, after 1977, as a restaurant.⁸²

A stud for breeding racehorses was started by J. P. Hornung at Park farm, the former home farm of the West Grinstead Park estate, in 1913. In 1945 it was taken over as a branch of the National Stud, Col. Hornung of Ivories founding a successor stud at High Hurst in Cowfold in 1950. The establishment in West Grinstead was sold by the National Stud in 1972 to a local businessman, who built a large neo-Georgian house there before 1976, in which year the stud, of 143 a., was sold again.⁸³

In the 19th and earlier 20th centuries brickmaking, tilemaking, and pottery manufacture were widely carried on in the parish, especially at Partridge Green. In 1594 there had been a 'bricklayer', i.e. a brick-maker,⁸⁴ and brickmaking had also been recorded c. 1730.⁸⁵ In 1787 Thomas Billingshurst was making bricks apparently on the north side of Jolesfield common, where brickworks certainly existed by 1805.⁸⁶ He was succeeded by Philip Kensett (fl. 1794-1805),⁸⁷ whose family later had brickworks at Partridge Green.⁸⁸ Clay for the Jolesfield brickworks was presumably dug, then as later, on Jolesfield common.⁸⁹ Three bricklayers, a brickmaker, and a potter were recorded in the parish in the 1810s.⁹⁰ The brickworks at Jolesfield common later became the Jolesfield brick, tile, and pottery works, which still flourished in 1896, but which had closed by 1909.⁹¹ At Partridge Green were three brickworking sites, all of which lay south of High Street.⁹² Those of the Kensett and Kempshall families existed respectively by the 1870s and by 1882. David Kensett (fl. 1882-1903) was also involved in horse and cattle dealing and coach building. Kempshall's brickworks was known alternatively as the Potteries, its chief products being land drainage pipes, tiles, and flower pots. Hillman's brickworks further west, which existed by 1903, produced hand-made multicoloured facing bricks, many of which went to London. Up to 10 workmen were employed there in the earlier 20th century. Of the three brickworks only Kempshall's survived by the mid 1930s, having been sold c. 1925 to the firm of Allfrey's of Pulborough, which experimented unsuccessfully with mechanized all-year brickmaking. The works was still in production in 1948,⁹³ but closed c. 1952. The sites of all three brickworks were later built on.

⁶² P.R.O., E 134/27 Eliz. I East./16, rot. 8.

⁶³ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 258; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4389 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁴ S.R.S. xxii. 109; cf. B.L. Add. Ch. 19041 (MS. cal.).

⁶⁵ P.R.O., REQ 2/296/32.

⁶⁶ S.R.S. xxii. 114.

⁶⁷ Ibid. xxviii. 14; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 25.

⁶⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635); Ep. I/26/3, p. 19; Ep. I/29/95/81; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 162v.; S.C.M. xxvii. 492.

⁶⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/17/11, f. 243.

⁷⁰ Ibid. Par. 95/1/2/1.

⁷¹ *Census*, 1811-31. Para. based mainly on W.S.R.O., TD/W 142; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

⁷² W.S.R.O., MP 1707, p. 4.

⁷³ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 28 Apr. 1978.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 17019 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* MP 1682, pp. 1-2; *inf.* from Mr. Cox.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 7310, no. 24.

⁷⁶ *Horsham Mus. MS.* 2385.

⁷⁷ *Suss. Ind. Hist.* ii. 28; O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XXXVII* (1879 edn.); *XXXVII. NE.* (1898 edn.). They were not shown in W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

⁷⁸ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 80.

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., MP 1682, p. 21; cf. below.

⁸¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., MP 1238, TS. hist. of W. Grinstead inds. f. [6]; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 1975.

⁸² *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 1 July 1977.

⁸³ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 9 May 1974; 3 May, 26 July 1979; *Brighton Evening Argus*, 21 Feb. 1962; *Country Life*, 16 Dec. 1976, p. 1843; N.M.R., sale cat. of Ivories estate, 1979; *inf.* from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁸⁴ P.R.O., C 3/249/42.

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/32/4; cf. *ibid.* Ep. I/29/95/159.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* *Wiston MSS.* 5164, f. 73; 5605; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 74.

⁸⁷ E. Kensett, *Hist. Free Christian Ch., Horsham, 1721-1921*, 86.

⁸⁸ Below.

⁸⁹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XXXVII. NE.* (1898 edn.).

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/1/2/1.

⁹¹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XXXVII. NE.* (1898, 1914 edns.); cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.).

⁹² Rest of para. based mainly on O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XXIV, XXXVII, XXXVIII* (1879 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.); *Suss. Ind. Hist.* xii. 31-3; W.S.R.O., MP 1238, TS. hist. of W. Grinstead inds. ff. [3-4].

⁹³ *Southern Wkly. News*, 3 July 1948.

The West Grinstead Park estate, meanwhile, from the earlier 19th century had its own brickworks on the Horsham–Worthing road south-west of Park Farm,⁹⁴ where bricks, tiles, and land drainage pipes were made. About 1920 it employed four men.

In the mid 20th century, especially after the Second World War, new industries came to the parish. A branch of a London engineering firm, Blaker's, was established in 1938 in the former smithy at Dial Post; 17 men were employed there in 1974,⁹⁵ and the firm still existed in 1982. At Partridge Green a firm manufactured tarred road material from granite chippings brought by railway, and an egg packing station existed from soon after 1945 until 1970. The former steam mill there was used from the early 1970s as a regional distribution centre for pies, sausages, and other meat products. In 1982 there were also two industrial estates at Partridge Green, the Star industrial estate, which had premises for light industries, distribution, and warehousing, and the Huffwood estate, site of the former egg packing station, which since c. 1974 had provided small units, at only a service charge, for firms starting business.⁹⁶

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Two courts a year were held for West Grinstead manor in the 15th and earlier 16th centuries.⁹⁷ There are court rolls for the years 1530, 1668, and 1693–1931.⁹⁸ During the 18th century 18 courts were held, in the 19th century 17, and in the 20th century four. Some business was done out of court from 1746, and at three courts held after 1892 no business was presented at all. A beadle was mentioned in 1414 and 1498;⁹⁹ the office was elective in 1530. A bailiff, who received a fee, was mentioned in 1551,¹ and a headborough in 1538.² Between the later 17th and earlier 20th centuries what was apparently a single office was served by men described variously as bailiff, beadle, and reeve. Besides conveyancing the court dealt with encroachments on common land in 1530 and later, and granted licences to cut timber in the 19th century.

There are court rolls or draft court rolls for the manor of Bidlington Kingsbarns for the years 1610, 1612, 1620, 1630–7, and 1728–1923. Thirty-nine courts baron were held between 1728 and 1800, but only 17 during the 19th century, the last in 1878. Between 1815 and 1822 the court was held at Jolesfield. Some business had already been done out of court from 1721, and most was so done by c. 1850. A bailiff was mentioned in 1734, and a beadle or reeve after 1755. Besides conveyancing the court

managed the common wastes. Byelaws relating to the stocking of Jolesfield common were made in the earlier 17th century, when overstocking was presented at the court. Encroachments on the waste were presented in 1755 and later, but at least one encroachment, made in the early 19th century, was legalized shortly afterwards. Other business dealt with included the upkeep of Bines Bridge and the regulation of tree felling; licences to cut timber are recorded from 1728.³ A manor pound existed in 1633; in 1805 its site was the north-west end of Jolesfield common.⁴

There are court rolls of Clothalls manor for the years 1672–1915. Only 9 courts baron were held in the 18th century, but twice that number in the 19th. A bailiff was mentioned in 1762 and after 1793. Business dealt with was mostly conveyancing, but inclosures of waste land were presented in 1777 and 1810.⁵

The constable of the 'town' of West Grinstead mentioned in the 1550s may have been a parish officer.⁶ Guardians of the goods and ornaments of the church were mentioned in 1511 and 1548,⁷ and two churchwardens were recorded for most years after 1560.⁸ There were two overseers in 1642 and later; by 1780 one served for the north side of the parish and one for the south.⁹ Surveyors of highways similarly described were recorded from 1790.¹⁰ Vestry meetings were held at the Green Man inn at Jolesfield common in 1787, and there or at the Burrell Arms inn in 1822–3.¹¹ A select vestry was appointed in 1819, working through an assistant overseer who received a salary of £20 a year.¹² Besides income from rates the parish received rent from a building called the church house which had been granted to it by the rector in 1511.¹³ The building, described in 1733 as of timber with a stone roof,¹⁴ stood at the north side of the churchyard.¹⁵ It is not recorded after 1795.¹⁶

Methods of poor relief used between the later 17th century and the earlier 19th included apprenticing, boarding out, the payment of rent and of weekly doles, and the provision of clothing and medical care. About 1819 wages were supplemented when low.¹⁷ Several buildings served in the 18th century and earlier 19th as poorhouses or workhouses. A plan to use the church house as a workhouse in 1733 was apparently not carried out.¹⁸ In 1763 Merrik Burrell, lord of West Grinstead manor, leased to the parish officers a newly built house south of Dial Post for use as a poorhouse.¹⁹ A workhouse was mentioned in 1780,²⁰ and there was a poorhouse in Littleworth hamlet in 1805.²¹ Two adjoining poorhouses at a

⁹⁴ Shown in W.S.R.O., TD/W 142 of c. 1840; but the name Waterloo brickworks indicates an earlier date: O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.).

⁹⁵ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 June 1974.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., MP 1238, TS. hist. of W. Grinstead inds. ff. [5, 8–14]; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 1975.

⁹⁷ Arundel Cast. MSS. A 433, rot. 1; A 1861, rot. 7; P.R.O., SC 2/206/52, mm. 1–2.

⁹⁸ P.R.O., SC 2/206/52, mm. 1–2; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 13890; 22964, f. [17v.], on which rest of para. mainly based.

⁹⁹ Arundel Cast. MSS. A 433, rot. 1; A 1861, rot. 7.

¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1550–3, 212.

² Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 1.

³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5164–9, 5172; 5197, f. [1].

⁴ *Ibid.* 5169, m. 2; 5605.

⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13889.

⁶ S.R.S. xvi. 92.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/86/20, f. 21; *ibid.* Par. 95/10/1.

⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 174–9.

⁹ S.R.S. v. 91; W.S.R.O., Par. 95/31/4–5, 24; Par. 95/37/14.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/31/24; Par. 95/40/1–15; Par. 95/41/3.

¹¹ *Ibid.* Par. 95/37/14, 22.

¹² *Ibid.* Par. 95/13/2.

¹³ *Ibid.* Par. 95/10/1–2.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* Par. 95/9/2.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, pp. 18–19; *ibid.* Par. 95/10/2. It was apparently not the bldg. called in 1983 Glebe Cottage: above, introduction.

¹⁶ E.S.R.O., SAS/N 527 (TS. cat.); cf. Horsham Mus. MSS. 1293–4 (MS. cat.).

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/31/16, 19–23; Par. 95/33/1; Par. 95/37/8, 20–8.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* Par. 95/9/2.

²⁰ *Ibid.* Par. 95/9/1.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* Par. 95/37/13.

²¹ *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5605.

place unknown were insured by the parish in 1790.²² In 1787 the parish officers agreed with William Stirt of Cowfold to maintain and clothe the poor in his house, apparently Lancaster's Farm, at 2s. 6d. a head a week for a year. The parish was to furnish and insure the building, besides paying doctors' bills and giving £15 for fuel.²³ In 1794 the parish workhouse had 18 rooms including offices,²⁴ and in 1833 it was said to be capable of taking 50 paupers.²⁵ There were between 40 and 50 inmates in the 1820s,²⁶ and 40 in 1833, all of whom were children or old people. At that date the parish paid for their clothes and secured wheat for the governor at £15 a load.²⁷ Work in spinning was provided in 1780,²⁸ and between 1818 and 1822 Copyhold farm at Partridge Green was apparently rented by the parish to provide work.²⁹ About 1819 not all paupers in the workhouse were set to work, many being let out to farmers, while others were idle.³⁰ Parish work was still being provided in 1827–8,³¹ but in 1833 weaving was said to have been abandoned as too expensive.³² The labour rate was introduced in 1832, to objections from farmers of brookland pasture, who paid higher rates, and from some small independent farmers; as a result, however, the number of those unemployed in winter was reduced.³³

After 1835 West Grinstead formed part of Horsham union,³⁴ later rural district. The parish overseers still in 1836 paid out relief and provided clothing and medical care,³⁵ and in 1849 assisted one family from the parish to emigrate to America.³⁶ In 1974 West Grinstead joined Horsham district.

CHURCHES. A church apparently existed at West Grinstead *c.* 1100.³⁷ The living was a rectory by 1215.³⁸ Its advowson descended until the mid 16th century, like the overlordship of West Grinstead manor, with Bramber rape,³⁹ the Crown presenting during forfeiture or wardship in 1215⁴⁰ and between 1369 and 1380,⁴¹ and the bishop of Chichester, presumably by lapse, in 1511.⁴² Thomas Shirley, the lord of the manor, however, presented by a grant, apparently from the Crown, in 1585 and 1587,⁴³ and

was dealing with the advowson in 1602.⁴⁴ In 1608 the bishop presented by lapse. Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, presented between 1621 and 1640,⁴⁵ but in 1654 the advowson was said to be appurtenant to the manor.⁴⁶ Ralph Mill, Thomas Beard, and Thomas Pellatt presented for a turn in 1672, and Walter Coles in 1677.⁴⁷ In 1678 or 1679 Henry Howard, duke of Norfolk, sold the advowson in trust for the Revd. Thomas Woodward. Thereafter it descended in the Woodward family, six members of which served consecutively as rector of West Grinstead, presentations being made by their trustees.⁴⁸ In 1826 William Peckham Woodward sold the advowson to George Wyndham, earl of Egremont.⁴⁹ Thereafter it descended in the Wyndham family until *c.* 1922 when Charles Wyndham, Lord Leconfield, conveyed it to J. P. Hornung of West Grinstead Park. It passed from the Hornung family to the bishop *c.* 1981.⁵⁰

The rectory was valued in 1291 at 25 marks, making it the third richest unappropriated benefice in Storrington deanery.⁵¹ Tithes of certain lands in the parish belonged to Sele priory in 1241,⁵² but conversely West Grinstead rectory was endowed with great tithes from parts of Hoecourt manor and Burwell's farm in Lancing from an unknown date until the early 19th century; in 1635 the endowment also included the best fleece of tithe wool from the same two estates.⁵³ In 1341 the rector had 82 a. of arable and an unstated amount of pasture, and also received offerings and mortuaries.⁵⁴ The medieval rectory house possibly occupied the same site as its successor, the modern Glebe House, east of the church.⁵⁵ Until 1511 the glebe estate also included a building called the church house near the church.⁵⁶ The living was valued in 1535 at £25 17s. 2d.⁵⁷ In 1635 the glebe comprised a house with a courtyard in front, and 105 a. which formed a compact estate around it and extended northwards to the modern road from near Knepp Castle to Partridge Green.⁵⁸ The estate remained much the same in size three centuries later.⁵⁹ Because of its size the rectory estate was sometimes leased by incumbents in the 16th and 17th centuries.⁶⁰ The real value of the living was said in 1724 to be *c.* £180 a year,⁶¹ and by *c.* 1830 £791 net on average.⁶²

²² W.S.R.O., Par. 95/37/15.

²³ Ibid. Par. 95/37/14.

²⁴ Ibid. Par. 95/37/16.

²⁵ *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, p. 528, H.C. 44 (1834), xxviii.

²⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/37/7.

²⁷ *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, p. 528.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/31/4.

²⁹ Ibid. Par. 95/31/18; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/37/8.

³¹ *Rep. H.L. Cttee. on Poor Laws*, H.C. 227, p. 154 (1831), viii.

³² *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, p. 528.

³³ Ibid. pp. 159–60, H.C. 44 (1834), xxxviii.

³⁴ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 39.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/38/1.

³⁶ Ibid. Par. 95/38/7.

³⁷ Below.

³⁸ *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 155.

³⁹ e.g. *S.R.S.* vii, pp. 79–80; B.L. Add. MS. 39334, ff. 260–3; *Cal. Pat.* 1550–3, 364.

⁴⁰ *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 155.

⁴¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39334, f. 260.

⁴² Ibid. f. 261v.

⁴³ Ibid. f. 263v.

⁴⁴ *S.R.S.* xx. 475; cf. *ibid.* xiv, p. 205.

⁴⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39334, f. 264 and v.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Cttee. for Compounding*, iii. 2282.

⁴⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39334, f. 265 and v.

⁴⁸ Ibid. Add. MSS. 5698, f. 202v.; 39334, ff. 265v.–268; W.S.R.O., PHA OG 13/2; cf. *S.A.C.* xxxix. 59–60. One such trustee was described as patron in 1724: W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, p. 18.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., PHA OG 13/2.

⁵⁰ Burke, *Peerage* (1935), 1449; *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1922 and later edns.).

⁵¹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁵² Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Grinstead and Stanford 1 (TS. cat.); cf. *Sele Chartulary*, p. 64.

⁵³ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 43, 50; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1635); Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 313. It was said in 1592 that the inhabitants of Hoecourt had at one time been buried at W. Grinstead: *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 50. In 1535 the rector paid 4s. a year to the vicar of Lancing, presumably in compensation: *ibid.*; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 320.

⁵⁴ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388.

⁵⁵ Below.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/10/1; above, local govt.

⁵⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 320.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1635); *ibid.* Par. 95/6/3, a copy made in 1663 which supplies some lacunae.

⁵⁹ Ibid. Par. 95/6/4; cf. *ibid.* PHA OG 13/2; *ibid.* TD/W 142.

⁶⁰ Ibid. Add. MS. 4384; *ibid.* Ep. 1/23/5, f. 56v.; P.R.O., E 134/21 Chas. II East/7, rot. 3.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, p. 19.

⁶² *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 275.

At the commutation of tithes in 1836 the rector received a tithe rent charge of £1,082.⁶³ In 1922 the rectory house and estate were sold to J. P. Hornung.⁶⁴ A new rectory house was built shortly before 1933 on the Partridge Green road c. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (500 metres) north of the old one.

The north range of Glebe House, so renamed by 1933,⁶⁵ is early 17th-century, with a plan suggesting a single-storeyed hall and screens passage. What was presumably the hall, west of the entrance, and a room beyond it in the north-west corner of the building, have moulded ceiling beams of 17th-century date, and the six-bayed north front, of brick on a brick and sandstone plinth, has original casement windows in stone mullioned frames. The roof, of Horsham slates, has four gabled dormers. A rear wing at right angles at the east end of the building was depicted in 1787,⁶⁶ and may also have been 17th-century. In 1837 the house had a hall, two parlours, a study with 16 shelves for books, and at least eight bedrooms,⁶⁷ and in 1664 the rector was taxed on 10 hearths.⁶⁸

The north-west room on the ground floor has 18th-century panelling. In the early 19th century the former rear wing was apparently incorporated in a new range, which has a nine-bayed south front of brick partly on a stone base, with blind aracadating at both ends. In 1830, as a result of these improvements, Glebe House was described as one of the best parsonages in the county.⁶⁹ The building was further altered in the later 19th century⁷⁰ and in the 20th.

There was a moat in 1635,⁷¹ parts of which may have survived in 1983. In 1817 the house was surrounded by pleasure grounds and gardens, including a 'lawn' of 17 a. stretching north to the turnpike road;⁷² they survived in the early 20th century,⁷³ but in 1982 the former lawn was ploughed.

William de Estaniaco, rector between 1289 and 1308, held other benefices both in England and abroad though only a subdeacon.⁷⁴ Two later 14th-century rectors were king's clerks, Albert of Prague being also rector of Hartfield and domestic chaplain to the margrave of Meissen.⁷⁵ A chantry in the church endowed by Sir Henry Roos at his death c. 1504 was apparently never established.⁷⁶ There was an assistant curate in 1525.⁷⁷

All incumbents after 1558 were graduates. Henry Wilshaw, rector 1558–85, was chaplain to Lord Arundel and held other benefices, including that of Storrington, where he was living in 1579.⁷⁸ In that year, as earlier, curates served West Grinstead, though the rector then preached the quarterly sermon himself.⁷⁹ Several 17th- and 18th-century rectors held other benefices, sometimes residing on them rather than at West Grinstead⁸⁰ and serving through curates.⁸¹ George Heath, instituted in 1640, who was also a prebendary of Lincoln, joined the king at Oxford in 1642 and was ejected from the living,⁸² which was acquired in the following year, allegedly through bribery, by John Tredcroft, a strong puritan.⁸³ Heath was restored after 1660.⁸⁴

Communion was held four times a year in 1640,⁸⁵ and also in 1724 when there were usually c. 50 communicants. At that date two Sunday services were held, with a sermon in the morning.⁸⁶ Between 1754 and 1839 the last three members of the Woodward family who held the living seem always to have resided.⁸⁷ About 1830 there was a curate besides.⁸⁸ By 1838 communion was being held seven times a year, and by 1865 about 14 times, though for only c. 18 communicants.⁸⁹ Assistant curates were often recorded after 1839.⁹⁰ By 1903 communion was held three times a month.⁹¹

During the later 19th century provision was made for worship in the hamlets of Dial Post, Jolesfield, and Partridge Green. The schoolroom at Dial Post was licensed in 1869;⁹² in 1884 it could seat c. 100.⁹³ In the early 20th century it was used only in summer, a monthly communion being celebrated in 1903, and services being held in the afternoons in 1907.⁹⁴ The school was still used for services in the 1960s, but after its closure in 1966 they were held first in the village hall⁹⁵ and later in another building.⁹⁶ The schoolroom at Jolesfield common was licensed for services in 1873,⁹⁷ and in 1884 an iron mission room was put up there, at which services were held every Sunday three years later.⁹⁸ The church of St. Michael and All Angels, Partridge Green, was built to replace it in 1890 on a site given by the Revd. John Goring, and consists of chancel, nave, west tower with pyramidal cap, and south porch. Designed by Habershon and Fawkner, it is in 13th-century style, of flint with stone dressings externally, but with red brick exposed

⁶³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 142.

⁶⁴ Ibid. Par. 95/6/4.

⁶⁵ S.C.M. vii. 211. Ibid. 211–17 describes and illustrates the ho.

⁶⁶ B.L. King's Maps XLII. 44a.

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/95/29.

⁶⁸ P.R.O., E 179/258/14, f. 23v.

⁶⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 313; S.A.C. xxii. 12–13.

⁷⁰ S.C.M. vii. 214.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635).

⁷² Ibid. PHA OG 13/2.

⁷³ O.S. Map 6', Suss. XXXVII. NE. (1898, 1914 edns.).

⁷⁴ *Cal. Papal Reg.* i. 508; ii. 45; *Cal. Close*, 1296–1302, 97.

⁷⁵ B.L. Cott. MS. Galba B. 1, f. 22; *Cal. Pat.* 1367–70, 290; 1377–81, 481; cf. Graesse, *Orbis Latinus*.

⁷⁶ S.R.S. xlii. 236.

⁷⁷ Ibid. 240.

⁷⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39334, f. 263; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 56v.; S.A.C. xlv. 1.

⁷⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 174; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 56v.; S.A.C. lxi. 112; S.R.S. lviii. p. 67.

⁸⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39334, ff. 263v.–266; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 317; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁸¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 174v.–176; S.R.S. v. 91.

⁸² B.L. Add. MS. 39334, f. 264v.; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4386; *Walker Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 357.

⁸³ *Walker Revised*, ed. Matthews, 357; *Calamy Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 491; A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 106.

⁸⁴ Cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 4386–7; P.R.O., E 179/258/14, f. 23v.

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁸⁶ Ibid. Ep. I/26/3, p. 19.

⁸⁷ Ibid. Par. 95/1/1/5; Par. 95/1/2/1; B.L. Add. MS. 39334, ff. 266v.–268.

⁸⁸ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 275.

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/2 (1838); Ep. I/22A/2 (1865).

⁹⁰ e.g. ibid. Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 178; *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1873), 118–19.

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

⁹² B.L. Add. MS. 39457, f. 10.

⁹³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁹⁴ Ibid. Ep. I/22/2 (1907); Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

⁹⁵ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 June 1974.

⁹⁶ Local inf.

⁹⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39457, f. 12.

⁹⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887); above, introduction.

inside.⁹⁹ There are memorials to members of the Frank and Burrell families.¹ A priest's house was built nearby at the same date, but was sold c. 1946.² There was a curate in charge in 1903, when communion was held four times a month,³ and in 1917.⁴ Curates continued to serve until 1952, after which the church was served by the rector of West Grinstead.⁵

In 1982 weekly Sunday services were held in the mornings at West Grinstead and in both mornings and evenings at Partridge Green.⁶

The church of *ST. GEORGE*, so called by 1491,⁷ is of sandstone, rendered, with a Horsham stone roof, and consists of a chancel with south chapel, nave, south tower with short spire, south aisle, and north porch.

The west part of the north wall of the nave, with herringbone masonry and two roundheaded windows, seems to date from c. 1100. Early in the 13th century additions were being made to the south; the tower was built first and then a south aisle with an arcade of three bays. The south doorway, of two orders, was reset.

The present chancel was built in the later 13th century, presumably replacing an earlier one; there is no structural division between it and the nave. The present south chapel was rebuilt, as a manorial chapel, in the later 14th or 15th century, an earlier doorway being resited in the south wall. That chapel was called the Lady chapel in 1442;⁸ the wide arch between it and the chancel is 16th-century. Other late medieval work includes a three-light window in the north wall of the nave and the finely carved north porch of timber on a brick base, both of which are 15th-century. The nave and chancel have a single-framed braced collar roof, possibly 14th-century.⁹

The parishioners undertook to maintain the chancel in exchange for the grant from the glebe estate in 1511 of the church house.¹⁰ Chancel, south chapel, and tower were all in poor condition in the 1620s.¹¹ The church was newly ceiled apparently in 1712,¹² and further improvements to the interior were carried out at the incumbent's expense shortly before 1835.¹³ A major restoration was not undertaken until 1890, when the walls were underpinned and partly rebuilt, and the roof entirely renovated.¹⁴

Medieval fittings include an oak dug-out chest and

a 12th-century marble font on a later medieval stem; the pyx balance in the chancel roof described in 1892 had by then been covered over.¹⁵ The pews are partly 16th- or 17th-century, and partly 19th- or 20th-century copies. Many of the former have contemporary numbers and bear the names, in lettering apparently of the 1820s,¹⁶ of the farms for the owners or occupiers of which they were reserved. The west gallery erected in 1723 for the 'singers'¹⁷ may have survived until the restoration of 1890. The pulpit, with an inlaid sounding board, is 18th-century. Fittings of c. 1890 include the east window by C. E. Kempe¹⁸ and the chancel rood screen which incorporates part of the medieval screen discovered during the restoration.¹⁹

The church is rich in monuments. There are brasses in the south chapel to Philippa Halsham (d. 1395), and to Sir Hugh Halsham (d. 1442) and his wife Joyce;²⁰ the inscriptions survived in the later 18th century, but by 1830 had been defaced.²¹ There are monuments both there and elsewhere in the church to members of the Caryll and Burrell families; they include one by Flaxman to Sir William Burrell the antiquary (d. 1796),²² whose voluminous collections on Sussex history were bequeathed to the British Museum.²³ The south aisle has monuments to members of the Ward family of Champions Farm, including a striking one by Rysbrack to William Powlett (d. 1746) of St. Leonard's house in Lower Beeding, and his wife Elizabeth, née Ward.

Bells were mentioned in 1518.²⁴ They were replaced in 1795 by six new ones which were recast in 1910.²⁵ The plate is early 18th-century.²⁶ The registers begin in 1558.²⁷

ROMAN CATHOLICISM.²⁸ Only one recusant was named in the parish in the 1620s,²⁹ and in 1640 there were said to be none.³⁰ After the Caryll family acquired West Grinstead manor in the mid 17th century, however, the parish became one of five main centres of Roman Catholicism in the western half of the county. Presumably from the first the Carylls had a private chapel at West Grinstead manor house.³¹ In 1671 John Caryll gave £600 to support three priests, of whom one would live at West Grinstead and serve the locality while the other two acted

⁹⁹ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1891), 157; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 293; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 1975; *W.S.R.O.*, PH 4549-50; N.M.R., Goodhart-Rendel ch. index.

¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903).

² Local inf.

³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903); *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/2 (1917).

⁵ G. H. Woolley, *Sometimes a Soldier*, 180; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 1975; local inf.

⁶ Local inf.

⁷ *S.R.S.* xlii. 233.

⁸ *Ibid.* 236.

⁹ The ch. is illus. at *Suss. Views* (S.R.S.), 177; *W.S.R.O.*, PD 2013, f. 28.

¹⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/26/3, pp. 18-19; cf. above, local govt.

¹¹ *S.R.S.* xlix. 69, 76, 82, 95.

¹² *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 95/10/1.

¹³ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 252.

¹⁴ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1891), 157.

¹⁵ *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 49 and facing p. 56.

¹⁶ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 95/11/4, ff. 173v.-168v., a list dated 1828 of the fms. and hos. to which pews were appropriated, perhaps made at the date that the names were painted. The

statement that the ch. had been newly pewed shortly before 1830 must be wrong: Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 314.

¹⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 202.

¹⁸ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 370.

¹⁹ *S.A.C.* xxxix. 50.

²⁰ *Ibid.* lxxviii. 72-6.

²¹ *Ibid.* xxiii. 161-2; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 314-15.

²² *S.A.C.* xcvi. 84-5.

²³ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 250.

²⁴ *S.R.S.* xlii. 236.

²⁵ Elphick, *Bells*, 407-8.

²⁶ *S.A.C.* liv. 215.

²⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 95/1.

²⁸ This section owes much to inf. and refs. provided by Miss M. Kinoulty, Worthing, and Mr. T. J. McCann, *W.S.R.O.*

²⁹ *S.R.S.* xlix. 112.

³⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

³¹ The suggestion that the chap. was then a separate bldg. is unlikely: M. de Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead et les Caryll* (1893), i. 405.

as 'riding missionaries' in Sussex and Hampshire. The Carylls were to have the right of nomination.³² In the later 17th century the priest serving the local area apparently received £5 a year,³³ and in the 1750s the income of the living was c. £32 from subscriptions.³⁴ About 1758, after the sale of the West Grinstead manor estate, Edward Caryll, uncle of John Baptist Caryll, gave a house for the priest to live in, evidently the building called in 1985 Priest's House, and made a new endowment by which the work of the mission was restricted to the neighbourhood, and £1,300 was settled on the mission after Edward's death.³⁵ The priest received £42 a year in 1773.³⁶ In 1814 the income of the mission was c. £84 a year, including £12 received for holding services at Roffey in Horsham,³⁷ and in 1863 it was c. £120.³⁸

Sixteen recusants were listed in the parish in 1685.³⁹ Peter Caryll (d. 1686), brother of Richard (d. 1701), and a Benedictine who served the mission at West Grinstead, is buried in the parish church.⁴⁰ Between 1710 and 1754 the mission was served by Jesuits.⁴¹ In 1724 there were said to be 14 papist families in the parish out of c. 106,⁴² and in 1727 fifty-one recusants were listed, including the Jesuit priest John Hodges, otherwise Massie.⁴³ The figure of 150 Catholics given for West Grinstead in 1741, two thirds of whom were communicants, evidently relates to the mission area, not the Anglican parish.⁴⁴ In the early 1750s it was noted that only the influence of the Carylls on the parson and in the neighbourhood generally had enabled the mission to survive as long as it had done.⁴⁵ Franciscans served it between 1758 and 1815.⁴⁶ Thirty papists were listed in West Grinstead parish in 1767,⁴⁷ but the total of 100 given in 1773 evidently again refers to the larger mission area.⁴⁸ Despite the departure of the Carylls there were still said to be 42 papists in 1781;⁴⁹ in 1814 there were 43, none of whom were of gentry rank.⁵⁰ The absence of local Catholic gentry, together with what the priest called in 1814 the 'persecuting spirit' of the local protestant gentry, caused numbers to decline thereafter.⁵¹ In 1851, nevertheless, it was

claimed that 55 on average attended the morning and 35 the afternoon services.⁵²

The mission was revived under Mgr. J.-M. Denis, priest 1863–1900, who built the present church, reopened the Catholic school which had lapsed, and founded the adjacent priory.⁵³ At that period the area served by the mission was still large, stretching on the north towards Horsham, and including Cuckfield and Ditchling in the east and Ashington in the south-west.⁵⁴ Mgr. Denis's activities were vigorously denounced by the rector, W. Langshaw, until the latter's death in 1889.⁵⁵ From 1880 an annual July pilgrimage was made from Southwark, the head of the diocese; in the earlier 20th century it brought large crowds to the parish,⁵⁶ but it ceased after the diocese was divided in 1965, to be succeeded by separate pilgrimages made by groups and individuals.⁵⁷ The future Cardinal Bourne served as a curate at West Grinstead for two years from 1887.⁵⁸ The congregation in 1907 was said to number c. 300.⁵⁹ In 1970 there were three Sunday services,⁶⁰ and in 1982 two Sunday masses, besides other daily masses.⁶¹ In 1983 the congregation numbered c. 100.⁶²

Priest's House,⁶³ which stands at the corner of Park Lane and the West Grinstead to Partridge Green road, apparently incorporates a timber-framed building along its west side, running north-south; the south part is now encased in the 18th-century south front, which is of brick on a stone base and has a pedimented Ionic porch. A small room in the north-west corner of the second floor was once used as a chapel; its roof may be 18th-century, renewed when the south front was built. Other 18th-century work comprises the casing of the west and east sides of the building with brick and the arrangement of rooms along the south front, including a staircase in the centre. In 1851 the chapel, with c. 60 sittings, was on the first floor.⁶⁴ Ornaments and silver candlesticks were mentioned in 1768.⁶⁵ A late 17th-century⁶⁶ Italianate altar of imitation marble survived in 1985, together with a small slate altar stone found beneath it, missals, and a chalice of

³² B.L. Add. MS. 28250, f. 75; *Hants Reg.* iii (Cath. Rec. Soc. xlv), 2. The description of duties is specified in the doc. only for the priests' successors, but presumably applied to them too.

³³ G. Anstruther, *Seminary Priests*, ii, 56.

³⁴ Archives of Eng. Province, Friars Minor, Forest Gate, Lond., R.S. 1, f. 148 (inf. from Miss Kinoulty).

³⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 28235, ff. 410–11; cf. *ibid.* 28231, f. 247.

³⁶ *Southwark Rec.* Jan. 1957, p. 9; cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 310.

³⁷ Archives of Archdioc. of Westm., Poynter III. C. Misc., letter from Chas. McDonnell, 1814 (inf. from Miss Kinoulty); cf. *Char. Digest Suss. H.C.* 77, pp. 18–19 (1894), lxiii; below, Horsham, Roman Catholicism.

³⁸ Archives of Dioc. of Arundel and Brighton, Bishop's Ho., Hove, W. Grinstead par. file.

³⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com.* 38, 14th Rep. IX, Round, p. 275.

⁴⁰ Mon. in ch.; *Obit. Bk. of Eng. Benedictines from 1600 to 1912*, rev. H. N. Birt, 57.

⁴¹ *Eng. Jesuits 1650–1829* (Cath. Rec. Soc. lxx), 27, 29, 54, 123, 160, 228, 235.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 19.

⁴³ *Ibid.* Ep. I/37/3.

⁴⁴ Archives of Archdioc. of Westm., vol. A. 40, f. 117 (inf. from Miss Kinoulty).

⁴⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 28231, f. 118v.

⁴⁶ *Southwark Rec.* Jan. 1957, pp. 8–11.

⁴⁷ H.L.R.O., papist return (inf. from Mr. T. J. McCann, W.S.R.O.).

⁴⁸ Archives of Archdioc. of Westm., vol. A. 41, f. 132 (inf. from Miss Kinoulty).

⁴⁹ H.L.R.O., papist return, 1781 (inf. from Miss Kinoulty).

⁵⁰ Archives of Archdioc. of Westm., Poynter III. C. Misc., letter from Chas. McDonnell, 1814.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*; cf. de Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead*, ii, 432 sqq.; W.S.R.O., QCR 1/11/W 1/150.

⁵² P.R.O., HO 129/87/1/1/2.

⁵³ I. Hernaman, *W. Grinstead and Our Suss. Forefathers*, 86 sqq.; Anon., *W. Grinstead Cath. Ch. Guide*, 7; cf. above, introduction; below, educ.

⁵⁴ Archives of Dioc. of Arundel and Brighton, Bishop's Ho., Hove, W. Grinstead par. file.

⁵⁵ De Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead*, ii, 443; B.L. Add. MS. 39334, f. 268.

⁵⁶ De Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead*, ii, 446–7; Hernaman, *W. Grinstead*, 90–1; Anon., *W. Grinstead Cath. Ch. Guide*, 6; W.S.R.O., MP 1682, p. 10.

⁵⁷ Anon., *W. Grinstead Cath. Ch. Guide*, 7–8.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 9; Hernaman, *W. Grinstead*, 88.

⁵⁹ B. W. Kelly, *Hist. Notes on Eng. Cath. Missions*, 425.

⁶⁰ *Arundel and Brighton Cath. Dir.* (1970).

⁶¹ Local inf.

⁶² Inf. from the par. priest, Fr. T. Mulvey.

⁶³ Plan at de Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead*, i, 406.

⁶⁴ P.R.O., HO 129/87/1/1/2.

⁶⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 28235, f. 410.

⁶⁶ Anon., *W. Grinstead Cath. Ch. Guide*, 8.

French workmanship of c. 1600, found c. 1925.⁶⁷ Panelling in 17th-century style in two ground-floor rooms was inserted in 1913.⁶⁸

The church of Our Lady of Consolation and St. Francis next to Priest's House is of stone and comprises a clerestoried nave and aisles with south-east tower in French Gothic style. It is not oriented. Its building was financed by money collected by Mgr. Denis on the Continent,⁶⁹ and was begun apparently c. 1875.⁷⁰ The nave was opened in 1876,⁷¹ and the building consecrated in 1896. Transepts and a Lady chapel were planned but not built, and the tower was completed only c. 1960.⁷² The statue of the Virgin over the high altar was crowned in 1893.⁷³

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. Two Baptist families were recorded in the parish in 1724.⁷⁴ In the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries some members of the Horsham General Baptist church lived at Jolesfield, notably the preacher William Evershed, the deacon Thomas Billingshurst, and members of the Kensett family, who like Billingshurst were brickmakers.⁷⁵ The preacher John Burgess of Ditchling preached at Jolesfield and West Grinstead in the 1780s.⁷⁶ In 1810 dissenters were said to meet occasionally in a private house.⁷⁷ The ground floor of a house at Partridge Green was registered for worship in 1831,⁷⁸ and in 1833 a purpose-built chapel was put up on land belonging to Philip Kensett at the west end of the modern Partridge Green High Street. The chapel still flourished c. 1840,⁷⁹ but had been converted to houses by 1855.⁸⁰

Wesleyan Methodists were holding cottage services at Partridge Green in the 1870s. A wooden chapel was built on the site of the present chapel on the south side of High Street by 1888, and in 1901 could seat 75. Of the twelve trustees named in 1902 ten were from Horsham. A new brick chapel, in plain Gothic style, was opened in 1906.⁸¹ From 1980 to 1983 the minister was a deaconess from Horsham.⁸²

A mission hall at Partridge Green for Unitarian Protestant Christians was registered for worship in

1910, but the registration was cancelled on revision in 1925.⁸³

EDUCATION. The assistant curate taught pupils in 1579,⁸⁴ and another teacher was licensed in 1585.⁸⁵ A later curate, Samuel Dowlen, by will dated 1644 left money which was applied to the schooling of poor children until 1819 or later.⁸⁶ Between 1698 and 1730 the income was paid to individual parishioners for teaching, but it is not clear whether any of them ran schools properly speaking.⁸⁷ The income was no longer being received in 1867.⁸⁸ There was a dame school for Roman Catholic children kept by the same schoolmistress in 1727 and 1754; at the latter date she was receiving a salary from the Carylls.⁸⁹ There was a room called the schoolroom in the parish workhouse in 1794, but it was apparently not then used for teaching;⁹⁰ in 1833, however, workhouse children were taught reading.⁹¹

A school for c. 70 children existed in 1819, possibly in the building north-east of Glebe Cottage which was later the National school; it was supported by the rector and by the lord of the manor Walter Burrell, but was said to be insufficient for parish needs.⁹² It survived in 1835, when there were 25 pupils of each sex. At the same date there were three other schools in the parish with 90 pupils between them; all had been started in 1829 and one took boarders. There was also then a dissenting Sunday school where 9 boys and 16 girls were taught free.⁹³ In 1846-7 there was a National school with 116 boys and 101 girls, besides three dame schools, one of them at Honey Bridge, with a total of 23 boys and 51 girls.⁹⁴ There were still three dame schools in 1867, with an aggregate attendance of 50 or 60 children.⁹⁵ A ladies' day and boarding school, also called a seminary, existed between 1852 and 1878.⁹⁶

The National school was receiving an annual grant by 1864.⁹⁷ In 1867 it was chiefly supported by the rector; attendance was very irregular but averaged 60 or 70.⁹⁸ After 1870 government requirements made a new building necessary, and the school was moved to Jolesfield common.⁹⁹ The old schoolhouse remained in use as a Sunday school until 1896 or later.¹

⁶⁷ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 371; *Southwark Rec.* July 1925, p. 206; illus. at de Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead*, ii. 437.

⁶⁸ E. Oldmeadow, *Francis Cardinal Bourne*, i. 117. The 'hides' described in the bldg. at e.g. G. Squiers, *Secret Hiding-Places*, 253-4, are unlikely to be authentic, since it was not used for its present purpose before the mid 18th cent.: above.

⁶⁹ De Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead*, ii. 445.

⁷⁰ Cf. Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1874).

⁷¹ De Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead*, ii. 445 and facing 444.

⁷² Anon., *W. Grinstead Cath. Ch. Guide*, 1, 6, 7, 14.

⁷³ De Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead*, ii. 447 n.; *W. Suss. Times and Suss. Standard*, 15 July 1893.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 19.

⁷⁵ E. Kensett, *Hist. Free Christian Ch., Horsham, 1721-1921*, 74-5, 86.

⁷⁶ *S.A.C.* xl. 148-9.

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/41/64.

⁷⁸ Ibid. Ep. I/17/45, f. 49.

⁷⁹ Ibid. Ep. I/17/45, f. 53; *ibid.* TD/W 142.

⁸⁰ Ibid. Wiston MS. 5615, p. 58.

⁸¹ Ibid. MP 1238, TS. hist. of Partridge Green Methodist ch.; Surr. R.O., Kingston, 456/11/3; *Return of Accom. in Wesleyan Methodist Chapels, 1901*.

⁸² Inf. from Mr. R. Staples, Partridge Green.

⁸³ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 44355.

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 56v.

⁸⁵ Ibid. S.T.C. III/C, f. 117v.

⁸⁶ *Char. Don.* p. 1264, H.C. 511 (1816), xvi (2); *and Rep. Com. Char.* 166; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 19; *ibid.* Par. 95/7/1.

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/11/3, ff. 47-49v.

⁸⁸ *Char. Digest Suss.* pp. 10-11, H.C. 433 (20) (1867-8), lii (2).

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/37/3; B.L. Add. MS. 28231, f. 203. The suggestion that the schoolmistress was a nun seems unlikely: *S.A.C.* cxvi. 22; inf. from Miss M. Kinoulty, Worthing.

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 95/37/16.

⁹¹ *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, p. 528, H.C. 44 (1834), xxviii.

⁹² *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 959; cf. W.S.R.O., Par. 95/25/1, f. [3]; above, introduction.

⁹³ *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 984.

⁹⁴ Nat. Soc. *Inquiry*, 1846-7, Suss. 6-7.

⁹⁵ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 80.

⁹⁶ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1852 and later edns.).

⁹⁷ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1864-5* [3533], p. 520, H.C. (1865), xli.

⁹⁸ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 80.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., MP 1239; below.

¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 and later ends.); B.L. Add. MS. 39457, f. 39.

A school at Dial Post is said to have been built in 1864.² In 1870, when it was a church school, it took boys, girls and infants. The school building, by the road to Shipley, was then apparently rented from the Burrell family,³ as it continued to be later.⁴ There were 58 pupils in 1873.⁵ Average attendance was 43 in 1895 and 53 in 1910.⁶ In 1927 it was 41, declining by 1938 to 31.⁷ The school was closed in 1966 and later demolished, the 16 remaining pupils being transferred to Shipley C.E. school.⁸

A site for a new school and teacher's house at Jolesfield common was provided by Sir Percy Burrell in 1870, and the school, later to be called Jolesfield C.E. (Controlled) primary school, was opened in 1873 for boys, girls, and infants.⁹ Average attendance was 73 in 1875–6, rising to 107 in 1890–1 and 156 in 1903–4.¹⁰ It later declined to 120 in 1938.¹¹ In 1966 there were 123 on the roll,¹² but with much residential development at Partridge Green the number had increased by 1982 to 254.¹³ A new school building in Littleworth Lane was opened c. 1970; the old building was afterwards used for junior classes,¹⁴ but by 1983 had been sold.

A Roman Catholic primary school was opened in 1863. Originally it occupied a stable belonging to

Priest's House and had only eight pupils;¹⁵ in 1867 there were still fewer than 12.¹⁶ A new schoolroom attached to Priest's House was fitted up to comply with the requirements of the Education Act, 1870,¹⁷ and was in turn replaced before 1875 by a detached building between the church and the convent.¹⁸ In 1881 costs were met by school pence, Mgr. Denis making up the deficiency.¹⁹ Average attendance was 19 in 1875–6; attendance figures recorded later, of 120 in 1885–6,²⁰ 162, including infants, in 1919, and 111 in 1932, evidently include orphans in the orphanage. The school was closed before 1938.²¹

During the 20th century the older children of the parish have gone to schools in Horsham, Steyning, Billingshurst, and Crawley.²²

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. Philip Soale by will proved 1780 left £100, but there is no evidence that it was ever received.²³ A Mr. Margesson by will dated 1783 left £10, the income of which was distributed in bread; it had ceased to be received by 1816.²⁴ Miss H. S. Syms by will proved 1885 left £449 towards clothing and education; the income was £12 6s. 8d. in 1894 and £15.36 in 1975.²⁵

SHIPLEY

THE PARISH of Shipley,²⁶ containing the medieval Knepp castle and known also for its connexion with the Knights Templar, lies 6 miles (9.7 km.) south-west of Horsham. It contained 7,778 a. (3,148 ha.) in 1881 and its area has not been altered since.²⁷ Parts of the north-western and south-eastern boundaries of the parish follow streams, and parts of the eastern and southern boundaries the Horsham–Worthing road. The northern boundary between Shipley and Horsham was fixed by an agreement of 1247 between the Templars and Ruspriory which held Horsham rectory.²⁸

The parish lies chiefly on the Weald clay, but there

are outcrops of sandstone and of Paludina limestone (Sussex marble) in the north, and alluvium and river gravels overlie the clay in the west.²⁹ The clay was described as 'cold' in 1811, when much of the land on two farms in the north was said to be more suited to timber than agriculture.³⁰ The centre of the parish, drained by the river Adur and its tributaries, is low and gently undulating; in the north and south, however, the land reaches 150 ft. (46 metres) and over. The fishing of the Knepp and Grinstead river, presumably meaning the Adur, belonged to the lord of West Grinstead manor in 1497–8, when it was let.³¹

² W.S.R.O., TS. cat. of sch. rec.

³ P.R.O., ED 7/123; for the site, O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

⁴ *Brighton Evening Argus*, 22 Apr. 1965.

⁵ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1873), 178.

⁶ *Schs. in Receipt of Parl. Grants, 1895–6* [C. 8179], p. 234, H.C. (1896), lxv; *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1910* (H.M.S.O.), 485.

⁷ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1927* (H.M.S.O.), 343; 1938, 404.

⁸ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 June 1974.

⁹ P.R.O., ED 7/123; W.S.R.O., MP 1239.

¹⁰ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1875–6* [C. 1513–I], p. 639, H.C. (1876), xxiii; 1890–1 [C. 6438–I], p. 680, H.C. (1890–1), xxvii; *Public Elem. Schs. 1906* [Cd. 3182], p. 641, H.C. (1906), lxxvi.

¹¹ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1938* (H.M.S.O.), 404.

¹² *W. Suss. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 1975.

¹³ Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.

¹⁴ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 19 June 1970.

¹⁵ De Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead*, ii. 440–1; for the Roman Cath. industrial sch. at W. Grinstead, above, introduction.

¹⁶ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 80.

¹⁷ De Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead*, ii. 441; P.R.O., ED 7/123.

¹⁸ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.); de Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead*, ii, facing p. 64.

¹⁹ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

²⁰ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1875–6* [C. 1513–I], p. 639, H.C. (1871), xxiii; 1885–6 [C. 4849–I], p. 602, H.C. (1886), xxiv.

²¹ Above, p. 89; *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1919* (H.M.S.O.), 344; 1932, 389; the sch. was not listed in *ibid.* 1938.

²² W.S.R.O., MP 1239; *ibid.* 1682, p. 35.

²³ 30th *Rep. Com. Char.* 794.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 795; *Char. Don.* p. 1264, H.C. 511 (1816), xvi (2).

²⁵ *Char. Digest Suss.* pp. 18–19, H.C. 77 (1894), lxiii; *Char. Com. files.*

²⁶ This article was written in 1982–3 and revised in 1985. Topographical details in introductory section based mainly on O.S. Maps 6", Suss. XXIV, XXXVII (1879 and later edns.); 1/25,000, TQ 11–12 (1958 edn.); W.S.R.O., TD/W 108; see also map, above, p. 30. Much help with the hists. of Shipley and W. Grinstead was received from the late Sir Wal. Burrell, Knepp Cast., Shipley.

²⁷ *Census, 1881–1971.*

²⁸ B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 149v.

²⁹ *Geol. Surv. Map 1", solid and drift, sheet 302* (1972 edn.); drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Lytton MS. 11.

³¹ Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, rot. 1; for the name Knepp river cf. *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 3.

Periodic flooding in the parish was mentioned in 1797 and 1814,³² and winter floods still occurred in the 1980s, when the castle was often surrounded by water.³³

Four ponds existed in the parish c. 1800. Three were dry in 1983: two which lay south-west and north-east of Bentons Place in the south part of the parish, whose purpose is unknown, and the former hammerpond near Hammer Farm south of Shipley village. The fourth pond, Knepp pond, remained in 1983, when it was one of the largest pieces of inland water in south-east England. It too was a hammerpond, its outlet originally being at the south-east corner.³⁴ In the later 17th and earlier 18th centuries, when it was kept in hand by the Carylls, lords of Knepp manor, it was fished regularly on a large scale. In the 1710s it was being stocked with carp and tench, and in 1724 with carp and pike. A Mr. Southwell bought 1,350 fish from it in one transaction in 1716.³⁵ In 1787 the pond was let, the lord of Knepp manor reserving 50 of the best carp and six of the largest pike at every fishing of it, besides the right of angling there and of keeping swans and a boat.³⁶ By c. 1800 the pond was c. 1 mile (1.6 km.) long, extending northwards to where in 1983 the Billingshurst-Cowfold road ran, and having a new outlet at the south end. The south-eastern arm was enlarged towards the Horsham-Worthing road before 1813, but the northern part of the pond was apparently drained at the construction of the Billingshurst-Cowfold road in the 1820s, and the pond thereafter shrank further during the 19th and earlier 20th centuries.³⁷ In 1876 it was 54 a. in extent.³⁸ In 1907 carp, tench, pike, perch, and roach were bred there, the Sussex Piscatorial Society, founded in 1891, having access.³⁹ The pond was still well stocked with fish in 1979, when 3½ tons of mostly carp and tench were sold for stocking other waters, and ½ ton of eels for eating.⁴⁰

The soil of the parish is highly suitable for the growth of oak timber,⁴¹ and much of it presumably carried woodland in early medieval times, which was used for swine pasture. The Templars in 1308, however, seem only to have had 18 a. of woods in an estate of at least 238 a.; their underwood was then

said to be insufficient even for fencing,⁴² and in 1338 was said to have been destroyed, apparently by the Braoses who had been claiming the estate from their successors the Knights Hospitaller.⁴³ Medieval and later clearing of the woodland is discussed below.⁴⁴ It was so widespread that by c. 1800 the only remaining woods were three small ones in the north end of the parish.⁴⁵ In 1830 the scarcity of woodland in the parish meant that the poor had great difficulty in finding fuel.⁴⁶ The area of woodland apparently increased during the mid 19th century, and was further expanding in the north-west quarter of the parish c. 1900.⁴⁷ After 1947 some woods in the north were leased to the Forestry Commission.⁴⁸

There have been three chief parks in the parish: the medieval and the modern Knepp parks, and Hookland park. In addition small parks were created for several late 19th- or early 20th-century gentlemen's houses.

The medieval park attached to Knepp castle apparently existed in the early 12th century, since it was enlarged by William de Braose c. 1145 or before.⁴⁹ The original portion was presumably the 'old [park] beyond the stream which [bounds] Shipley towards the north' mentioned in 1181.⁵⁰ The park was often alternatively called a forest in the later 12th and earlier 13th centuries;⁵¹ it had, however, a hedge or pale, mentioned from 1201,⁵² the repair of portions of which was a service owed by the tenants of Bentons,⁵³ Broadwater,⁵⁴ and Wiston manors,⁵⁵ by the rectors of Shipley and Sompting churches,⁵⁶ and by tenants of other estates in West Grinstead,⁵⁷ Woodmancote,⁵⁸ Kingston by Sea,⁵⁹ Slaugham,⁶⁰ and Henfield.⁶¹ In the later 15th and earlier 16th centuries Knepp park was considered a bailiwick of St. Leonard's Forest in Lower Beeding.⁶²

The location of the park mentioned in the 12th-century references noted above is not clear. The gate to the park at Crockhurst, however, mentioned in the mid 13th century,⁶³ may be the same as the later Cripplegate on the Shipley-Horsham boundary.⁶⁴ A gate near the 'court' (presumably the manor house) of William of Knepp 'towards' West Grinstead was mentioned in 1330,⁶⁵ and in 1326 and later there was a water mill within the park,⁶⁶ presumably using the

³² S.C.M. xxvii. 492; J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1814), i. 33.

³³ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell; cf. S.C.M. xviii. 268; M. M. Hickman, *Hist. Shipley*, 7.

³⁴ *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 16, 23-4; below, econ. hist. (ironworking).

³⁵ B.L. Add. MSS. 28240, f. 222; 28243, f. 59; 28246, f. 2v.

³⁶ Ibid. 5685, f. 164v.

³⁷ *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 16, 20, 24; for the rd., below.

³⁸ O.S. Area Bk. (1876).

³⁹ V.C.H. Suss. ii. 465.

⁴⁰ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁴¹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 293.

⁴² B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 153.

⁴³ *Kts. Hospitallers in Eng.* (Camd. Soc. [1st ser.], lxxv), 175; below, manors and other estates (rectory).

⁴⁴ Below, econ. hist. (agric.).

⁴⁵ *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 16, 20.

⁴⁶ *Rep. H.L. Cttee. on Poor Laws*, pp. 31, 35, H.C. 227 (1831), viii.

⁴⁷ *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.*, pls. 20, 23-4; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.); XXIV. NW. (1898, 1913 edns.).

⁴⁸ Inf. from Mr. J. D. Cameron, Dist. Officer, Suss., Forestry Com., and from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁴⁹ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 7.

⁵⁰ *Rec. Templars in Eng.* ed. B. A. Lees, p. 230.

⁵¹ *Pipe R.* 1181 (P.R.S. xxx), 142; *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 134, 179, 267; *Close R.* 1234-7, 28. In 1214 it was called a wood (*nemus*): *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 207.

⁵² V.C.H. Suss. vi (1), 135; cf. *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 62; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 63.

⁵³ P.R.O., C 135/140, no. 7.

⁵⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, rot. 5.

⁵⁵ S.A.C. liii. 156; *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, 335.

⁵⁶ B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 153; S.A.C. ix. 261.

⁵⁷ S.R.S. ii, p. 65.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, 201.

⁵⁹ V.C.H. Suss. vi (1), 135.

⁶⁰ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Grinstead and Stanford 4 (TS. cat.).

⁶¹ S.R.S. xl. 68.

⁶² Arundel Cast. MSS. M 814-15.

⁶³ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 62; cf. *ibid.* p. 63.

⁶⁴ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Crockhurst 10 (TS. cat.); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.).

⁶⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 489.

⁶⁶ P.R.O., C 134/97, no. 6; Arundel Cast. MS. A 1868, rot. 3d.

same fall of water that was later dammed for Knepp pond. It seems, therefore, that the medieval Knepp park extended north from the castle as far as the northern boundary of the parish. In 1326 it was said to contain 1,000 a.⁶⁷ A further 62 a. of arable land were thrown into it before 1409,⁶⁸ and 9 a. of meadow with adjacent marshland, presumably somewhere near the castle, before 1498.⁶⁹

In the earlier 13th century, during its forfeiture to King John, Knepp park was hunted intensively, the king sending huntsmen, kennelmen (*bernarii*), grooms, and fewerers or greyhound keepers, often with large numbers of animals, to hunt deer and wild boar there.⁷⁰ Deer continued to be mentioned in the park throughout its existence;⁷¹ the size of the herd in 1529 may be gauged from the fact that 93 deer were listed in that year as dead of murrain.⁷² Besides being hunted for the lord's own use, the game in the park was used for presents: in 1234, for instance, Henry III gave 15 does to the archbishop of Canterbury,⁷³ and in the earlier 16th century the duke of Norfolk gave does to the archbishop and to the abbess of Syon (Mdx.).⁷⁴ Other game mentioned in 1295 at Knepp park or at Bewbush park in Lower Beeding were hares, rabbits, pheasants, and herons.⁷⁵ The park also provided pasture for cattle and pigs. In 1210, during forfeiture, the Crown received 28s. 7d. for grazing in the park,⁷⁶ and before 1330 William de Braose granted to John of Ifield pasture for all his cattle, swine, and other animals there.⁷⁷ Pannage for pigs was taken in the park until the later 15th century at least.⁷⁸ In 1549 there were at one time 100 fattening oxen and a cow, 53 fattening sheep, and 13 young geldings in the park.⁷⁹

From the mid 14th century, if not before, the management of the park was in the hands of a keeper or parker. The keeper in 1369 had a house and received 2d. a day wages, besides other fees and profits.⁸⁰ A successor, appointed in 1399 during wardship, was a king's serjeant.⁸¹ The title of overseer (*supervisor*), however, held at some date between 1435 and 1461 by Sir Edward Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, and his wife, was presumably honorific.⁸² By 1447 the parker's wages had risen to 3d. a day,⁸³ and by 1476 to 4d.⁸⁴ In 1499 and 1529 the office was held

by William Burrell, presumably an ancestor, whether direct or collateral, of the later owners of the Knepp estate.⁸⁵ The keeper in 1549 had the right to put 14 beasts, 2 horses, and 10 hogs in the park, while his assistant, called an underkeeper, could put in a smaller number of each.⁸⁶

The park was still enclosed with a pale in 1547.⁸⁷ Thomas West, Lord de la Warr, during his brief ownership of it between 1549 and 1554,⁸⁸ leased portions to various persons;⁸⁹ it is not clear how far that amounted to disparking, though one tenant had licence to clear trees on a large scale.⁹⁰ The park had apparently been disparked and inclosed by 1610.⁹¹

The second medieval park in the parish, Hookland park, occupied high ground in the extreme south of the parish, and seems originally to have been considered as a component of Knepp park.⁹² It was evidently the same as the demesne lands of 'Hoke' which belonged in 1255, with Stock in West Grinstead, to William, Lord Braose (d. 1290); in that year he agreed with various tenants of the rape to forgo their suit at his hundred courts in exchange for their giving up the right to hunt with dogs in both places.⁹³ William was granted free warren in 'Hoke' in 1281.⁹⁴ In 1361 Hookland, so called, was let,⁹⁵ as it was in the 15th century;⁹⁶ in 1425 it was described as a wood of 160 a.⁹⁷ A gate called Hookland gate was mentioned in 1538.⁹⁸ In 1660, and perhaps earlier, the park extended into West Grinstead parish.⁹⁹ The park pale remained in 1647¹ and possibly in 1733. At the latter date the park comprised 422 a., areas within it being described as the lawn, the paddock, and coney burrows.² There was partial inclosure in the mid 17th century,³ but the park was not fully inclosed until a century later.⁴

A new 'landscape' park was created in the 19th century around Knepp pond for the house called Knepp Castle built c. 1809;⁵ it thus apparently occupied the site of the southern part of the medieval park.⁶ In 1813 there was parkland east of the pond, and by 1825 west of it too.⁷ By 1876 the park had expanded to reach the Horsham-Worthing road on the east and the parallel road on the west. By 1896 it had further expanded on the north, a lodge having been built on the Billingshurst-Cowfold road. Much of the

⁶⁷ P.R.O., C 134/97, no. 6.

⁶⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. A 1861, rot. 1.

⁶⁹ Ibid. A 433, rot. 2.

⁷⁰ *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 123, 134-5, 142, 158, 181.

⁷¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, 287; 1549-51, 21; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, p. 385.

⁷² Arundel Cast. MS. M 815.

⁷³ *Close R.* 1234-7, 28.

⁷⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. M 815.

⁷⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, 164.

⁷⁶ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 489.

⁷⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 64; *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, 38; Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, rot. 2.

⁷⁹ *S.A.C.* xiii. 125.

⁸⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1367-70, 254.

⁸¹ *Cal. Close*, 1396-9, 465.

⁸² Arundel Cast. Archives, iii, p. 1.

⁸³ *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, 38.

⁸⁴ Lambeth Boro. Archives Dept., VI/330.

⁸⁵ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 814-15; below, manors and other estates.

⁸⁶ *S.A.C.* xiii. 126.

⁸⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, 27.

⁸⁸ Below, manors and other estates.

⁸⁹ P.R.O., REQ 2/212/10.

⁹⁰ Ibid. REQ 2/122/51; cf. below, econ. hist. (woods).

⁹¹ P.R.O., C 142/315, no. 179.

⁹² e.g. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 140; P.R.O., C 139/16, no. 25, m. 10.

⁹³ *S.R.S.* vii, pp. 19-20; lands called la Hoke, very likely in Shipley, were mentioned in 1226: *Cur. Reg. R.* xii, p. 343.

⁹⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 255.

⁹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 140.

⁹⁶ Lambeth Boro. Archives Dept., VI/330; Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, rot. 2.

⁹⁷ P.R.O., C 139/16, no. 25, m. 10.

⁹⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 1d.

⁹⁹ P.R.O., E 134/21 Chas. II East./7, rot. 3.

¹ W.S.R.O., Raper MSS., lease of park, 1647.

² Ibid. Add. MS. 518; for the pale, Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

³ P.R.O., E 134/21 Chas. II East./7, rott. 2-3; W.S.R.O., Raper MSS., conveyance of park, 1655, which wrongly suggests that all was inclosed; above, W. Grinstead, econ. hist. (agric.).

⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 144; cf. W.S.R.O., Raper MSS., deed of park, 1759; Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁵ Below, manors and other estates.

⁶ Above.

⁷ *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 20, 24.

park was returned to agriculture during the Second World War.⁸ In 1965, however, the large numbers of trees on the Knepp estate gave a park-like appearance to the parish in general.⁹

As in neighbouring parishes most roads in Shipley in the past trended from south to north. The modern Horsham–Worthing road east of Knepp castle is evidently old since it is followed there by the parish boundary; the boundary also follows another section of it further south, which in 1733 was called Basing Lane.¹⁰ The first-mentioned section evidently served as a drove road, since the lord of Denne manor in Horsham claimed a right of way along it further north in 1650.¹¹ It was probably the road which linked Horsham and Knepp in 1324.¹² Both sections may have formed part of the Horsham–Ashington road mentioned in 1663.¹³ The road through Coolham in the west was evidently a drove road linking Sullington manor with its outliers at Broadbridge Heath near Horsham. Its northern part was presumably the road from Horsham to Slaughter Bridge mentioned in 1511,¹⁴ and it was called the road from Five Mile Ash (in Thakeham) to Horsham in 1669.¹⁵ It was considered a major road in 1724.¹⁶ Slaughter Bridge north of Coolham, apparently commemorating a sloe tree (*sloghtre*), was mentioned in 1399.¹⁷ The north–south road leading through the modern village in the centre of the parish, only part of which was metalled in 1983, was called the Horsham to West Tarring road in its southern part in 1464,¹⁸ and its great width west and north-west of Bentons Place indicates that it too was once a drove road. The section through Hookland park was called Hookland Lane in 1733¹⁹ and Oxcopse Lane in 1834.²⁰ Beside Blonks Farm further north was Blonks green, an open space inclosed between the 1840s and 1875;²¹ it was presumably the site of Blank (or Blonks) cross, either a crossroads or a wayside cross, mentioned in the mid 16th century.²² South-west of Shipley church the road retained stretches of flagstones in 1983.²³ North of the church it was evidently continued by the twin roads west and east of Newbuildings Place, depicted in 1795,²⁴ of which the more westerly, only a track in its northern part in 1983, follows a ridge between Madgeland and Marlpot woods, while the more easterly leads to Marlpot itself, the outlier in Horsham of Tarring manor in West Tarring.²⁵ A fourth north–south road was a

branch of the modern Horsham–Worthing road from Dial Post in West Grinstead; it bypassed Shipley village on the east and led to Southwater,²⁶ and was presumably a route from Washington manor to its outlier at Crockhurst in Horsham.²⁷ In 1724 it was considered more important than the modern Horsham–Worthing road.²⁸

A road from Clothalls Farm in West Grinstead to Polespitch south of Coolham and another from Clot-halls to Slaughter Bridge were mentioned in 1511.²⁹ The winding route followed by both evidently went by way of what was later the hamlet of Whitehall.³⁰ The road mentioned in 1663 which led from the modern Horsham–Worthing road to Coolham³¹ was very likely the same road. Another route providing east–west communication followed the modern path through Knepp park and the green lane through Green Street towards Dragons Green hamlet;³² the section along the south side of Knepp pond, however, evidently only assumed its present position when the pond bay was created between 1724 and 1777.³³ There was a road from Coolham westwards towards Billingshurst, running south of the modern road, by 1669.³⁴

The Horsham to West Grinstead road along the eastern boundary of the parish was turnpiked under an Act of 1764,³⁵ and its southwards continuation under an Act of 1802.³⁶ The parish in general, however, still remained scarcely accessible in winter in the earlier 19th century because of the heavy clay soil. A new east–west road through the parish was constructed under an Act of 1824, partly using existing roads, and linking Coolham with Billingshurst on the west, and with Cowfold on the east by way of Buck Barn on the Horsham–Worthing road. Also turnpiked at the same time were the old road south from Coolham and the road leading north from the new road towards Southwater. Several roads and tracks in the parish were closed as a result, including the road through Green Street hamlet.³⁷ The roads turnpiked under the Act of 1824 were disturnpiked in 1867,³⁸ and the two sections of the Horsham–Worthing road in 1878 and 1885.³⁹ The more northerly section of the latter road near Buck Barn became a dual carriageway in 1965.⁴⁰

After 1859 the parish was served by Billingshurst station on the 'Mid Sussex' railway,⁴¹ which was still open in 1983. Between 1861 and 1966 there were also

⁸ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁹ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 321.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 518.

¹¹ Ibid. 12230; cf. *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 32; above, W. Grinstead, introduction.

¹² *S.A.C.* vi. 48.

¹³ Horsham Mus. MS. 1887 (MS. cat.).

¹⁴ *S.A.C.* xl. 122.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 10122 (TS. cat.).

¹⁶ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

¹⁷ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 191.

¹⁸ *S.A.C.* xl. 119. ¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 518.

²⁰ Ibid. 522.

²¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 108; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVII (1879 edn.).

²² *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 23.

²³ Cf. Hickman, *Hist. Shipley*, 7.

²⁴ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

²⁵ Below, Horsham, manors and other estates. For the more westerly route, below, pl. facing p. 113.

²⁶ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724). It may have been the rd. described in 1663 and 1715 as leading from Horsham to

Shipley ch.: Horsham Mus. MS. 1888 (MS. cat.); *Lytton MSS.* p. 37.

²⁷ Below, Horsham, manors and other estates.

²⁸ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

²⁹ *S.A.C.* xl. 121; for the site of Polespitch, below, manors and other estates.

³⁰ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); for Whitehall, below.

³¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 1887 (MS. cat.).

³² 5 Geo. IV, c. 16 (Local and Personal); for Green Street and Dragons Green hamlets, below.

³³ Below, econ. hist. (mills).

³⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 10122 (TS. cat.); Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

³⁵ 4 Geo. III, c. 44 (Priv. Act).

³⁶ 42 Geo. III, c. 62 (Local and Personal).

³⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 305; 5 Geo. IV, c. 16 (Local and Personal); W.S.R.O., QR/W 740 (1), ff. 67–9.

³⁸ 30 & 31 Vic. c. 121.

³⁹ 37 & 38 Vic. c. 95; 45 & 46 Vic. c. 52.

⁴⁰ Inf. from Mr. D. Cox, Partridge Green.

⁴¹ *Southern Region Rec. comp.* R. H. Clark, 66.

stations on the Horsham–Shoreham branch railway at West Grinstead and Partridge Green in West Grinstead and at Southwater in Horsham.⁴²

At least two sites of settlement in the parish apparently succeeded to seasonal pasture places: Goringlee near Coolham, and Withyham $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (800 metres) north-west of Shipley church. The name Shipley also suggests a pasture place,⁴³ and the fact that both a church and a manor bore the name by c. 1080 indicates a focus of settlement.⁴⁴ The place called Shipley a century later cannot be definitely located but seems not to have been near the church;⁴⁵ since no later reference to a vill of Shipley has been found, the central part of the parish may have been included within the vill of Knepp mentioned in 1201 and 1248.⁴⁶ In 1327, however, the Hospitallers' rectory estate around the church was part of Withyham vill,⁴⁷ and in 1397 it was included in the tithing of Apsley in Thakeham.⁴⁸ Bentons manor in the south also evidently lay in Apsley tithing.⁴⁹

There is no evidence for a medieval nucleated settlement on the site of the modern village. Within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile (400 metres) of the church are only four surviving buildings of before 1800. A pair of apparently 18th-century houses on the north-west side of the churchyard are timber-framed and clad in brick, hung tiles, and weatherboarding. Church Farm North and Church Farm South are both 17th-century timber-framed buildings clad in various materials, each with a central chimneystack and additions of the 18th century or later. The brick-faced west range of King's Land includes in its centre remains of the hall and south cross wing of a 16th-century Wealden house with crown-post roof; a chimney and an upper floor were inserted in the 17th century, the rear service range was added probably in the 18th century, and other additions and alterations were made between the 18th and 20th centuries.⁵⁰ In the later 19th century the house was used as a shop and post office.⁵¹ There may have been more buildings in the 1720s, when the word village was used to describe the settlement.⁵² In the earlier 19th century there were only six or seven buildings including the four mentioned above.⁵³ With the building nearby to the west of the glebe house and girls' school, however, c. 1848 and in 1858 respectively,⁵⁴ the village began to be more the centre of parish life. More houses were built there after c. 1850, including some estate cottages, and after the Second World War a close of council houses⁵⁵ and one of privately owned houses were built north of the church.

Medieval settlement elsewhere in the parish was

scattered. Some farms which existed in the Middle Ages remained farms in the 20th century,⁵⁶ and some medieval farmhouses survive, for instance at Crookhorn, Durrance, and Lackenhurst farms;⁵⁷ at Crookhorn farm the north cross wing survives from a late medieval house, but the hall range was rebuilt in the later 16th century,⁵⁸ while the central east–west range of Lackenhurst incorporates a two-bayed late medieval hall with crown-post roof. More common are isolated farmhouses of the 16th century or later, mostly timber-framed and clad in a variety of materials. Notable examples are Sauceland Farm south of Coolham, which has a red brick front with stone dressings,⁵⁹ and Knepp Mill House below Knepp pond, a two-bayed 17th-century house extended eastwards apparently in the 18th century. Charlwood Barn, north-west of Knepp Mill House, is 17th- or 18th-century.

Post-medieval settlement generally took the form of ribbon development along the chief roads, often by encroachment on waste land beside them.⁶⁰ Many roadside houses of between the 17th and 19th centuries survived in 1983, for instance along the Horsham–Worthing road or the parallel Dial Post to Southwater road.

Sometimes roadside settlement was dense enough to form hamlets. The most important was Coolham, formerly called Coolham Green from the piece of roadside waste land of Thakeham manor there which was inclosed in 1812.⁶¹ A tenement of Thakeham called Coolham was mentioned in 1626,⁶² and Coolham green in 1663.⁶³ A few buildings existed at Coolham in 1724,⁶⁴ but the chief period of growth was the earlier 19th century, perhaps stimulated by the inclosure of the green. By 1850 there were c. 17 buildings, mostly north of the crossroads which had been formed by the building of the turnpike road in the 1820s.⁶⁵ In 1983, when the hamlet had a post office and shop, a garage, and a school, several older buildings survived, including the Selsey Arms of the 17th century with additions of c. 1830, and many small brick cottages, some set back along the edge of the former green.

Another area of settlement was at Dragons Green and Green Street, which formed virtually a single straggling hamlet⁶⁶ until cut in two by the construction of the new turnpike road. The name Green Street was mentioned in 1773,⁶⁷ but the name Dragons or Dragon Green has not been found before 1824.⁶⁸ Several buildings were recorded in the two places in 1795.⁶⁹ About 1847 there were c. 25, besides further ribbon development to the north-west.⁷⁰

⁴² Above, W. Grinstead, introduction; below, Horsham, introduction.

⁴³ Below, manors and other estates; econ. hist. (agric.).

⁴⁴ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 1.

⁴⁵ *Rec. Templars in Eng.* ed. B. A. Lees, p. 230.

⁴⁶ *S.R.S.* ii, p. 13; *P.R.O.*, JUST 1/909A, rot. 24d.

⁴⁷ *S.R.S.* x, pp. xxxiii, 160.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1396–9, 251.

⁴⁹ Below (population); below, manors and other estates.

⁵⁰ A. N. Wilson, *Hilaire Belloc*, 118; cf. below.

⁵¹ Wilson, *Belloc*, 118; *O.S. Map* 6", *Suss.* XXIV (1879 edn.).

⁵² *B.L. Lansd. MS.* 918, f. 33.

⁵³ *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 108; cf. Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 246.

⁵⁴ Below, church; educ.

⁵⁵ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 1973.

⁵⁶ Cf. below, econ. hist. (agric.).

⁵⁷ For Durrance, below, manors and other estates.

⁵⁸ Below, pl. facing p. 113.

⁵⁹ P. A. Barron, *The Ho. Desirable* (1929), 117.

⁶⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 18266 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* Burrell MSS., Knepp man. ct. bk. 1622–1915, pp. 24–5; *ibid.* TD/W 108; *S.R.S.* liv. 118, 135, 185; Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁶¹ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 5163.

⁶² *Ibid.* 2788, f. 14.

⁶³ Horsham Mus. MS. 1887 (MS. cat.).

⁶⁴ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁶⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 108.

⁶⁶ e.g. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁶⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 5808 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁸ 5 Geo. IV, c. 16 (Local and Personal); *W.S.R.O.*, MF 44, ff. 44–87.

⁶⁹ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁷⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 108.

In 1983 there were at Green Street a timber-framed farmhouse of the late 16th or the 17th century and two 19th- or 20th-century cottages, and at Dragons Green buildings of various dates, including timber-framed houses of the 17th century or earlier, a pair of 19th-century villas, and some 20th-century semi-detached houses. Three smaller hamlets which also survived in 1983 were Brooks Green in the north-west, in existence by 1724 and having c. 9 buildings by 1850; Whitehall, south-west of Shipley village, which had one or two buildings in 1795 and c. 5 by 1850; and Broomer's Corner, south-west of Whitehall, where several buildings existed by 1795.⁷¹

The 19th and early 20th centuries also saw the conversion of old houses and the building of new ones as gentlemen's residences, accessible first by the new turnpike roads and then by the railway, and made attractive by fine southward views⁷² and good sporting surroundings.⁷³ Whereas only one gentleman besides the incumbent and the lessee of Knepp Castle was listed in the parish in 1866, by 1903 there were 16 'private residents' listed, and by 1938 many more.⁷⁴ An example of a new house was Netherwood north-west of Dragons Green, built of local sandstone with prominent gables c. 1890,⁷⁵ while houses rebuilt or converted included Bentons Place,⁷⁶ Sauceland⁷⁷ and Oldhouse Farms⁷⁸ near Coolham, and Floodgates near Knepp pond, remodelled for Sir Merrik Burrell (d. 1957) c. 1927.⁷⁹

An increase of 40 per cent in the number of houses in the parish in the decade 1831-41 has not been explained. The number of houses fluctuated greatly during the next 50 years.⁸⁰ Shortly before 1867 Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, owner of Goringlee manor and lay impropriatrix, built five pairs of three-bedroomed cottages to house c. 50 people in all;⁸¹ one pair was evidently the red brick Victoria and Albert cottages built in 1862 in memory of the Prince Consort west of Coolham hamlet, which survived in 1983.⁸² Other cottages were built during the later 19th and 20th centuries on the Knepp Castle estate; in addition one-storeyed weatherboarded cottages were built on the Newbuildings estate by W. S. Blunt, for instance on the Dragons Green to Brooks Green road west of Newbuildings.⁸³

There are no figures for the medieval population of Shipley.⁸⁴ In 1642 there were 170 adult males

listed in the parish,⁸⁵ and in 1676 there were 600 adults.⁸⁶ There were 130 families in 1724.⁸⁷ The population in 1801 was 997; thereafter it rose to 1,277 in 1851, falling to 901 in 1901, and rising again to 1,235 in 1981.⁸⁸

King's Land north-west of Shipley church was called the Ship c. 1805, and may then have been an inn.⁸⁹ The Duke's Head inn at Coolham, formerly the King of Prussia, was described in 1805 as old-established and flourishing.⁹⁰ By c. 1847 it had been renamed the Selsey Arms,⁹¹ as it remained in 1983. The Blacksmith's Arms at Whitehall existed by 1862,⁹² but after 1973⁹³ was renamed the Countryman. The beershop recorded in the parish from 1852⁹⁴ apparently became the George and Dragon at Dragons Green, mentioned in 1909⁹⁵ and also surviving in 1983.

There was a parish lending library in 1867, from which c. 40 volumes a fortnight were borrowed.⁹⁶ The former boys' school in Shipley village⁹⁷ was used as a parish hall in 1922.⁹⁸ Coolham village hall, replacing a wooden building on the same site, was opened in 1960, and in 1977 accommodated various social activities.⁹⁹ The name Cricketing field given to a wood beside the Billingshurst-Cowfold road c. 1847¹ evidently commemorated a former cricket ground. In 1867 the Shipley cricket team played on Knepp Castle lawn.² That pitch remained in use later,³ and Sir Merrik Burrell was captain of the Knepp Castle cricket club in 1907.⁴ Another cricket field at Whitehall was mentioned in 1890.⁵ In 1981 there was a Shipley football club.⁶

The poet Wilfrid Scawen Blunt (d. 1922) owned and lived at Newbuildings Place, entertaining there Oscar Wilde, Francis Thompson, William Morris, W. B. Yeats, and Winston Churchill among others; he is buried under an elaborate table tomb in a woodland ride west of the house.⁷ Hilaire Belloc bought King's Land and the adjacent Shipley windmill in 1906, and lived there until his death in 1953. Among fittings he inserted in the house are the large oak staircase in the north wing, while an upstairs room was converted into a Roman Catholic chapel; in the drawing room, however, the drawers, shelves, and racks of the former shop were retained.⁸ The composer John Ireland (d. 1962) is buried in Shipley churchyard.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 108; 250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss. ed. H. Margary, pls. 5-6, 16.

⁷² Horsham Mus. MS. SP 166; W.S.R.O., SP 411, 413.

⁷³ Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 28, 166; W.S.R.O., SP 172, 440.

⁷⁴ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1866 and later edns.).

⁷⁵ Suss. in 20th Cent. 121.

⁷⁶ Cf. below, manors and other estates.

⁷⁷ Barron, Ho. Desirable, 114, 116-18.

⁷⁸ Cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV. SW. (1898 edn.); W. Suss. Gaz. 24 Mar. 1977.

⁷⁹ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁸⁰ Census, 1831-91.

⁸¹ Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric. 80.

⁸² Date on bldg.; B.L. Add. MS. 39345, f. 206.

⁸³ Inf. from Dr. P. Brandon.

⁸⁴ Inhabitants of the par. seem usually to have been listed in Apsley tithing in Thakeham between the 13th and 16th cents.; in 1327, however, the vill of Withyham was taxed separately, there being 5 taxpayers: S.R.S. x, pp. xxxiii, 66, 160, 275; lvi. 59-60; P.R.O., E 179/189/39.

⁸⁵ S.R.S. v. 152-3.

⁸⁶ S.A.C. xlv. 147.

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 17.

⁸⁸ Census, 1801-1981.

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1837.

⁹⁰ Ibid. Add. MS. 7332 (TS. cat.); ibid. SP 664.

⁹¹ Ibid. TD/W 108.

⁹² Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1862).

⁹³ W. Suss. Gaz. 22 Mar. 1973.

⁹⁴ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 88; Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1855 and later edns.).

⁹⁵ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV. SW. (1912 edn.).

⁹⁶ Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric. 81.

⁹⁷ Below, educ.

⁹⁸ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1922).

⁹⁹ W. Suss. Gaz. 30 June 1960; 24 Mar. 1977.

¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 108; cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.).

² J. Marshall, Suss. Cricket, 86.

³ e.g. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.).

⁴ Suss. Historical, Biographical, and Pictorial (publ. A. North, 1907).

⁵ W.S.R.O., SP 614.

⁶ Local inf.

⁷ Lytton MSS. p. vii and facing 38-9; W. S. Blunt, My Diaries, ii. 28-9, 186-7; below, manors and other estates.

⁸ A. N. Wilson, Hilaire Belloc, 63, 117-18, 140-1, 386; H. Belloc, Conversation with an Angel, 277; Country Life, 27 Oct. 1983, pp. 1156-8; cf. above.

Eighteen parishioners were pardoned in 1450 for their part in Cade's rebellion.⁹ The tradition, recorded by 1814, of a Civil War skirmish near Knepp castle involving members of the Michell family has not been substantiated.¹⁰ In the 1810s the so-called Shipley gang of thieves terrorized the neighbourhood, raiding shops, mills, and farms by daylight.¹¹

The St. Julian's lay community, founded in 1941, bought Oldhouse Farm near Coolham, with 460 a., in 1950;¹² it still flourished there in 1983.¹³

KNEPP CASTLE. No mention of Knepp castle has been found before 1210,¹⁴ but there was evidently a house in 1206,¹⁵ and there may have been a building of some sort when Knepp park was mentioned in the mid 12th century.¹⁶ Both castle and park are presumably named from the natural mound (*cnep*) on which the castle stands.¹⁷ The castle seems likely to have been built by the de Braoses as a hunting seat and was used as such in the early 13th century,¹⁸ but it could also have been intended to serve as a retreat in times of coastal danger.¹⁹

From 1208 it was in King John's possession through forfeiture,²⁰ and it became a royalist stronghold during the civil wars of the latter part of his reign. The king stayed at Knepp in 1206 and on various occasions between 1209 and 1215,²¹ and in the latter year Queen Isabella spent 11 days there.²² In 1210 nine royal carpenters were sent to Knepp²³ and money was spent on general repairs and on the construction of a chimney.²⁴ There was further work in repairing and strengthening the building in 1214.²⁵ Repairs to a pond (*stagnum*), presumably either the moat or the pond which fed it, were mentioned in 1210;²⁶ the fishpond (*vivarium*) mentioned in 1214 may be the same.²⁷ In 1210 and between 1214 and 1216 the castle was in the keeping of Roland Bloet.²⁸ In May 1215 he was ordered to transfer his forces to Bramber and to destroy Knepp,²⁹ but he evidently did not do so, for four days later he was directed to receive William de Warenne, earl of Surrey, there or at Bramber,³⁰ and in the following October to deliver the castle to Giles de Braose, bishop of Hereford.³¹ In 1216 it was again ordered to be burnt and destroyed;³² the use of the first verb perhaps indicates

that its structure was then largely of wood. On that occasion its fortifications may have been demolished: the grant of safeconduct later in the same year to Bloet's men may suggest that it could no longer be held.³³ In 1217 William Marshal took the surrender of the castle *en route* from Winchelsea to Farnham (Surr.).³⁴ In the following year Knepp was visited by Henry III.³⁵ In 1234 and 1235 the castle was again in royal hands; Peter de Rivaux had the keeping in the earlier year, but refused to surrender it as ordered, first to Robert le Savage and secondly to Richard, earl of Cornwall.³⁶

A constable of the castle was mentioned in 1215 and 1234.³⁷

The castle evidently remained habitable during the 14th and 15th centuries. Charters were dated at Knepp between 1254 and 1384.³⁸ Edward II stayed there in 1324,³⁹ and Richard II in 1384.⁴⁰ In 1368 the building was described as a messuage built like a fortress (*ad modum forceletti*),⁴¹ but in 1399 the stone walls of the castle were excluded from the maintenance required of its keeper,⁴² as if the fortifications were no longer needed. A building nevertheless still existed on the manor in 1425,⁴³ and in 1507 reference was made to a steward of the household,⁴⁴ implying that an establishment was still then being kept up. By the 1720s the castle had its present form,⁴⁵ but it is not clear when the bulk of it was destroyed. The 'furlong moat', apparently the castle moat, still had fish in it a decade earlier.⁴⁶ Stonework from the castle is said to have been used in constructing the Horsham to West Grinstead and Steyning road in the 1760s.⁴⁷ Before 1825 Sir Charles Burrell had inserted iron clamps to strengthen the surviving wall, and had fenced off the remains to prevent further destruction.⁴⁸ The ruin thus became virtually a parkland ornament, as it still was in 1983.⁴⁹

The surviving remains of the castle⁵⁰ consist of a single wall 36 ft. (11 metres) high, 31 ft. (9.5 metres) long, and 8½ ft. (2.5 metres) thick, of random rubble faced with coursed Horsham stone; at the north corner is a flat buttress faced with sandstone ashlar. The fragment apparently represents the north end of the west wall of a tower or keep. A doorway and a door or window opening above it survive. There is no indication of the plan, which in 1227 apparently

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, 343.

¹⁰ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 112-14; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 301.

¹¹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 246, 248-50.

¹² J. H. Oldham, *Florence Allshorn*, 79, 102, 104.

¹³ Inf. from Miss D. Howell-Thomas, Chichester.

¹⁴ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 62.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 491.

¹⁶ Above, introduction.

¹⁷ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 189.

¹⁸ Above, introduction.

¹⁹ *S.A.C.* xxii. 16.

²⁰ Cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 4.

²¹ *Ibid.* i. 491; *Cur. Reg. R.* v. 321; *Rot. Lib.* (Rec. Com.), 113, 117, 171, 233, 244, 253; *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 88, 126-7.

²² *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 190.

²³ *Rot. Lib.* (Rec. Com.), 155-6.

²⁴ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 62.

²⁵ *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 142.

²⁶ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 62; cf. below.

²⁷ *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 142.

²⁸ *Ibid.*; *Rot. Lib.* (Rec. Com.), 155-6; *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 157, 187.

²⁹ *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 137; *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 493.

³⁰ *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 138. ³¹ *Ibid.* 157.

³² *Ibid.* 187.

³³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 494.

³⁴ *Pat. R.* 1216-25, 168.

³⁵ *Close R.* 1231-4, 462, 474; *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, 89; *Cur.*

Reg. R. xv, pp. 223-4, 303.

³⁶ *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 160; *Close R.* 1231-4, 462, 474.

³⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 6; Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Buntington 3 (TS. cat.); *Sele* 39 (TS. cat.); *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, 433; 1367-70, 240; 1381-5, 438.

³⁸ *S.A.C.* vi. 48; cf. *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, A 4876, 4884-5; P.R.O., C 134/97, no. 6.

³⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, 434, 438.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, p. 385.

⁴¹ *Cal. Fine R.* 1399-1405, 29-30.

⁴² P.R.O., C 139/16, no. 25, m. 10.

⁴³ Arundel Cast. MS. A 1868, rot. 4.

⁴⁴ B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, f. 32v.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 28246, f. 2v.

⁴⁶ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 247 n.; cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 294.

⁴⁷ J. Rouse, *Beauties and Antiq. of Suss.* i. 271; cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 293.

⁴⁸ Below, pl. facing p. 113.

⁴⁹ Para. based mainly on W. Suss. C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 12 SE 1.

included a chapel⁵¹ and in 1324 a hall and chamber, a scullery, a 'saucery', and stables;⁵² a castle gate was mentioned in 1507.⁵³ The oval mound on which the castle stands was modelled from a natural mound, and is 260–330 ft. (80–100 metres) in diameter and c. 15 ft. (4.5 metres) high. It is surrounded by a ditch and rampart; the ditch, or moat, was fed from a pond on the north-west side, the retaining bank of which survived in 1983. The entrance to the castle was from the south-west.

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. The manor of SHIPLEY belonged in 1073 to William de Braose,⁵⁴ and in 1086 Fulking was said once to have been part of it.⁵⁵ Shipley, however, was not entered separately in Domesday Book, but may there be included in Thakeham.⁵⁶ Braose's estate evidently included what were later Knepp manor, Hookland park, and Shipley rectory.

The manor of KNEPP, called alternatively in the 16th century the HOLY MOTE of Knepp (presumably for halimote),⁵⁷ usually followed the descent of Bramber rape until the mid 16th century.⁵⁸ In 1234 it was briefly in the keeping first of Peter de Rivaux and then of Robert le Savage.⁵⁹ Between 1241–2 and 1300 it was mortgaged in the Jewry.⁶⁰ Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk (d. 1399), held Knepp in dower until her death in 1425,⁶¹ and Agnes, widow of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk (d. 1524), until her attainder in 1542.⁶² In 1549 the manor was granted to Thomas West, Lord de la Warr (d. 1554), as $\frac{1}{10}$ knight's fee,⁶³ but it had been restored before 1568 to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, who in that year conveyed it to Edward Caryll.⁶⁴ Caryll conveyed it in 1575 to Richard Nye,⁶⁵ whose son and heir Henry conveyed it back in 1576 after his father's death in that year.⁶⁶ Edward Caryll (from 1603 Sir Edward) also acquired other estates in the parish at that time.⁶⁷ In 1600 he settled Knepp for life on his son Sir Thomas.⁶⁸ At the latter's death in 1617 his estates were divided between his daughters Mary and Philippa, Knepp passing to Philippa⁶⁹ and

her husband Henry Parker, who succeeded in 1622 as Lord Morley. In the 1640s two thirds of Lord Morley's estates were confiscated by parliament, and he was imprisoned for several years; as a result Lady Morley complained in 1651 that she was unable to support her son.⁷⁰ Knepp manor was discharged from sequestration in 1653,⁷¹ and after Lord Morley's death in 1655⁷² the estate was sold in 1657 to the Morleys' distant cousin John Caryll of Harting, subject to Lady Morley's life interest.⁷³ She died c. 1660.⁷⁴

The manor then descended with Washington until the early 18th century. Courts were held for Elizabeth Caryll, widow of John Caryll (d. 1736), between 1738 and 1752.⁷⁵ In 1753 her grandson John Baptist Caryll sold the manor to William Belchier, a London banker.⁷⁶ In 1754–5 he sold it to John Wicker of Horsham⁷⁷ (d. 1767), whose son-in-law Sir Thomas Broughton, Bt.,⁷⁸ sold it in 1776–7, with Nutham in Horsham, to the Revd. Joseph Jackson;⁷⁹ he sold it in 1777 to Jacob Rider.⁸⁰ In 1787 the estate comprised 1,600 a.⁸¹ In 1788 Knepp was sold by Rider's trustees to Sir Charles Raymond, Bt.⁸² (d. 1788), who was succeeded by his daughters Sophia, wife of the antiquary Sir William Burrell, and Juliana, wife of Henry Boulton. Sir William, who had also succeeded to Raymond's baronetcy, bought his sister-in-law's moiety⁸³ and at his death in 1796 was succeeded by his son Sir Charles, though his widow was described as lady of the manor in 1797.⁸⁴ Sir Charles (d. 1862) was M.P. for Shoreham from 1807 and 'Father of the House',⁸⁵ and in 1832 was the only large proprietor to reside in Shipley.⁸⁶ By c. 1847 he had c. 1,950 a. in the parish, keeping 663 a. in hand.⁸⁷ Sir Charles's son and heir Sir Percy died in 1876; his brother and heir Sir Walter (d. 1886), also M.P. for Shoreham, let the manor house in the late 1860s.⁸⁸ The descent afterwards continued from father to son through Sir Charles Raymond (d. 1899) and Sir Merrik (d. 1957) to Sir Walter (d. 1985);⁸⁹ from c. 1930 Sir Merrik lived at Floodgates in the south-east corner of the parish, and his son at Knepp Castle.⁹⁰

The house called Knepp Castle,⁹¹ which occupies

⁵¹ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 36.

⁵² *S.A.C.* vi. 48; the doc. cited has not been traced.

⁵³ Arundel Cast. MS. A 1868, rot. 3d.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁵⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 439–40.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 440 n.; cf. below, econ. hist. (mills); above, Thakeham, econ. hist.

⁵⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1566–9, p. 238; P.R.O., C 2/Eliz. I/P 7/30.

⁵⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 3–5; the grant of Knepp to Wm. de Braose (d. 1093 × 1096) mentioned at Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 293 has not been traced.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1232–47, 58; *Close R.* 1231–4, 479; cf. above, Knepp cast.

⁶⁰ *Pipe R.* 1242 (ed. H. L. Cannon), 278; *Cal. Close*, 1296–1302, 345.

⁶¹ *Cal. Close*, 1402–5, 211; *Feud. Aids*, vi. 524; P.R.O., C 139/16, no. 25, m. 10. ⁶² *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 170; xvi. 70.

⁶³ *Cal. Pat.* 1549–51, 21; *Complete Peerage*, iv. 156–7.

⁶⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1566–9, p. 238. ⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 1572–5 p. 398.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 1575–8, pp. 128–9; *S.R.S.* iii, pp. 108–9.

⁶⁷ W. A. Shaw, *Kts. of Eng.* ii. 107; below.

⁶⁸ P.R.O., C 142/315, no. 179.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* C 142/372, no. 155.

⁷⁰ *Complete Peerage*, ix. 229–31.

⁷¹ *Cal. Cttee. for Compounding*, iii. 2282.

⁷² *Complete Peerage*, ix. 230.

⁷³ B.L. Add. MS. 28250, f. 47; *ibid.* Add. Ch. 18982 (MS. cal.); Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 72.

⁷⁴ *Complete Peerage*, ix. 230.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., Knepp man. ct. bk. 1622–1915; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 251.

⁷⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 165v.; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 193.

⁷⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, ff. 166v.–167 (conveyance dated 1755); estate map, 1754, in Knepp Cast. estate office, describing Wicker as owner already; cf. below, Horsham, manors and other estates (Nutham).

⁷⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, ff. 167v.–168v.

⁷⁹ *S.A.C.* lii. 79–80; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 169; below, Horsham, manors and other estates.

⁸⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 169v.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* f. 164. Nat. Newnham, described as lord in 1786, was a trustee: *ibid.* f. 171; *S.R.S.* li. 21.

⁸² B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 171.

⁸³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2). 294; G.E.C. *Baronetage*, v. 177–9, on which rest of para. mainly based. ⁸⁴ *S.R.S.* li. 51.

⁸⁵ *S.A.C.* xliii. 42; Burke, *Peerage* (1935), 423; inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁸⁶ *Extracts from Inf. received by H.M. Com. as to Admin. and Operation of Poor Laws* (1833), 74 (B.L. class mark B.S. 68/2). ⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

⁸⁸ Burke, *Peerage* (1935), 423; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866); *S.A.C.* xxii. 1.

⁸⁹ Burke, *Peerage* (1935), 422–3; *The Times*, 23 Dec. 1957.

⁹⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1934, 1938); inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁹¹ For the medieval cast., above, Knepp cast. Para. based mainly on T. Davis, *Archit. of John Nash*, 27, pls. 72–4, and plan 2; idem, *John Nash*, 40; W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., affidavit of John Nash about proposed ho. at Knepp, 1808. Cf. pl. opposite.



West Grinstead: West Grinstead Park, built *c.* 1806, from the north-east, showing additions of the 1860s



Shipley: Knepp Castle, built in 1808 or 1809, from the south-east

HOUSES BY JOHN NASH



Ruins of Knepp castle, from the Horsham-Worthing road



Crookhorn Farm and the adjacent drove road

SHIPLEY

a low rise with a southward view, was designed in 1808 or 1809 by John Nash for Sir Charles Burrell; the architect had made an earlier design for a different site, and had previously built West Grinstead Park for Sir Charles's brother.⁹² Knepp Castle is in a castellated Gothic style, presumably suggested by the presence of the medieval castle nearby. It is of brick, mostly rendered in Roman cement, but left bare in the stable courtyard to the north-west. The entrance porch is of stone, and the long 'picturesque' south façade disguises the symmetry of the plan, while giving an impression of greater size. A circular tower at the rear of the house contains a stone cantilevered staircase with a bedroom above. The hall, vestibule, and drawing room are all elongated octagons. In 1835 Sir Charles's picture collection, including eight Holbeins and Italian, French, and Dutch pictures, was said to be perhaps the finest in the county after that at Petworth.⁹³

In 1904 the main part of the house was gutted by fire; it was restored soon afterwards in a slightly altered form and incorporating fittings from other houses.⁹⁴ Sixteen pictures were destroyed in the fire, but there were still several old masters at the house in 1927.⁹⁵ Further alterations were made to the house in 1930.⁹⁶

HOOKLAND PARK, called a manor in 1818 and 1830,⁹⁷ descended with Knepp manor until 1617, when at the division of the Caryll inheritance it passed with Bentons⁹⁸ to Sir Richard Molyneux, later Viscount Molyneux (d. 1636). His son Caryll, Lord Molyneux,⁹⁹ conveyed it in 1655 to John Fielding, from whom it passed in 1658 to the tenant John Wood.¹ Wood was succeeded between 1660 and 1671 by his son George, who conveyed the estate c. 1674 to Joseph Henshaw, bishop of Peterborough (d. 1679).² Henshaw's nephew and heir Thomas Henshaw was succeeded before 1705 by his son Philip,³ who was himself succeeded in 1753 by his son, another Thomas.⁴ Philip Eversfield occupied the house in the 1720s.⁵ Thomas Henshaw (d. c. 1783) was succeeded by his sister Anne and her husband Bartholomew Tipping, whose daughter Catherine (d. 1795) married the Revd. John Chardin Musgrave. Their daughter Mary Anne married the Revd. Philip Wroughton, who sold Hookland in 1799 to Caleb Rickman.⁶ Rickman still owned it in 1834, when it

comprised 422 a.,⁷ but died in 1840.⁸ A namesake was owner c. 1847.⁹ In 1887 and 1895 James Gorham apparently owned Hookland,¹⁰ and in 1910 it belonged to the executors of a member of the Mills family.¹¹ Thereafter the descent has not been traced until 1940 when a Mr. Hextall bought the estate from the Muggeridge family; his son Mr. P. H. Hextall had it in 1983, when it comprised 350 a.¹²

There was a house at Hookland park in 1647, which was called a lodge in 1655.¹³ What may be the same building, occupying the highest point in the park, was depicted in the 1720s as a two-storeyed house of seven bays facing south-east, the outer bays projecting slightly, and with dormer windows in the roof.¹⁴ That building was demolished in the mid 19th century,¹⁵ but an outbuilding formerly attached to it on the north-east,¹⁶ apparently of the 17th or early 18th century, survived in 1983. The present house was built c. 1850 behind the previous one, and is triple-pile and of stuccoed brick.

Shipley **RECTORY** was described as a manor in 1308¹⁷ and later;¹⁸ on the earlier occasion it was held of Bramber rape by the service of fencing four perches of the paling of Knepp park,¹⁹ and in 1428 it was called $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee.²⁰ The estate presumably originated in the ploughland with its oxen and animals which was granted c. 1080 with Shipley church by William de Braose (d. 1093 \times 1096) to the abbey of St. Florent, Saumur (Maine et Loire).²¹ It evidently passed with the church to the Knights Templar,²² but until 1227 St. Florent's cell Sele priory enjoyed tithes in the parish with which its predecessor Bramber college had been endowed in 1073.²³ In 1227 the priory quitclaimed to the Templars its right to tithes from the parish in exchange for a pension, and agreed that any offerings received in future by monks of the priory officiating in 'the chapel of Knepp', presumably the chapel in the castle, should be handed over to the Templars' preceptor.²⁴ The Templars' lands adjoined the Shipley-Horsham boundary in 1247.²⁵ In 1308 there was a messuage with garden and curtilage and at least 238 a., including land called Honey-pool, presumably south of Shipley village at or near the site of one or other of the two farms called Honey-poles c. 1847.²⁶ In the earlier 14th century, despite claims by both William de Braose, lord of Bramber rape, and Andrew Peverel, as heir of

⁹² Above, W. Grinstead, manors and other estates.

⁹³ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 247-8.

⁹⁴ Davis, *Archit. of John Nash*, 27; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 254; W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest* (1905), 71.

⁹⁵ *S.C.M.* i. 346.

⁹⁶ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁹⁷ E.S.R.O., SAS/E 211 (TS. cat.); Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 300.

⁹⁸ Below; P.R.O., C 142/372, no. 155.

⁹⁹ *Complete Peerage*, ix. 44-6.

¹ W.S.R.O., Raper MSS., conveyances, 1655, 1658.

² Ibid. deeds, 1660, 1671, 1674; *Handbk. of Brit. Chronol.* ed. Powicke and Fryde, 246.

³ B.L. Add. MS. 39495, f. 262; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6551 (TS. cat.); Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 53.

⁴ W.S.R.O., Raper MSS., will of Phil. Henshaw, 1750.

⁵ B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, f. 21v.

⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 6551, 6556 (TS. cat.); ibid. Raper MSS., will of Thos. Henshaw, 1782; Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 53.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 522.

⁸ Ibid. Raper MSS., deed, 1846.

⁹ Ibid. TD/W 108.

¹⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887, 1895).

¹¹ W.S.R.O., IR 42, f. 8.

¹² Inf. from Mr. P. H. Hextall.

¹³ W.S.R.O., Raper MSS., deeds, 1647, 1655.

¹⁴ B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, f. 33v.; cf. ibid. Add. MS. 5673, f. 29; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 518.

¹⁵ Cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 522; ibid. TD/W 108.

¹⁶ Cf. B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 29.

¹⁷ B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 153.

¹⁸ *Cal. Papal Reg.* ix. 3; *S.R.S.* iii, p. 36.

¹⁹ B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 153.

²⁰ *Feud. Aids*, v. 159.

²¹ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 1.

²² Below, church.

²³ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405; cf. *Sele Chartulary*, p. 3; *Rec. Templars in Eng.* ed. B. A. Lees, pp. 230-1.

²⁴ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 36; cf. ibid. p. 64; *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, 493.

²⁵ B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 149v.

²⁶ Ibid. f. 153; W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

Philip de Harcourt who had granted the estate to the Templars,²⁷ the estate passed with the church to the Knights Hospitaller.²⁸

What was called the rectory estate after the Dissolution comprised chiefly the right to the tithes of the parish.²⁹ In 1541 the rectory was granted to Arundel college,³⁰ but it was resumed by the Crown soon afterwards and granted in 1544 to Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel,³¹ who in 1564³² settled it on John Caryll (d. 1566) whose heir was his grandson and namesake.³³ In 1578 the latter conveyed it to his kinsman Edward Caryll,³⁴ after which it descended with Knepp³⁵ until 1617, when it passed with Bentons to Sir Richard Molyneux, later Viscount Molyneux³⁶ (d. 1636). Richard's son Caryll, Viscount Molyneux,³⁷ sold it in 1664, except for the tithes of Hookland park, to Matthew Taylor and John Brett of London. They conveyed it in 1669 to Thomas White, who in 1691 sold it to John Hargrave, whose son and heir Thomas sold it in 1720 in trust for John Wicker of Horsham. In 1723 Wicker conveyed it to Bulstrode Peachey, later Peachey-Knight,³⁸ and after 1727 it descended with Goringlee until the mid 19th century.³⁹ It thus for a time belonged to the Revd. Leveson Vernon Harcourt, possibly a descendant of the Philip de Harcourt who had granted Shipley church to the Templars.⁴⁰ In 1872 or 1873, apparently, Ulick de Burgh, marquess of Clanricarde, sold it to Sir Robert Loder, Bt.⁴¹ (d. 1888),⁴² who settled it on his daughter Etheldreda, wife of Sir C. R. Burrell (d. 1899). Thereafter it presumably descended again with Knepp.⁴³ The rectory was leased in 1635⁴⁴ and c. 1653.⁴⁵ In 1778 and in 1810 the tithes of most lands in the parish were farmed by their owners or occupiers.⁴⁶ Hookland park and the Knepp estate, however, were tithe free in 1835.⁴⁷ At the commutation of tithes in 1847, when the Harcourt estates too were tithe free, the Revd. L. V. Harcourt as impropiator received a tithe rent charge of £937 10s.⁴⁸

The former rectory lands, meanwhile, were apparently divided at some time after the Dissolution. They evidently included the two farms called by the 1870s Church farm north and Church farm south.⁴⁹ Ben-

netts farm, which may be the same as Church farm north,⁵⁰ descended with the rectory until 1655, when it was sold by Caryll Molyneux, Viscount Molyneux, to John Fagg, who sold it in 1658 to Thomas Shepard and Elias Blunt of Horsham.⁵¹ Samuel Blunt had it in 1759,⁵² and it continued in the Blunt family with Newbuildings⁵³ until 1838⁵⁴ or later. Sir Charles Burrell had it c. 1847 together with one of the two farms then called Honeypoles.⁵⁵ Church farm south at the latter date belonged with the other Honeypoles farm to Elizabeth Smart.⁵⁶ In the mid 20th century it was bought by Sir Walter Burrell from Hilaire Belloc of King's Land,⁵⁷ so that in 1983 both Church farm north and Church farm south belonged to the Knepp estate. The lands on the Shipley-Horsham boundary mentioned in 1247⁵⁸ may be represented in part by the farm north-east of Brooks Green called St. Jones's or St. John's from the early 18th century, when it belonged to Philip Caryll of Newbuildings.⁵⁹ The farm was alternatively called Jockies in the later 19th century.⁶⁰

The Templars' and Hospitallers' preceptory building mentioned, for instance, in 1308⁶¹ has not been located, but may have been no bigger than a manor house since the number of brethren was presumably small.⁶² The churchyard as it existed in 1983 is bounded on the north and east sides by a ditch, the inner bank of which is continued along the south side by a former river terrace; the ditch too formerly continued along that side.⁶³ The southern part of the churchyard, however, was formerly not part of it,⁶⁴ and seems a possible site for the preceptory, though excavation in 1926 and 1934 revealed nothing.⁶⁵ Earthworks in a field south-east of the churchyard, which apparently represented medieval fishponds, were ploughed out in the 1960s.⁶⁶

The manor of GORINGLEE was a member of Broadwater in 1242 and 1268,⁶⁷ but by 1271 had passed to Joan Waleys.⁶⁸ In 1318 John de Lucy held it of Godfrey Waleys by the render of a rose,⁶⁹ and the same or another John de Lucy held it of Bramber rape as $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee in 1361.⁷⁰ Later medieval tenants were James Lucy (c. 1400), Peter Brewes (before c. 1454), and Thomas Green (c. 1454);⁷¹ otherwise

²⁷ *Year Bk.* 8 Edw. II (Selden Soc. xli), 192-3.

²⁸ Below, church.

²⁹ e.g. W.S.R.O., TD/W 108; cf. below.

³⁰ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 504.

³¹ *Ibid.* xix (2), p. 475.

³² *S.R.S.* xx, 393.

³³ *Ibid.* iii, pp. 33, 36.

³⁴ *Ibid.* xx, 497; *Cal. Pat.* 1575-8, p. 515.

³⁵ e.g. *S.R.S.* xx, 393; P.R.O., C 142/315, no. 179.

³⁶ P.R.O., C 142/372, no. 155.

³⁷ *Complete Peerage*, ix, 45-6.

³⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39477, ff. 199-201; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 302.

³⁹ Below; cf. e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 20817-18 (TS. cat.); *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282.

⁴⁰ Below, church.

⁴¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39345, f. 199, assuming that the estate was descending with the adv. of the ch.; cf. below, church.

⁴² Burke, *Peerage* (1890), 865.

⁴³ B.L. Add. MSS. 39345, f. 198; 39469, f. 260; above.

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 168/1/11, f. 24.

⁴⁵ P.R.O., E 134/12 Anne Mich./4, rot. 3.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., W. Dean MSS. 409, 419-39 (MS. cat.).

⁴⁷ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii, 249.

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

⁴⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.).

⁵⁰ Hickman, *Hist. Shipley*, 76.

⁵¹ *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 52, 154.

⁵² *Lytton MSS.* pp. 45-6.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1837; *ibid.* Lytton MS. 11; below (Newbuildings).

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., deed of Shepherds fm. and Shipley ch. fm., 1838.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* TD/W 108; cf. *ibid.* W. Dean MS. 434 (MS. cat.).

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* TD/W 108.

⁵⁷ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁵⁸ Above.

⁵⁹ W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., deeds, 1708, 1715; *ibid.* W. Dean MS. 419 (MS. cat.); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV. NW. (1913 edn.).

⁶⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.).

⁶¹ Above.

⁶² Cf. T. W. Parker, *Kts. Templars in Eng.* 17, 20; *Cartulary of Kts. of St. John of Jerusalem in Eng.* ed. M. Gervers, p. liii.

⁶³ Inf. from Mr. P. King, Church Fm. S.

⁶⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.); *S.N.Q.* v. 125.

⁶⁵ *S.N.Q.* v. 125-6.

⁶⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.); *S.C.M.* xviii. 138; inf. from Mr. King, For Church Fm. N. and Church Fm. S., above, introduction.

⁶⁷ *S.A.C.* lix. 21; *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689.

⁶⁸ *S.R.S.* vii, p. 76.

⁶⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39494, f. 135.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 144.

⁷¹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, ff. 4v., 30.

the descent is lost until 1551 when John Burre had the manor. In 1555 he conveyed the reversion after the death of his mother Catherine Beaumont to Thomas Hobson. When Hobson died in 1557 the fee simple of the manor passed to his three daughters and coheirs Anne, Mary, and Alice.⁷² Mary's share had passed by 1583 to Alice and her husband Thomas Roberts, who in that year conveyed two thirds of the manor to Edward Caryll. Anne and her husband Thomas Williams conveyed their share too to Caryll in the same year.⁷³ Thereafter the manor descended with Knepp until 1658 or later.⁷⁴ Richard Elrington took a lease of Goringlee in 1551, which he assigned in 1560 to Thomas Wiseman,⁷⁵ who sold his interest to Sir Henry Goring; at the latter's death in 1594, his son Edward succeeded to it.⁷⁶

In 1713, when the home farm was 360 a., it was settled on Philip Caryll of Newbuildings.⁷⁷ In 1727 he conveyed it to Bulstrode Peachey-Knight of West Dean near Chichester, at whose death in 1736⁷⁸ it passed either to his brother Henry (created Bt. 1736; d. 1737) or to his brother John (succeeded as Bt. 1737; d. 1744). The latter's son Sir John had it in 1756.⁷⁹ Thereafter it followed the descent of West Dean manor in the Peachey family, from 1794 Lords Selsey, until 1838, when at the death of Henry John Peachey, Lord Selsey, it passed to his sister Caroline Mary (d. 1871), who married the Revd. Leveson Vernon Harcourt (d. 1860).⁸⁰ In 1812 Goringlee farm comprised 437 a.,⁸¹ and by c. 1847 the former Selsey estate in the parish totalled over 1,000 a.⁸² In 1872 Ulick de Burgh, marquis of Clanricarde, conveyed the manor to G. C. Carew-Gibson of Sandgate Lodge in Sullington, who offered the lands for sale in 1887.⁸³ The later history has not been traced.

Goringlee, the former manor house, was extended and remodelled in the earlier 20th century but has an older, perhaps 18th-century, core.⁸⁴

A manor called *APSLEY* belonged to William de Braose in 1073⁸⁵ and was perhaps held in demesne by his successors until c. 1230 when John de Braose (d. 1232) granted it to John de Imworth.⁸⁶ It seems likely to have been what was later the manor of *BENTONS* or *TABELERSHALL*⁸⁷ in Shipley, which was called Apsley manor in 1320,⁸⁸ when it was held of Bramber rape.⁸⁹ Ralph le Tablier had witnessed a deed of land in Apsley tithing c. 1218.⁹⁰

He seems to have been the same as the Ralph le Tablier (d. 1238) who held land in Wiltshire, and who was succeeded by his son Thomas (knighted 1249), probably the Thomas who held land in Shipley in 1256. The same or another Thomas, alive in the 1280s, left a son Guy whose daughter Edith married Richard of Grimstead.⁹¹ John of Grimstead, taxed in Apsley in 1296,⁹² may have been Richard's brother John, to whom as trustee Richard conveyed what was apparently the same estate, described as Apsley manor, in 1320. Richard's son Thomas had succeeded him by 1323.⁹³ Thomas and his infant son and heir John both died in 1328, and the manor was assigned to Thomas's sister Margaret and her husband Thomas de Benton, subject to the dower of Thomas of Grimstead's widow Joan.⁹⁴ Thomas de Benton died seised of it in 1358 and was succeeded by his son Nicholas.⁹⁵ In 1361 the estate was described as a yardland.⁹⁶ In 1401 the same or another Nicholas Benton settled the reversion after the death of his sister Cecily on his son, also called Nicholas.⁹⁷ The latter was succeeded at his death in 1422 by his son John,⁹⁸ presumably the Sir John Benton on whom a messuage and 420 a. in Shipley, West Grinstead, and Apsley were settled in 1443.⁹⁹ Sir John was dealing with the manor in 1463¹ and apparently in 1484–5. Richard Farnfold was a party to the transaction of 1484–5,² and the manor may then have followed the descent of Testers manor in Steyning,³ since William Farnfold conveyed it in 1572–3 to Edward Caryll.⁴ Thereafter the manor descended with Knepp until 1617, when at the partition of the Caryll estates it passed to Sir Thomas Caryll's daughter Mary and her husband Sir Richard Molyneux⁵ (created in 1628 Viscount Molyneux). At Molyneux's death in 1636 he was succeeded by his son Richard, who was fined for his support for the king in the 1640s. The fine was reduced⁶ partly because of Richard's agreeing in 1646 to endow the living of Shipley,⁷ and in 1649 the estates for which he had compounded were ordered to be restored to him. Richard was succeeded in 1654, both in the estate and in the viscounty, by his brother Caryll, who had also been active on the royalist side in the Civil War,⁸ and who apparently conveyed the estate c. 1655 in trust for John Tredcroft.⁹ Tredcroft or his son, also John, was dealing with it in 1674, and Nathaniel Tredcroft, lord of

⁷² *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 201; B.L. Add. MS. 39494, f. 136.

⁷³ S.R.S. xix. 184–5.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* xix. 135, 257; xx. 393–4; B.L. Add. Ch. 18982 (MS. cal.).

⁷⁵ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 201; cf. *ibid.* p. 413.

⁷⁶ P.R.O., C 142/244, no. 101.

⁷⁷ *Lytton MSS.* p. 33.

⁷⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39494, f. 138v.; *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1715–54, ii. 327.

⁷⁹ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, v. 80; Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 106; W.S.R.O., W. Dean MS. 404 (MS. cat.).

⁸⁰ V.C.H. *Suss.* iv. 97; *Complete Peerage*, xi. 620–1; W.S.R.O., W. Dean MSS. 410–11, 440–8 (MS. cat.).

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., W. Dean MS. 440 (MS. cat.).

⁸² *Ibid.* TD/W 108.

⁸³ *Complete Peerage*, iii. 237; W.S.R.O., SP 173; cf. *ibid.* Add. MS. 24740 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁴ Internal access was not possible in 1983.

⁸⁵ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405. The connexion with the later manor of Apsley in Thakeham is not clear: above, Thakeham, manors and other estates.

⁸⁶ S.A.C. xl. 98–9.

⁸⁷ For the latter name, P.R.O., C 135/140, no. 7; C 138/59, no. 48; E.S.R.O., SAS/DD 361 (TS. cat.); *Cat.*

Anct. D. iv, A 10413; v, A 10511; S.R.S. iii, p. 154; xx. 393–4.

⁸⁸ Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Downton, 6.

⁸⁹ e.g. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, p. 112.

⁹⁰ S.N.Q. iv. 41.

⁹¹ V.C.H. *Wilts.* xi. 7; *Close R.* 1254–6, 441; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, pp. 44–5, 48–9, 146–7. The surname refers to E. or W. Grimstead (Wilts.), not W. Grinstead (Suss.).

⁹² S.R.S. x. 66.

⁹³ Hoare, *Mod. Wilts.* Downton, 6; V.C.H. *Wilts.* xi. 7–8.

⁹⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, pp. 111–12, 130–1; *Cal. Fine R.* 1327–37, 100, 105–6; P.R.O., C 135/13, no. 2.

⁹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* x, p. 349.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* xi, p. 143.

⁹⁷ *Cat. Anct. D.* iv, A 10413.

⁹⁸ P.R.O., C 138/59, no. 48.

⁹⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1441–7, 140.

¹ *Cat. Anct. D.* v, A 10511.

² S.R.S. xxiii, p. 284.

³ V.C.H. *Suss.* vi (1), 228.

⁴ P.R.O., C 335/61; S.R.S. xix. 33.

⁵ P.R.O., C 142/372, no. 155; cf. W.S.R.O., MP 1336.

⁶ *Complete Peerage*, ix. 44–6.

⁷ Below, church.

⁸ *Complete Peerage*, ix. 46.

⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 1482, 2143 (TS. cat.).

Hawksbourne in Horsham, in 1710.¹⁰ Thereafter it descended with Hawksbourne until the mid 19th century.¹¹ In the 1840s Bentons Place farm comprised 143 a. in Shipley and 161 a. in West Grinstead.¹² In 1856 Edward Tredcroft conveyed it to the Revd. John Hurst, whose son Henry Robert Hurst was described as of Bentons in 1895 and conveyed the estate in 1897 to William Foster. In 1919 the trustees of the Foster family settlement conveyed it to R. H. Stacey and others,¹³ and by 1927 it had apparently been broken up.¹⁴ Bentons Place and c. 30 a. of land were sold by Stacey to a Mr. Clisby, whose son lived there in 1983, and another part of the estate was sold in 1950 to W. R. (later Sir Walter) Burrell, after which it descended with Knepp.¹⁵

The manor house recorded in 1328¹⁶ may have stood in a field called Palace Land in the south-west corner of the parish, where foundations of an old mansion were said to be visible in 1893.¹⁷ A manor house was also recorded in 1422.¹⁸ The existing 17th-century or earlier building is double-L-shaped, of timber clad with brick and hung tiles, and with a Horsham stone roof. On the south side are a massive external chimneystack and a 19th-century porch.¹⁹ In the later 16th and earlier 17th centuries Edward Caryll and his son Sir Thomas successively lived there.²⁰ At a date between 1628 and c. 1655 the building was said to be a good house but somewhat out of repair.²¹ In 1694 it contained a hall, two parlours, and at least five chambers, besides offices.²² In 1927, when the house had recently been restored, it had much oak panelling,²³ which by 1983 had been removed.²⁴ One arm of the former moat survived on the north side in 1983.

The manor of *WITHYHAM* or *DUMMERS* was a member of Steyning and later of Charlton-Ashurst manor, and belonged successively to Fécamp abbey (Seine Maritime) and Syon abbey (Mdx.).²⁵ After the Dissolution John Caryll received a grant from the Crown in 1544,²⁶ and he or a namesake was licensed in 1578 to alienate the manor to Edward Caryll.²⁷ Thereafter it descended with Bentons until c. 1655 or later.²⁸

John Michell in 1713 owned c. 40 a. in Shipley described as a moiety of Withyham,²⁹ and in 1769 William Michell of Lewes conveyed Dummers

otherwise Withyham, comprising 60 a., to Elizabeth Clear,³⁰ who was described in 1793 as lady of the manors of Scolliers and Dommiers.³¹ Sir John Peachey, Bt., had an estate of 43 a. in the parish called Withyham in 1764, and his descendant John Peachey, Lord Selsey, owned Dummers farm (45 a.) in Shipley in 1815.³² Thomas Killick owned Dummers farm c. 1847,³³ and Sir Merrik Burrell in 1910, when it had 48 a.³⁴

The reputed manor of *DURRANTS* belonged in 1713 to John Michell the owner of Dummers,³⁵ whose son Thomas died in 1748.³⁶ The Revd. Henry Michell was dealing with Durrants in 1781. At his death in 1789 it passed to his son John Henry who sold it in 1796 to J. A. Clear. The latter sold it in 1818 to Philip Chasemore of Horsham.³⁷ He had died by 1835, when his widow Susan was owner;³⁸ she was dealing with the estate in 1850,³⁹ but another Philip Chasemore was described as owner c. 1847 when the estate comprised 124 a.⁴⁰ Durrants farm comprised 49 a. in 1895,⁴¹ and 51 a. in 1910, when it belonged to Cdr. A. Lingham, R.N.⁴² The later descent has not been traced.

Durrants or Durrance Farm is a medieval house with a central two-bayed hall with crown-post roof and one jettied cross wing on the north. There is a medieval room at the south end under the ridge roof of the hall. A carved panel dated 1661 and with the initials TM/IM (perhaps for Michell), reset on the central post which supports the beams of the main ground-floor room, may indicate the date when the upper floor was put into the hall. In the early 20th century the house was added to at the rear and extensively restored.

Land called Polespitch or Spolspiche south of Coolham hamlet,⁴³ mentioned in 1316,⁴⁴ was held by 1361 with Clapham manor,⁴⁵ of which it may represent an early Wealden outlier. In 1595 it comprised 160 a.⁴⁶ Between that date and 1627 or 1628 it apparently passed to John Stansfield.⁴⁷

Philip Caryll (d. 1688) had built by 1677 a 'new building' called at first Sandhill and later *NEW-BUILDINGS*. His son, also Philip,⁴⁸ had the house and its land in 1693 and 1713,⁴⁹ but by the 1720s they had passed to Charles Sergison of Cuckfield,⁵⁰ who sold Newbuildings in 1728 to his great-nephew

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 12804 (TS. cat.).

¹¹ e.g. E.S.R.O., SAS/DD 361 (TS. cat.); S.R.S. li. 13.

¹² W.S.R.O., TD/W 108, 142.

¹³ Deeds of Bentons Place fm. at Messrs. Thomas Eggar & Son, Chich.; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 7455 (TS. cat.).

¹⁴ *Worthing Herald*, 5 Nov. 1927.

¹⁵ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

¹⁶ P.R.O., C 135/11, no. 7, m. 3; cf. C 135/13, no. 2.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., SP 352.

¹⁸ P.R.O., C 138/59, no. 48; cf. *Cal. Close*, 1441-7, 140.

¹⁹ Below, pl. facing p. 161.

²⁰ W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. B 322 (TS. cat.); E.S.R.O., SAS/G/5/10; SAS/G/12/12 (TS. cat.); *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603-10, 592; below, Roman Catholicism.

²¹ W.S.R.O., MP 1336.

²² *Ibid.* Ep. 1/29/168/131.

²³ *Worthing Herald*, 5 Nov. 1927.

²⁴ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell. Access to the ho. was not possible in 1983.

²⁵ e.g. *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 214; *Feud. Aids*, v. 134; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 226-7.

²⁶ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), p. 374.

²⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1575-8, p. 515.

²⁸ S.R.S. xx. 393-4.

²⁹ P.R.O., E 134/12 Anne Mich./5, rot. 3.

³⁰ Horsham Mus. MSS. 1890-1.

³¹ S.R.S. li. 42; for the location of Dummers fm. W. of Shipley village, W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

³² W.S.R.O., W. Dean MSS. 406, 444 (MS. cat.); cf. above (Goringlee).

³³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

³⁴ *Ibid.* IR 42, f. 13.

³⁵ P.R.O., E 134/12 Anne Mich./5, rot. 3.

³⁶ *S.A.C.* lxxii. 223.

³⁷ Horsham Mus. MSS. 1892-5, 1905.

³⁸ W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., Knepp man. ct. bk. 1622-1915, p. 134.

³⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. 1907.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* SP 413.

⁴² *Ibid.* IR 42, f. 14.

⁴³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.); W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 562.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Ing. p.m.* xi, p. 143; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 11; S.R.S. xix. 102; xxxiii, p. 2.

⁴⁶ P.R.O., E 310/25/144, f. 42.

⁴⁷ S.R.S. xiv, p. 215.

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2316 (TS. cat.); *Lytton MSS.* pp. 29, 31-3; Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 72.

⁴⁹ *Lytton MSS.* pp. 29, 31-3.

⁵⁰ B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, ff. 21, 31v.; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 10939 (TS. cat.).

Thomas Warden, afterwards Sergison. He sold it in 1757 to Philippa Clitherow and Sarah Blunt, wife of Samuel Blunt (d. 1799);⁵¹ the Blunts later acquired the Clitherow moiety. Samuel Blunt's grandson and heir Francis Scawen Blunt (d. 1842) was succeeded first by his son and namesake who died unmarried in 1872 and then by the latter's brother Wilfrid Scawen Blunt (d. 1922).⁵² About 1847 the estate included 355 a. in the parish.⁵³ W. S. Blunt lived at the house between 1870 and 1872, moving to Crabtree Park in Worth in the later year, and returning to Newbuildings for good in 1895.⁵⁴ At his death he left the estate to Dorothy Carleton for life; after her death in 1954 it passed to his granddaughter Lady Anne Lytton⁵⁵ (d. 1979).⁵⁶ In 1957 she sold most of the estate to the Hon. Judith, wife of Sir Walter Burrell of Knepp Castle, who later gave it to her son Mark,⁵⁷ but Lady Anne Lytton's nephew John Lytton, Lord Knebworth, still owned and lived in Newbuildings Place in 1984; in 1985 he succeeded his father as earl of Lytton.

Newbuildings Place was built shortly before 1677.⁵⁸ A double-pile house of five bays and two storeys, with a basement above ground level and dormer windows in the roof, it is built of local sandstone with brick dressings; the windows have mullions and transoms, and each side façade is articulated by two shaped gables which incorporate brick chimney-stacks. Surviving interior decoration of the late 17th or early 18th century includes the fluted Doric panelling of the drawing room, the dentil cornices of hall and library, and the massive oak staircase which retains its intermediate gates. In the later 18th century there were four bedrooms on the first floor and four garrets in the roof. The original basement kitchens and cellars are stone-vaulted. A putative priest's hiding place was mentioned in the later 18th century,⁵⁹ and sites of others have also been suggested,⁶⁰ though all seem unlikely. There was an attached five-bayed one-storeyed outbuilding on the north side of the house in the 1720s.⁶¹ In 1788, when it had become ruined,⁶² it was considered to be the remains of a Roman Catholic chapel begun but never completed.⁶³ The ruins still existed in part in 1893.⁶⁴

Newbuildings is said to have housed paupers in the 1820s or 1830s.⁶⁵ Various alterations to the house were made in the later 19th century by W. S. Blunt

during his two periods of residence there. To the first period (1870–2) evidently belong the two-storeyed projecting porch with a shaped gable on the east (entrance) front, the oak porch on the garden front, and the replacement of the original ground-floor windows on the east front by oriels. The oak panelling in the hall, including a three-arched screen, seems also to be late 19th-century, and was in place by 1890.⁶⁶ After 1895 Blunt built a new wing on the north, to accommodate a printing press,⁶⁷ and a coach house north of it. At an unknown date he also added a balcony on the south front of the house to give a view of the South Downs. To decorate the two main rooms he commissioned two large tapestries from William Morris's workshop c. 1895;⁶⁸ later Morris's widow gave to Blunt the table made by Philip Webb for The Red House at Bexley (Kent).⁶⁹

ECONOMIC HISTORY. AGRICULTURE. The medieval practice of transhumance to Shipley is evidenced both by the drove roads which lead into the parish⁷⁰ and by the presence there of outlying portions of manors in the south of the county: Withyham belonging to Fécamp abbey's manor of Steyning, Polespitch possibly to Clapham manor,⁷¹ and Goringlee perhaps originally to Goring or Durrington manor.⁷² The place name Shipley itself, like Goringlee, indicates a clearing in woodland, and, since sheep are not pioneering animals, demonstrates that a more settled stage of farming had been reached by the later 11th century when it first occurs.⁷³ Assarting was in progress in the late 12th century,⁷⁴ and is evidenced by field or farm names recorded later: Lackenhurst in 1285,⁷⁵ Post Reeds in 1531, and Rough Reeds in 1629.⁷⁶

The demesne estate of Knepp manor received income from the sale of corn in 1210.⁷⁷ In 1326, besides parkland, it apparently comprised 20 a. of arable land, 60 a. of several pasture, and 7 a. of meadow,⁷⁸ but a century later there were 68 a. of arable, 160 a. of several pasture, and the high total of 40 a. of meadow.⁷⁹ Two other large demesne estates were the rectory estate, computed at 212 a. of arable and 8 a. of meadow in 1308, when wheat, maslin (wheat and rye), and oats were raised there and large numbers of stock kept,⁸⁰ and Bentons manor demesne

⁵¹ Lytton MSS. pp. 38–9; V.C.H. Suss. vii. 156; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 10942 (TS. cat.); 59 Geo. III, c. 44 (Private).

⁵² 59 Geo. III, c. 44 (Private); Lytton MSS. p. ix.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

⁵⁴ Eliz. Longford, *Pilgrimage of Passion*, 91, 316; M. Egremont, *The Cousins*, 55, 185; W. S. Blunt, *My Diaries*, i. 211.

⁵⁵ N. A. S. Lytton, *W. S. Blunt*, 12, 272; Egremont, *The Cousins*, 291; Longford, *Pilgrimage of Passion*, 428; inf. from Lord Knebworth (1984).

⁵⁶ Mon. in chyd. of W. Grinstead Roman Cath. ch.

⁵⁷ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁵⁸ Above; the date 1683 usually given occurs on a rain-water head on the S. front: Lytton MSS. facing p. 23.

⁵⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 74.

⁶⁰ H. Foley, *Rec. of Eng. Province of Soc. of Jesus*, iii (1878), 538 n.; Suss. Life, Sept. 1976, pp. 39–40.

⁶¹ B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, f. 31v.

⁶² Lytton MSS. facing p. 23.

⁶³ B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 74.

⁶⁴ M. de Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead et les Caryll*, i. 428.

⁶⁵ Hickman, *Hist. Shipley*, 38, 71; the statement has not been corroborated.

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., SP 376; Lytton, *W. S. Blunt*, 277; de

Trenqualéon, *W. Grinstead*, i. 428. The entrance porch was not shown in 1788: Lytton MSS. facing p. 23.

⁶⁷ Lytton, *W. S. Blunt*, 277; Longford, *Pilgrimage of Passion*, 391.

⁶⁸ Blunt, *My Diaries*, i. 213, 282; Longford, op. cit. 283 n.

⁶⁹ Longford, op. cit. 337.

⁷⁰ Above, introduction.

⁷¹ Above, manors and other estates.

⁷² P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.), i. 181, 196 n.; S. Saxons, ed.

P. Brandon, 147, 211.

⁷³ P.N. Suss. i. 188–9; S. Saxons, ed. Brandon, 66, 143.

⁷⁴ *Rec. Templars in Eng.* ed. B. A. Lees, pp. 230–1.

⁷⁵ P.N. Suss. i. 189.

⁷⁶ S.R.S. xlv. 110; P.R.O., C 3/412/131; cf. *Eng. P.N. Elements* (E.P.N.S.), ii. 90; W.S.R.O., TD/W 108. It is not clear whether land called by the indicative name Newland, which belonged to the Templars in 1213 and which Wm. de Braose had held from them at farm, was in Shipley par.: *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 135; S.A.C. xviii. 385.

⁷⁷ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61.

⁷⁸ P.R.O., C 134/97 no. 6.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* C 139/16, no. 25, m. 10.

⁸⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 6165, ff. 182v.–183; *ibid.* Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 153; both docs. badly transcribed at S.A.C. ix. 250–4.

farm, which had 106 a. in 1328, and 160 a. of arable and 3 a. of meadow in 1422.⁸¹ The rectory was leased between 1508 and the 1540s.⁸² The tithe of sheaves in 1340 was worth over 12 times the tithe of fleeces and lambs; apples were also grown and geese kept at that date.⁸³ Nonetheless, pasture may have been dominant in the Middle Ages, if the pannage and herbage of Knepp and Hookland parks is taken into account.⁸⁴ In 1358 pannage dues at Bentons manor were said to be worth 12d.; at the same date 107 a. of arable there had been converted to pasture, presumably temporarily and on account of the Black Death.⁸⁵ Tenants of Knepp, Bentons, Withyham, and the rectory manors were recorded in the Middle Ages. Fixed rents of freemen and neifs at Knepp totalled c. £6 in the 15th century, when some neifs had commuted their services for money payments.⁸⁶ At Bentons fixed rents of free tenants and one neif were worth 17s. 2d. in 1358.⁸⁷ Tenants of Fécamp abbey in the parish were mentioned in 1287;⁸⁸ in the 1490s neifs on Withyham manor could not marry without licence.⁸⁹ On the rectory in 1308 free tenants' rents produced 10s. 6d. and villeins' rents 25s. 4d.; both types of tenant owed heriots and neither could marry without licence. Villeins still performed labour services, for instance harrowing, mowing, and reaping.⁹⁰ Medieval surnames which apparently gave rise to farm names were Buchi (Bouges), Faukener (Falconers), and Sauce (Sauceland).⁹¹ Besides Lackenhurst already mentioned, other modern farms which existed in the Middle Ages were Hungerhill and apparently Barnhouse, both mentioned in 1358.⁹²

There were both free and copyhold tenants of Knepp manor in the parish between the 16th and early 19th centuries. Tenements in Shipley included Perryland farm in 1706. In addition there were tenements in Thakeham, Ifield, Horsham, West Grinstead, Nuthurst, and Billingshurst. Only two copyholds remained in 1787. In 1834 various pieces of land granted previously out of the manorial waste were held by lease or at will. Freebench and borough English obtained in 1589.⁹³ There were still lands in the parish held of Withyham in the 16th century.⁹⁴ Two copyholders of Hookland manor were mentioned in 1818.⁹⁵ A tenement of Bentons lying in Thakeham was mentioned in 1583,⁹⁶ but no informa-

tion has been found about any tenants of Goringlee or Durrants manors. Much land in the west and north-west of the parish was held of Thakeham, either freehold or copyhold, and including Bridgehill and Batchelor's farms.⁹⁷ Enfranchisement of the copyholds was going on in the later 17th century,⁹⁸ but there were still tenements of the manor in the later 19th.⁹⁹ Other manors outside the parish of which lands within it were held were Ashington,¹ possibly Buncton in Ashington,² and Tarring Marplot, of which Partridges in the north end of the parish was held in the 17th century.³ Less certainly, Lackenhurst was said to be held of Pinkhurst in Slinfold in 1594, and Barnhouse farm of Fusts in Warnham in 1612.⁴

As elsewhere, however, demesne estates grew during the same period at the expense of smaller holdings. Polespitch in 1595 comprised 160 a. lying together but leased out in various parcels.⁵ The Goringlee manor home farm comprised 360 a. in Shipley and elsewhere in 1713,⁶ and Newbuildings farm 276 a. at a date apparently during the 18th century.⁷ Other farms in the parish mentioned between the 16th and 18th centuries were Brookhouse (1528),⁸ Hoe's (1674),⁹ Priors, later Crookhorn, of 100 a. in 1709 and 131 a. in 1751,¹⁰ Floodgates,¹¹ and Pondtail farms.¹² Leases of 11 or 21 years were mentioned in the later 18th century on the Goringlee and Knepp estates.¹³ In 1778 there were at least 51 farms in the parish.¹⁴ By 1787 the Knepp demesne estate comprised much of the eastern portion of the parish and totalled 1,600 a., mostly divided into nine leased farms.¹⁵ In the earlier 19th century the Goringlee¹⁶ and Newbuildings¹⁷ estates were entirely in let farms. There were several farms over 100 a. in size in 1810, including three over 200 a.¹⁸ Hookland farm comprised 422 a. in 1834.¹⁹

In the 17th and 18th centuries cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry including geese and turkeys were kept; a flock of 69 sheep was mentioned in 1707. In 1801 there were in the parish 8 draught oxen, 86 fatting oxen, 183 cows, 464 young cattle and colts, 909 sheep, 589 hogs and pigs, and 8 goats; only Horsham among the other parishes in the rape had goats at that time. Wheat, oats, and peas were apparently the chief crops in the period, barley and seeds being also

⁸¹ P.R.O., C 135/11, no. 7, m. 3; C 138/59, no. 48.

⁸² Ibid. SC 6/Hen. VIII/2402, m. 17; S.R.S. xlv. 110.

⁸³ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 351.

⁸⁴ Above, introduction.

⁸⁵ P.R.O., C 135/140, no. 7.

⁸⁶ Arundel Cast. MSS. A 433, rot. 2; A 1868, rot. 3; P.R.O., C 139/16, no. 25, m. 10; Lambeth Boro. Archives Dept., VI/330.

⁸⁷ P.R.O., C 135/140, no. 7; cf. C 138/59, no. 48.

⁸⁸ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 214; cf. Westm. Abbey Mun. 4021.

⁸⁹ P.R.O., SC 2/206/45, rott. 2d., 5, 11.

⁹⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 6165, f. 182 and v.; *ibid.* Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 153.

⁹¹ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 189, 191.

⁹² *S.A.C.* xl. 112.

⁹³ B.L. Add. MSS. 5685, f. 164v.; 28246, f. 5v.; *ibid.* Harl. Roll AA. 11; P.R.O., C 2/Eliz. I/P 7/30; W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., Knepp man. ct. bk. 1622-1915.

⁹⁴ P.R.O., C 142/267, no. 82.

⁹⁵ E.S.R.O., SAS/E 211 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁶ S.R.S. iii, p. 154.

⁹⁷ Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. roll extracts A; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 2788, 5163.

⁹⁸ E.S.R.O., SAS/WH 342 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁹ Inst. of Heraldic and Geneal. Studies, Cant., Thakeham man. ct. bk. 1801-78, pp. 259 sqq.; W.S.R.O., SP 173.

¹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 53, p. 9.

² S.R.S. iii, p. 89.

³ B.L. Add. MS. 38487, ff. 1, 43; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1997. The location of Partridges is indicated by field names recorded c. 1847; W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

⁴ S.R.S. xxxiii, pp. 36, 65.

⁵ P.R.O., E 310/25/144, f. 42.

⁶ *Lytton MSS.* p. 33.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Lytton MS. 99.

⁸ *S.A.C.* xl. 123.

⁹ E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 345 (TS. cat.).

¹⁰ *Lytton MSS.* pp. 7, 31.

¹¹ B.L. Add. MS. 28249, f. 280v.

¹² *S.A.C.* xxxiv. 143.

¹³ W.S.R.O., W. Dean MSS. 404-7, 410 (MS. cat.); B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 163v.

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., W. Dean MS. 409 (MS. cat.); cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

¹⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 164v.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., W. Dean MSS. 411, 413-16, 440, 442-8 (MS. cat.).

¹⁷ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 1837; *ibid.* Lytton MS. 11.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* W. Dean MSS. 419-39 (MS. cat.).

¹⁹ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 522.

mentioned in the 18th century.²⁰ In the later 18th century average yields were said to be: oats 28 bu. an acre, barley 26 bu., wheat 24 bu., and peas 20 bu.²¹ The proportion of wheat to other crops was apparently increasing in 1801.²² Various field names mentioned c. 1847 which included the element 'hop' suggest the cultivation of hops at an earlier date.²³ Assarting was evidently still in progress c. 1650 when land in the north was said to have been 'newly rided' (i.e. cleared).²⁴ Most closes at Crookhorn farm in that area in 1751 were small, as if created piecemeal from woodland.²⁵ Various closes called Horsham common, Horsham common field, or Horsham croft, were recorded c. 1847, none of them near the Horsham parish boundary; the significance of the names is obscure.²⁶

About 1847 more than half the parish belonged to five landowners: Sir Charles Burrell (nearly 2,000 a.), the Revd. L. Vernon Harcourt (over 1,000 a.), Charles Goring (428 a.), Sir T. Shelley (459 a.), and Caleb Rickman (481 a.). Only Burrell and Rickman retained any farmland in hand, and two thirds of the Burrell estate was let to tenants. About 1,000 a. outside the larger estates was then in owner occupation. There were nearly 50 farms over 40 a. in area, including several over 200 a.; six tenant farmers held two or more farms, one holding a total of 651 a. in Shipley and West Grinstead.²⁷

The Knepp and Goringlee estates remained the two largest in the parish in 1867.²⁸ About 1900 the Burrells had c. 3,000 a. in Shipley and West Grinstead.²⁹ The West Grinstead Park estate was sold in 1913,³⁰ but afterwards the Burrells bought much land in the west, south, and north of Shipley parish, so that by the 1970s the estate had more than regained its early 20th-century size.³¹ Many estates, both large and small, were managed by bailiffs during the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries.³² In the 1920s the Knepp home farm grew to over 2,000 a. because of the difficulty of finding tenants; in the 1970s and in 1983 it was c. 800 a.³³ In 1909 slightly more land in the parish was rented than was in owner occupation. Of 65 holdings then listed 31 were of less than 50 a. and three over 300 a.³⁴ By 1975 the proportion of rented land had increased: nearly two thirds of the land in the parish then returned was rented. Of 41 holdings 28 were then less than 50 ha. in size and one over 300 ha.³⁵ After 1945 farms on the Burrell estate increased in size by the amalgamation of units of c. 100 a. into units of 200 or 300 a., much modernization being carried out at the same time.³⁶

Allotment land at Coolham for poor families was being leased to the parish by the Goringlee estate c. 1847.³⁷ A marked feature of 19th- and 20th-century agriculture in the parish was innovation. Under-draining was said to be a great *desideratum* at Shepherds farm and Church farm north in 1811 because of the clay soil.³⁸ In 1830, when cultivation was said to be of wheat and oats with no 'turnip land', wheat crops could be taken only about twice in every seven years, fallow courses remaining in use. By the same date one farmer had begun to drain his land, but still found it necessary to use teams of four horses to plough parts of it.³⁹ By 1835 Sir Charles Burrell had introduced Pearson's draining plough on the Knepp estate.⁴⁰ Draining was also in progress before 1858 on a farm north of Coolham,⁴¹ and before 1887 on the Apsley manor estate in the south-west.⁴² Pond-tail farmhouse was repaired shortly before 1845, and Blonchs farmhouse rebuilt at about the same time.⁴³ Much underdraining was carried out on the Knepp estate in the 1860s and 1870s, chiefly by the General Land Drainage and Improvement Co. and with the help of government loans.⁴⁴ During the first two thirds of the 19th century arable predominated over pasture. In 1830 wheat was said to be of fine quality though light in yield,⁴⁵ but there was not much grassland.⁴⁶ In 1834 Hookland farm had more than three times as much arable land as pasture,⁴⁷ and c. 1847 the proportion in the parish as a whole was nearly five to one.⁴⁸ Oldhouse farm at Coolham had 234 a. of arable land out of 284 a. in 1869.⁴⁹ Crops in 1867 included wheat, oats, peas, beans, and turnips.⁵⁰ In 1875 wheat (1,305 a. returned) and oats (855 a.) were the chief corn crops, and there were 277 a. of turnips and swedes and 175 a. of vetches or tares.⁵¹

From the later 19th century, however, as elsewhere in the neighbourhood, arable acreage declined in favour of pasture land because of the import of cheap corn. There were 3,121 a. of arable in 1875 as opposed to 1,063 a. of permanent grass; by 1909 the respective totals were 1,573 a. and 3,726 a. Numbers of stock returned in the parish in 1875 were 641 cattle, 1,201 sheep, and 300 pigs; by 1909 there were 860 cattle and 446 pigs, but the number of sheep had fallen to 607.⁵² Long-established meadow land near Coolham was described as excellent in 1895.⁵³ A herd of West Highland cattle was recorded in the parish in 1903.⁵⁴ Courtland's farm (128 a.) in the north-west was chiefly grassland in 1914, apparently as a sporting rather than an agricultural estate.⁵⁵ Sir Merrik Burrell after succeeding to the Knepp estate

²⁰ Ibid. Ep. I/29/168; P.R.O., E 134/12 Anne Mich./5, rot. 3; E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [iv].

²¹ Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 92, 100-1, 103.

²² S.A.C. xc. 58. ²³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

²⁴ Ibid. Add. MS. 1997. ²⁵ Ibid. Lytton MS. 106.

²⁶ Ibid. TD/W 108.

²⁷ Ibid. TD/W 108, 142; for owner occupation cf. Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 246.

²⁸ Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric. 80.

²⁹ The Times, 23 Dec. 1957.

³⁰ Above, W. Grinstead, manors and other estates.

³¹ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell; Knepp estate deeds at Messrs. Thos. Eggar & Son, Chich.; above, manors and other estates (Bentons, Newbuildings).

³² Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1852 and later edns.).

³³ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell; Suss. Life, June 1974, p. 25.

³⁴ P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

³⁵ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

³⁶ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

³⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 108; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. SP 223.

³⁸ W.S.R.O., Lytton MS. 11.

³⁹ Rep. H.L. Cttee. on Poor Laws, pp. 33, 37, H.C. 227 (1831), viii.

⁴⁰ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 245.

⁴¹ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 111.

⁴² W.S.R.O., SP 173.

⁴³ Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 71, 78.

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2009; inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁴⁵ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 293; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. SP 71.

⁴⁶ Rep. H.L. Cttee. on Poor Laws, p. 36, H.C. 227 (1831), viii.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 522.

⁴⁸ Ibid. TD/W 108.

⁴⁹ B.L. Maps 137. b. 4. (17).

⁵⁰ Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric. 80.

⁵¹ P.R.O., MAF 68/433.

⁵² Ibid. MAF 68/433, 2371.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., SP 411.

⁵⁴ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1903).

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., SP 440.

in 1899 pioneered various methods of pasture improvement, including ley farming, mole draining, slagging, and the use of silage, and built new farm buildings at Pondtail farm. In 1912 he founded the Knepp herd of Red Poll cattle which survived in 1983, and he became one of the earliest advocates of line breeding. He was later to be president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and chairman of the West Sussex war agricultural committee between 1939 and 1945.⁵⁶ Conversely, the Newbuildings estate of W. S. Blunt was not being efficiently farmed in 1917.⁵⁷

Fruit growing also expanded in the same period. There were 8 a. of orchards in 1875; by 1909 the acreage had risen to 66 a., including 30 a. of apples, and there were also 18 a. of small fruit and 17 a. of hops.⁵⁸

By 1920 the five farms on the portion of the Knepp estate north of Coolham all practised mixed agriculture.⁵⁹ Other kinds of farming which had appeared in the parish by the 1930s were poultry farming, pig breeding, and market gardening.⁶⁰

In the 1970s and 1980s cattle continued to dominate in the parish. In 1975, when nearly two thirds of the area of the parish returned was under grass, there were 12 specialist dairy holdings and three holdings specializing in livestock rearing and fattening, mostly of cattle.⁶¹ The Knepp home farm in 1974 had 500 Red Polls, Danish red cattle, and their crosses;⁶² in 1983 c. 200 Red Polls were kept there for milk.⁶³ In the west the estate belonging to Hungerhill farm in Thakeham had Highland cattle and an Ayrshire dairy herd in 1977.⁶⁴ Hookland farm, which was one-third arable from 1940 to 1970, specialized entirely in dairy cattle by 1983 when it had a herd of 320 Friesians.⁶⁵ On Mr. M. Burrell's farm of c. 1,200 a. beef cattle were raised in 1983, crops being grown chiefly for fodder.⁶⁶ There were also some 250 Clun and Jacob sheep on the Knepp home farm in 1974.⁶⁷ In the following year 16,081 head of poultry were returned, nearly all of them hens for laying.⁶⁸

WOODS. Timber from Knepp park was sent by water in the early 1180s to Southampton, possibly for use at the royal hunting lodge at Freemantle (Hants).⁶⁹ In 1214 during forfeiture all the carpenters in the bailiwick of Roland Bloet were ordered to assemble at Knepp to cut, dress, and prepare timber for use at Dover castle. Two years later Bloet was

ordered to construct siege engines in the 'forest' of Knepp and send them to Dover without delay.⁷⁰ The rectory estate also supplied timber for royal purposes in 1313 when the keeper of it was directed to send oaks from Shipley to make shingles for the roof of Westminster Hall.⁷¹ Timber at Knepp and at Hookland park was being cut for the use of the duke of Norfolk in 1448-9.⁷² A tenant of Wiston manor c. 1300 had the duty of carrying 'wood', presumably underwood, from Knepp or from St. Leonard's Forest;⁷³ in 1449 some tenants of Washington manor similarly had to carry underwood (*bosc'*) from Knepp park to Bramber or Findon.⁷⁴

Richard Gratwicke, the lessee of part of Knepp park in 1552, was permitted to take timber and underwood at pleasure during his lease, as long as 300 beeches and oaks were left at the end of it.⁷⁵ In the 1580s Edward Caryll's factor sold planks, barrel boards, inch boards, and other sawn timber, apparently from his estates at Knepp and elsewhere in Shipley, to an inhabitant of Shoreham, perhaps for shipbuilding.⁷⁶ A shipwright of Arundel agreed with Sir Henry and Charles Goring in 1695 to buy 800 oaks on Shepherds and Lackenhurst farms, and in 1706 Charles Goring sold 860 oaks from Shepherds farm to another buyer.⁷⁷

The woodland of the parish presumably gave employment to an inhabitant surnamed Carpenter in 1248.⁷⁸ A 'clovyere' (cleaver) was recorded in 1397.⁷⁹ Other carpenters were recorded in 1581,⁸⁰ 1655,⁸¹ and 1707,⁸² and a wheelwright between 1727 and 1732.⁸³ There was a cooper in 1670.⁸⁴ Six carpenters and a wheelwright were recorded in the 1810s,⁸⁵ and there were practitioners of both trades later.⁸⁶ A timber yard for the Knepp estate existed beside the Horsham-Worthing road by c. 1847.⁸⁷ There was a sawmill there in 1896 and 1909,⁸⁸ and a woodreeve was employed in the 1930s.⁸⁹ The timber yard, with a sawmill and joiner's shop, still survived in 1983.⁹⁰ A timber merchant was recorded in the parish in 1874.⁹¹ In 1867 parishioners could earn money by 'flawing' timber in the spring.⁹²

MILLS. A mill at Knepp manor was mentioned in 1210,⁹³ and a water mill within Knepp park, possibly its successor, in 1326⁹⁴ and later.⁹⁵ The site seems likely to have been the same as that of the iron furnace of the 16th and 17th centuries, at what was later the south-eastern corner of Knepp pond.⁹⁶ A mill at

⁵⁶ *The Times*, 23 Dec. 1957; inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁵⁷ Longford, *Pilgrimage of Passion*, 430.

⁵⁸ P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

⁵⁹ W.S.R.O., SP 829.

⁶⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930 and later edns.).

⁶¹ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975; cf. *Suss. Life*, Sept. 1976, p. 38.

⁶² *Suss. Life*, June 1974, p. 25.

⁶³ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁶⁴ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 24 Mar. 1977.

⁶⁵ Inf. from Mr. P. H. Hextall, Hooklands.

⁶⁶ Inf. from Mr. M. Burrell, Baker's Fm.

⁶⁷ *Suss. Life*, June 1974, p. 25; cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 June 1980.

⁶⁸ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

⁶⁹ *Pipe R.* 1181 (P.R.S. xxx), 142; *Hist. King's Works*, ed. Colvin, ii (1963), 940.

⁷⁰ *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 207, 210, 267.

⁷¹ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, 507.

⁷² Horsham Mus. MS. 1177, rot. 2.

⁷³ *S.A.C.* liii. 150, 173.

⁷⁴ Horsham Mus. MS. 1177.

⁷⁵ P.R.O., REQ 2/122/51.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* REQ 2/212/54; above, manors and other estates.

⁷⁷ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 298.

⁷⁸ P.R.O., JUST 1/909A, rot. 24d.

⁷⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, 251; P. H. Reaney, *Dict. Brit. Surnames* (1976 edn.), 76.

⁸⁰ P.R.O., REQ 2/164/91.

⁸¹ S.R.S. xxii. 112.

⁸² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/168/151.

⁸³ S.R.S. xxviii. 114, 135.

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/168/79.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* Par. 168/1/2/1.

⁸⁶ e.g. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852 and later edns.).

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

⁸⁸ O.S. Map 6', Suss. XXXVII. NE. (1898, 1914 edns.).

⁸⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930 and later edns.).

⁹⁰ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁹¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

⁹² *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 80.

⁹³ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61.

⁹⁴ P.R.O., C 134/97, no. 6.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* C 139/16, no. 25, m. 10; Arundel Cast. MS. A 1868, rot. 3d.; *Cal. Pat.* 1549-51, 21.

⁹⁶ Below (ironworking).

Knepp was mentioned again in the later 17th and the 18th century.⁹⁷ Between 1724 and 1777, apparently, its site was moved to the new bay built at that time at the south end of the pond. At the latter date there was also a windmill nearby, worked by the same miller.⁹⁸ The watermill was still working in 1803⁹⁹ and the windmill in 1813,¹ but neither is heard of later.

Two other mills besides Knepp mill were mentioned in 1340.² One may have been the mill, of unknown site, which had belonged to the Templars in 1262–3.³ The second may have been the mill described as in Thakeham in 1086,⁴ for which no other site has been found, and which may have occupied the site of the later water mill north of Coolham; that may also be the site of the water mill recorded in 1330.⁵ Coolham water mill was recorded between 1836 and the earlier 20th century. A windmill south-west of it was worked by the same miller in 1836 and later. Both mills had apparently been built in the early 19th century;⁶ both were described as disused in 1909,⁷ but the water mill was again in use after 1926.⁸ Another windmill south of Shipley village existed between 1825⁹ and 1875 but had been demolished by 1896.¹⁰ The present Shipley windmill, on the west side of the village, the largest smock mill in Sussex, was built in 1879, and after 1906 belonged to Hilaire Belloc. It ceased general working in 1922 and closed altogether in 1926, the miller moving to Coolham water mill. In 1958 the mill was restored to full working order by the West Sussex county council as a memorial to Belloc and was opened to the public.¹¹ The field names Great and Little Mill fields north-east of Shipley village and Windmill field south of Newbuildings recorded c. 1847 may suggest the sites of further mills otherwise unknown.¹²

IRONWORKING. A furnace at Knepp pond is said to have been worked in the later 16th century,¹³ and by c. 1650 was described as the old furnace.¹⁴ Its site was south-east of the pond,¹⁵ and is commemorated by Furnace Lodge on the modern Horsham–Worthing road;¹⁶ slag was found nearby when a bridge on that road was widened in 1928.¹⁷ Another hammerpond in the parish, south of Shipley village

and west of Hammer Farm, drove both a furnace and a forge,¹⁸ at least one of which was working in 1641.¹⁹ The pond survived in 1849, but had gone by 1875.²⁰ Two miners of Shipley were mentioned in 1588, one of whom had mined for ore in St. Leonard's Forest during the last three years. Two husbandmen of Shipley had also been working there, evidently on a seasonal basis.²¹ A hammerman and two founders were recorded between 1617 and 1631.²²

OTHER TRADE AND INDUSTRY. Stone slates were apparently quarried on Knepp manor in the later 15th century.²³ A fisherman of Shipley was mentioned in 1579.²⁴ Besides the usual rural trades represented in the parish during the 17th and 18th centuries, there were a surgeon in 1658 and 1707,²⁵ a brickworker in 1662,²⁶ a flaxdresser in 1721, and a weaver in 1723.²⁷ Of various mercers or shopkeepers recorded between 1692 and 1745 one sold among other goods drapery, groceries, tobacco, and candles, while another sold ironmongery.²⁸

One in nine or ten families in work in 1811 was supported chiefly by non-agricultural employment and one in six or seven in 1831.²⁹ In the 1810s, besides the six carpenters and the wheelwright mentioned above, the parish had a blacksmith, two brickworkers, a shoemaker, and two butchers.³⁰ After the mid 19th century tradesmen were to be found especially in the hamlets.³¹ In 1851 there were a blacksmith, a wheelwright, and a butcher at Coolham, and a butcher and a bricklayer at Dragons Green. Another bricklayer at Whitehall, who in that year employed ten men,³² described himself as a builder in 1862. Less common trades recorded during the period were those of corndeaner, cattle dealer, dressmaker, and saddler and harness maker.³³ A general stores and post office in Shipley village survived until 1979.³⁴ In 1982 there remained a post office and stores at Coolham.

There was a brickfield east of Coolham c. 1876,³⁵ and a brickworks in the extreme north-west of the parish in 1909.³⁶ The firm of Ernest Powell, which had formerly worked Shipley windmill and Coolham water mill, moved nearer Coolham hamlet in 1937 and still flourished in 1973.³⁷ In 1983 Arun Feeds

⁹⁷ B.L. Add. MSS. 28243, f. 59; 28246, f. 8; 28249, f. 2.

⁹⁸ 250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss. ed. H. Margary, pls. 6, 16; B.L. Add. MSS. 5673, f. 19; 5685, f. 164v.; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/168/199. Knepp Mill Ho. immediately S. of the bay faces towards it, suggesting that the bay was absent in the 17th cent. when the ho. was built: above, introduction.

⁹⁹ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 2, f. [51].

¹ 250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss. pl. 20.

² Ing. Non. (Rec. Com.), 351.

³ P.R.O., JUST 1/912A, rott. 42d.–43.

⁴ V.C.H. Suss. i. 440 n., 450.

⁵ S.A.C. xl. 108.

⁶ W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., deeds of Coolham mills; ibid. TD/W 108; ibid. W. Dean MS. 431 (MS. cat.).

⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV. SW. (1912 edn.).

⁸ W. Suss. Gaz. 9 Aug. 1973; N.M.R., photos.

⁹ Greenwood, Suss. Map (1825).

¹⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.); XXIV. SE. (1898 edn.); cf. Horsham Mus. MS. SP 106.

¹¹ Suss. Ind. Arch. p. 19; Shipley Windmill (W. Suss. C.C., 1980); M. Brunnarius, Windmills of Suss. 66–8; W. Suss. Gaz. 9 Aug. 1973.

¹² W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

¹³ E. Straker, Wealden Iron, 418.

¹⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 28249, f. 1.

¹⁵ 250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss. ed. H. Margary, pls. 6, 16.

¹⁶ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 12 (1958 edn.).

¹⁷ Straker, Wealden Iron, 418.

¹⁸ Wealden Iron (Wealden Iron Res. Group), ix. 6.

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1482 (TS. cat.).

²⁰ S.A.C. ii. 217; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.).

²¹ P.R.O., E 134/30 Eliz. I East./17, mm. 11–14.

²² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/168/6–7, 31, including lists of trade goods.

²³ Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, rot. 2, recording lack of income for the yr. 1497–8.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 53.

²⁵ Ibid. Ep. I/29/168/149; ibid. Ep. I/66/3.

²⁶ Ibid. Ep. I/29/168/61, listing trade tools.

²⁷ S.R.S. xxviii. 17, 168.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/168/125, 137, 183, 189; P.R.O., E 134/12 Anne Mich./5, rot. 2; S.A.C. lxix. 131; Hickstead Pla. Archives, ed. J. Brent, p. 10.

²⁹ Census, 1811, 1831.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 168/1/2/1.

³¹ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1852 and later edns.); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 and later edns.); cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

³² W.S.R.O., MF 44, ff. 44–87.

³³ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1852 and later edns.).

³⁴ W. Suss. Gaz. 19 June 1980.

³⁵ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.).

³⁶ Ibid. XXIV. NW. (1913 edn.).

³⁷ W. Suss. Gaz. 9 Aug. 1973.

(Southern) Ltd. employed 13 persons at a nearby site dealing in animal feed, seed, fertilizer, and chemicals.³⁸ The former Coolham water mill site was occupied in 1983 by a firm dealing in fuel oil, and in the same year there was a firm of winch manufacturers at Buck Barn.

Much non-agricultural employment in the 19th and 20th centuries has been provided by the large estates of the parish. There was a gamekeeper in 1816.³⁹ After c. 1860 there were many such workers: the Knepp estate in 1930 had an agent, a clerk of works, a head gardener, a stud groom, and a gamekeeper, besides the workers in the timber yard mentioned above.⁴⁰ Three blacksmiths were employed before 1918, and there was still one c. 1975.⁴¹ The 20th century brought new types of employment connected with the revival of road transport. There was a tea garden at the Selsey Arms at Coolham in 1895,⁴² and there were tea rooms in 1983 on the Horsham-Worthing road at the south-east tip of the parish. In the 1920s and 1930s there were cycle agents, car hirers, motor engineers or agents, and a garage.⁴³ In 1983 there were garages at Coolham and at Buck Barn on the Horsham-Worthing road. Part of the Crabbet Arabian stud founded by W. S. Blunt and his wife in 1877-8 was at Newbuildings;⁴⁴ there was still a stud there in 1976.⁴⁵ Sir Merrik Burrell founded another at Knepp Castle, for breeding hunters, before 1907.⁴⁶ There were two stud farms in the parish in 1983.⁴⁷

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. A manor court for Knepp was mentioned in 1326⁴⁸ and was perhaps alluded to a century earlier.⁴⁹ Court rolls survive for the years 1530, 1553, and 1622-1915.⁵⁰ Already by 1498 the court baron was held only twice a year.⁵¹ Twenty-two courts were recorded between 1622 and 1700, 22 in the 18th century,⁵² and 17 in the 19th. The last court was held in 1915. After 1740 much business was conducted out of court. Only business relating to property transactions and encroachments on the waste was recorded after 1622. There was a bailiff between 1330⁵³ and 1498, who in the 15th century was alternatively called a beadle;⁵⁴ a bailiff was also recorded in 1658 and 1738.

The rectory had a three-weekly court in the early 14th century,⁵⁵ and a bailiff in 1338.⁵⁶ Court rolls for Withyham as a member of Charlton-Ashurst manor survive for the years 1437, 1474-5, 1496-9, and 1502-9. Both a court baron and a view of frankpledge were held, at which a chief pledge was elected and nuisances were presented.⁵⁷ There was still a headborough in 1598.⁵⁸ Pleas and perquisites of court on Bentons manor were worth 6d. a year in 1328,⁵⁹ but the tenants were said not to owe suit in 1358.⁶⁰ No courts are known for Goringlee, Hookland, or Durrants manors.

There may have been a parish clerk by 1524.⁶¹ Two churchwardens were recorded from 1548.⁶² There were collectors for the poor in 1584,⁶³ and two overseers were recorded in 1642⁶⁴ and apparently in 1638.⁶⁵ Two waywardens were recorded in 1636 and between 1663 and 1749.⁶⁶ A constable who was apparently a parish officer was mentioned in 1581,⁶⁷ 1642,⁶⁸ and 1673.⁶⁹ By the early 1830s poor law business was being dealt with, and parish work supervised, by a salaried assistant overseer responsible to a select vestry of 12 parishioners.⁷⁰ In 1830 a poor rate only was levied, from which church and highway expenditure was also met.⁷¹

There was a parish workhouse in 1793, when the poor were to be farmed;⁷² it may have been Renches Farmhouse near Dragons Green, which was called the old workhouse in 1795.⁷³ The building used in the early 19th century was that called Whitehart Cottages in 1983, north-east of Shipley village near the Billingshurst-Cowfold road.⁷⁴ There were 53 inmates in 1821,⁷⁵ and c. 45 in 1832,⁷⁶ when the small building was said to be capable of taking 80. In the early 1830s the workhouse was again being farmed. At some earlier date, when the workhouse was managed by the parish itself, cloth manufacture had been carried on there. In the early 1830s parish work was being provided on the roads, but was very badly arranged. At the same time the parish officers also leased a farm of 320 a. on the Newbuildings estate, where single men could earn 5s. a week and married men 6s. or more according to the size of their families. Other methods of poor relief used in the earlier 19th century were weekly doles, the provision of medical care, of flour, and of clothing, help with the payment

³⁸ Inf. from the managing director, Mr. T. L. Wright.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 168/1/2/1.

⁴⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866 and later edns.).

⁴¹ Inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁴² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); cf. *ibid.* (1938).

⁴³ *Ibid.* (1922 and later edns.).

⁴⁴ N. A. S. Lytton, *W. S. Blunt*, 304, 306; Eliz. Longford, *Pilgrimage of Passion*, 391.

⁴⁵ *Suss. Life*, Sept. 1976, p. 40.

⁴⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 278.

⁴⁷ Cf. *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 30 Nov. 1979.

⁴⁸ P.R.O., C 134/97, no. 6.

⁴⁹ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61.

⁵⁰ P.R.O., SC 2/206/52, mm. 1-2; B.L. Harl. Roll AA. 11; W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., Knepp man. ct. bk. 1622-1915; on which rest of para. mainly based.

⁵¹ Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, rot. 2.

⁵² Cf. B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 170.

⁵³ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 39 (TS. cat.).

⁵⁴ Arundel Cast. MSS. A 433, rot. 2; A 1861, rot. 2.

⁵⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 6165, f. 182.

⁵⁶ *Kts. Hospitallers in Eng.* (Camd. Soc. [1st ser.], lxxv), 175.

⁵⁷ K.A.O., U 269/M 110-12; P.R.O., SC 2/206/45, rott. 2d., 5, 11.

⁵⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, rot. 3.

⁵⁹ P.R.O., C 135/11, no. 7, m. 3.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* C 135/140, no. 7.

⁶¹ S.R.S. lvi. 60.

⁶² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/86/20, f. 19v.; *ibid.* Par. 168/1/1/1, ff. 50v.-51; B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 108-13.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1584).

⁶⁴ S.R.S. v. 152.

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 168/1/1/1, inside back cover.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* Par. 168/1/1/1, inside front cover and f. 49.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* Ep. I/37/1/10.

⁶⁸ S.R.S. v. 152.

⁶⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 168/1/1/1, f. 24.

⁷⁰ *Extracts from Inf. received by H.M. Com. as to Admin. and Operation of Poor Laws* (1833), 74 (B.L. class mark B.S. 68/2); *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, H.C. 44, p. 559 (1834), xxviii.

⁷¹ *Rep. H.L. Cttee. on Poor Laws*, H.C. 227, p. 34 (1831), viii.

⁷² Horsham Mus. MS. 2100 (MS. cat.).

⁷³ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); cf. 5 Geo. IV, c. 16 (Local and Personal).

⁷⁴ Below.

⁷⁵ *Census*, 1821.

⁷⁶ Rest of para. mainly based on *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, H.C. 44, pp. 527, 537, 550, 565-6 (1834), xxviii; *Rep. H.L. Cttee. on Poor Laws*, H.C. 227, pp. 31-2, 34, 39, 154 (1831), viii; *Extracts received as to Admin. of Poor Laws*, 73-5; W.S.R.O., Par. 168/12/1.

of rent, and the provision of free housing in cottages owned by the parish. In 1832 a medical man received 45 guineas a year for his services. The labour rate, the Act for which was promoted by Sir Charles Burrell, was adopted by 1832, but only partially, and was said later to have done little to diminish the numbers of unemployed. As many as 110 were out of work at one time in 1829, and in the winter of 1831-2 the monthly average was 108. In the ten years 1822-32 the sum expended on the poor rose by 70 per cent; in the early 1830s it was far higher than the sums for neighbouring parishes with a similar population.⁷⁷ By 1830 as many as 75 able-bodied parishioners were living at Brighton, Horsham, and elsewhere, some with children receiving money from the parish for their support. Another family had recently emigrated abroad, and two or three more had then applied to do so.

In 1835 Shipley joined Horsham union, the parish workhouse being used until 1838 or later as the union children's workhouse.⁷⁸ In 1836 it had a very bad reputation: poor water supply and drainage and an inadequate diet led to eight deaths, mostly from fever, among the c. 60 inhabitants during three months of that year, and it was said that the only healthy people in the house at that time were the master and some of his family.⁷⁹ The union still owned the building c. 1847.⁸⁰ Shipley was included in Horsham district in 1974.

CHURCH. William de Braose (d. 1093 × 1096) gave Shipley church c. 1080 to the abbey of St. Florent, Saumur (Maine et Loire), which granted it back to his son Philip c. 1096 in exchange for Washington church.⁸¹ Philip then gave it to his relative Richard de Harcourt, who gave it to his brother Philip, dean of Lincoln. About 1139 Philip granted it to the Knights Templar, as one of their earliest endowments in England.⁸² Shipley was a parish by 1227,⁸³ but it is not clear whether the Templars ever appointed incumbents. Under their successors the Knights Hospitaller no incumbents were appointed, the cure being served by chaplains,⁸⁴ and in 1438 the church was called a chapel.⁸⁵ After the Dissolution the benefice came to be regarded as a curacy;⁸⁶ after the stipend was augmented from Queen Anne's Bounty in 1728⁸⁷ it was a perpetual curacy.⁸⁸ In the

later 17th century clergy were sometimes loosely described as vicars.⁸⁹ By 1874 the living was called a vicarage, as it remained thereafter.⁹⁰

The advowson of the church, like the rectory, was claimed in 1315, after the suppression of the Templars, by both William de Braose and Andrew Peverel.⁹¹ Like the rectory, however, it passed to the Hospitallers, one of whose farmers appointed a priest to serve the parish in the early 16th century.⁹² After the Dissolution the impropiator usually appointed a curate,⁹³ but on two occasions in the 1570s the bishop apparently appointed.⁹⁴ In the later 19th century the advowson passed, with the rectory, to the Burrell family, to which it still belonged in 1983.⁹⁵

Either the impropiator or his lessee paid £20 a year to the curate as stipend in 1635,⁹⁶ and the curate was said in 1640 to have a sufficient income.⁹⁷ In 1646, nevertheless, Richard Molyneux, Viscount Molyneux, as impropiator was ordered to settle £100 a year on the curate, and the sum was being paid in 1656-7.⁹⁸ The arrangement lapsed soon afterwards, for the purchasers of the rectory estate in 1664 were merely enjoined to pay a suitable stipend to the curate from the income of the estate.⁹⁹ It is not clear where successive curates lived; there was no glebe house in 1724¹ or in 1830,² and no earlier reference to one has been found, though surviving probate inventories describe the houses of two curates in the early 17th century.³

In 1728 Queen Anne's Bounty settled £200 on the living to meet an equal benefaction from the lay rector, Bulstrode Peachey-Knight.⁴ In 1809 the income, including stipend, augmentation, and surplice fees, was said to total £83.⁵ There were further augmentations, totalling £800, from Queen Anne's Bounty in 1813, 1820, and 1848, of which the latest was again to meet a benefaction.⁶ The average net income was said to be £98 c. 1830;⁷ in 1852 it was being augmented informally by another £100 a year from the impropiator.⁸ The additional sum of £66 13s. 4d. a year was settled on the living in 1864 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to meet a benefaction, presumably from the impropiator, of £1,000.⁹ Meanwhile a glebe house had been built c. 1848 north-west of Shipley village; of red brick in Tudor style, it was enlarged c. 1895.¹⁰ Land south of it was described as glebe in the 1870s.¹¹ The living

⁷⁷ *Poor Rate Returns, 1830-4*, 196.

⁷⁸ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 39.

⁷⁹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 580, 583-4, based on Horsham Mus. MS. 813.

⁸⁰ W.S.R.O., TD/W 108.

⁸¹ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 1, 3.

⁸² *Rec. Templars in Eng.* ed. B. A. Lees, pp. cxlviii, 227-8. The date c. 1125 given at *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 92 is wrong: *Rec. Templars*, ed. Lees, pp. cxlvi-cxlvii.

⁸³ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 36.

⁸⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39345, f. 192.

⁸⁵ *Cal. Papal Reg.* ix. 3.

⁸⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39345, f. 192v.; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 16.

⁸⁷ Below.

⁸⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39345, f. 192v.; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 302; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852).

⁸⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 109v.-110.

⁹⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874); *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1876), 47; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXIV (1879 edn.).

⁹¹ *Year Bk.* 8 Edw. II (Selden Soc. xli), 192-3; cf. above, manors and other estates. The adv. referred to at *Year Bk.* 15 Edw. III (Rolls Ser.), 401-13 was that of Shelley chapel in Crawley, not Shipley ch.: *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 147 n.

⁹² *S.R.S.* xlv. 110.

⁹³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 302; B.L. Add. MS. 39345, ff. 192v., 199; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 16; cf. *S.R.S.* xx. 393.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/3, f. 11; Ep. I/23/5, f. 53.

⁹⁵ Above, manors and other estates; inf. from Sir Wal. Burrell.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 168/1/1/1, f. 24.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁹⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39345, ff. 199-200.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* 39477, f. 199.

¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 16.

² Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 302.

³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/168/5, 17; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 39345, f. 196.

⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 28594-5 (TS. cat.).

⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. I/63/10.

⁶ Hodgson, *Queen Anne's Bounty* (1845), p. cclxiii; *suppl.* p. lxiv.

⁷ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282-3.

⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39345, f. 204.

⁹ *Lond. Gaz.* 12 July 1864, pp. 3489-90.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/41/79, 82.

¹¹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXIV (1879 edn.).

was valued in 1873 at £174.¹² A new vicarage, nearer the church, was built in 1965,¹³ but the previous building survived in 1983.

No incumbents are known to have been appointed by the Knights Templar,¹⁴ and none of the chaplains appointed by the Hospitallers is known by name before the 16th century.¹⁵ In 1338 there were both a chaplain and a 'clerk of the church'.¹⁶

Richard Cary or Kyrry, curate 1573–9, was a former religious.¹⁷ His successor was described in 1579 as very diligent, reading homilies every Sunday and holy day,¹⁸ but a later curate in 1604 was neither a graduate nor a preacher.¹⁹ At least three curates resided in the earlier 17th century.²⁰ After Robert Swanwick was ejected in 1646 for drunkenness,²¹ a puritan minister, John Buckley, was appointed. He in turn was ejected at the Restoration;²² his successor was intermittently resident in 1662.²³ William Turner, curate by 1682,²⁴ held other benefices apparently at the same time as Shipley.²⁵ John Lee, who seems to have been an assistant curate, claimed in 1713 to have lived in the parish for over 50 years.²⁶ At least two 18th-century curates were graduates of Scottish universities.²⁷ In 1724 there was divine service with a sermon twice on Sundays, and communion was celebrated four times a year for 100 communicants.²⁸ Two mid 18th-century curates seem not to have resided, since an assistant curate usually officiated, but William Jameson, curate from 1775, often served, with the assistance after 1779 of George Marshall, later curate of Horsham.²⁹ There were frequent changes of curate or vicar during the 19th century, when assistant curates often served instead.³⁰ No clergyman was resident in 1832 for lack of a glebe house.³¹

In 1838 morning and afternoon services were held on alternate Sundays and communion four times a year.³² Average congregations in 1851 were said to be 150 in the morning and 200 in the afternoon.³³ By 1868 communion was held monthly and there were two services every Sunday.³⁴ The northern part of the parish became part of the new parish of Southwater in 1853.³⁵ In 1884 the incumbent pointed out that because of the scattered nature of settlement proposed mission chapels would be of less value than an assistant curate.³⁶ His successor in 1903 was still

serving the cure single-handed,³⁷ but in 1898 a mission room capable of holding 160 persons had been opened at Coolham.³⁸ Communion and evening prayer were held there fortnightly in 1917.³⁹ The mission room was last used in 1974 and in 1977 was converted into a house.⁴⁰ As a result of building in Shipley village after 1945 the parish church was more conveniently placed for parishioners than before.

The church of *ST. MARY* (the dedication is recorded from 1456)⁴¹ consists of chancel, axial tower, nave with north aisle and vestry, and south porch. It is chiefly of local sandstone externally, partly Caen stone and partly random, but what appears to be Caen stone is also used, mainly internally.

Nothing is known of the building which existed c. 1080.⁴² The nave, tower, and chancel date from c. 1140 and represent one of the earliest Templar churches in England. The character of the masonry of the south wall externally may suggest that the nave originally extended to only half its present length, and that its western extension coincided with the building of the upper storey of the tower.⁴³ The scale of the building reflects the prestige of the Templars, and its plainness expresses their combination of military and ascetic qualities. The double-splayed windows of the nave and tower, though anachronistic in church architecture, have contemporary domestic parallels. The plain doorway which is unusual in piercing the south-west pier of the tower provided separate access to the eastern end of the church, presumably for the Templars, who may have used the tower space as their choir: the roll moulding on the eastern arch of the tower space stops c. 4 ft. (1.3 metres) short of the floor, as if to accommodate stalls. The huge tower arches are elaborately decorated. A low pyramidal shingled spire which was apparently original was removed in 1831.⁴⁴

The west doorway is mid or late 12th-century in style, with flanking columns and a pointed arch with zigzag ornament. The two-light west window, with plate tracery, was put in c. 1300, and other windows in the north, south, and east walls were replaced in the 15th and 16th centuries.⁴⁵ A north porch of timber and stone was added in the 14th century,⁴⁶ but it was moved after 1830,⁴⁷ and in 1940⁴⁸ and 1983

¹² *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1873), 114–15.

¹³ Hickman, *Hist. Shipley* (1980 edn.), 52 n.

¹⁴ The ref. to a vicar in 1248 derives from a misreading of the word *vivarium* (fishpond): *S.R.S.* ii, p. 121; *P.R.O.*, CP 25(1)/283/12.

¹⁵ *S.R.S.* xlv, 112.

¹⁶ *Kts. Hospitallers in Eng.* (Camd. Soc. [1st ser.], lxxv), 175.

¹⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/23/3, f. 11; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39345, f. 194v.

¹⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/23/5, f. 53.

¹⁹ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39345, f. 196.

²⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1640); Ep. I/29/168/5, 17.

²¹ *Walker Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 361.

²² *Calamy Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 85; cf. below, protestant nonconf.

²³ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

²⁴ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39362, f. 110.

²⁵ *S.N.Q.* xiv, 39, 43.

²⁶ *P.R.O.*, E 134/12 Anne Mich./4, rot. 3; other men besides Turner are listed as incumbents during the period: *B.L. Add. MS.* 39345, ff. 196–7.

²⁷ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39345, f. 197; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/26/3, p. 16.

²⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/26/3, p. 17.

²⁹ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1762); *ibid.* Par. 168/1/1/4; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39345, f. 199v.; cf. below, Horsham, churches.

³⁰ *B.L. Add. MSS.* 39345, f. 199 and v.; 39362, f. 112 and v.; *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 168/1/2/1; *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282–3.

³¹ *Extracts from Inf. received by H.M. Com. as to Admin. and Operation of Poor Laws* (1833), 74 (*B.L.* class mark B.S. 68/2).

³² *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/2 (1838).

³³ *P.R.O.*, HO 129/87/1/2/3.

³⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22A/2 (1868).

³⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 1853, pp. 161–2.

³⁶ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); cf. *Chich. Dioc. Kal.*

(1881), 168; (1884), App. p. iii.

³⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

³⁸ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39457, f. 50v.; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903).

³⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/2 (1917).

⁴⁰ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 24 Mar. 1977.

⁴¹ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39334, f. 261.

⁴² Above. Rest of para. based mainly on R. Gem, 'An Early Ch. of the Kts. Templars at Shipley, Suss.', *Anglo-Norm. Studies*, vi, ed. R. Allen Brown, 238–46. Cf. below, pl. facing p. 193.

⁴³ Cf. *Suss. Views* (S.R.S.), 148.

⁴⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 168/12/1, f. 15; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 303; cf. below.

⁴⁵ *S.A.C.* lxxxii, 106; *Suss. Views* (S.R.S.), 148.

⁴⁶ *Illus. at Suss. Views* (S.R.S.), 148.

⁴⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 303.

⁴⁸ *S.A.C.* lxxxii, 106.

was used as a toolshed. The 16th-century oak south porch survived in 1983; at least between 1805 and 1850 it had an attached lean-to structure to the west.⁴⁹ By 1632 a west gallery five rows deep had been built in the nave,⁵⁰ and in 1640 there were two galleries.⁵¹ Before 1830 the nave acquired a compartmented ceiling with painted coats of arms.⁵² In 1831 a north aisle was built doubling the church's accommodation; the two galleries were taken down and re-erected as a single west gallery, which included a 'singing seat'; and the low spire, considered unsightly, was replaced by battlements. Plans for the work were provided by Sir Charles Burrell, who also loaned the money, which was repaid by subscriptions and a grant from the Church Building Society.⁵³ In 1884 the condition of the fabric was said to be poor, the churchwardens having 'very grossly' neglected it according to the vicar.⁵⁴ A major restoration was undertaken in 1892-3 to the designs of J. L. Pearson; it was financed by £3,000 left by the lay rector Sir Robert Loder, Bt. (d. 1888), and an equal sum supplied by his daughter Lady Burrell. The nave roof was renewed, the west gallery taken down, the north aisle replaced by a new one with an arcade of alternate round and octagonal piers, and a north vestry built.⁵⁵

There are early medieval sedilia. A 12th- or 13th-century reliquary 8 in. (20 cm.) long, of wood covered with copper and with enamelled and gilt figure compositions including a Crucifixion with saints,⁵⁶ was stolen in 1976. The oak priest's chair dated 1732 was stolen in 1980.⁵⁷ A new pulpit, lectern, and other fittings were added in 1892-3 or later.⁵⁸ The large alabaster monument with figures to Sir Thomas Caryll (d. 1617) and family was restored c. 1831 by the sculptor J. E. Carew at the expense of Lord Selsey.⁵⁹ There are various memorials to members of the Burrell family, notably the east window by C. E. Kempe.

The six bells are of various dates between 1646 and 1893.⁶⁰ None of the plate is earlier than late 17th-century.⁶¹ The registers begin in 1609.⁶²

ROMAN CATHOLICISM. Under the Carylls of Bentons Place and later of Newbuildings, Shipley was an important centre of recusancy between the 16th and 18th centuries. Both houses were remote

from other settlements, and both are said to contain hides for priests, though without much likelihood.⁶³ Edward Caryll of Bentons was presented for recusancy in 1577,⁶⁴ and again in 1580, along with two possible priests, Robert Hampton and Richard Stradfold,⁶⁵ who were searched for in vain at Bentons Place in 1581.⁶⁶ Caryll's son and heir Sir Thomas (d. 1617), also of Bentons, was a 'notorious and devoted papist'.⁶⁷ There were at least eight recusants in the parish in the 1620s, notably members of the Cooke family and their servants.⁶⁸ In 1676 there were said to be 40,⁶⁹ and 18 were listed for pardon in 1685.⁷⁰ There were 5 recusants in 1724,⁷¹ and 16 in 1767.⁷²

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. The 20 nonconformists recorded in the parish in 1676⁷³ apparently included Quakers, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists. The Quaker and Baptist congregations continued in later times, and were joined by Wesleyans and others in the 19th century. The high incidence of nonconformity in the parish was presumably partly due to the irregular character of the Anglican ministry.

The Quaker John Shaw of Shipley was gaoled for refusing to pay tithes in 1659.⁷⁴ Shaw's house was used for meetings by 1662, and was apparently the Quaker meeting place mentioned in the parish in 1668 and 1678.⁷⁵ A women's monthly meeting was being held in 1675 for Friends in Shipley and other parishes on the same day and at the same place as the men's meeting.⁷⁶ An inhabitant of Shipley was buried in his own ground in 1672.⁷⁷ By 1694 there was a permanent meeting house in Thakeham,⁷⁸ and only two Quakers were recorded in Shipley in 1724.⁷⁹ In 1751 five families remained,⁸⁰ and a meeting was still held in the 1770s,⁸¹ but thereafter the congregation lapsed until the 1880s, when meetings were being held at Sauceland Farm near Coolham. A building at Coolham itself was put up in 1891 to serve as an infant school and a place for Sunday evening gospel meetings attended by 50 to 60. Open-air meetings were also held at that time at Dragons Green. The Sunday evening meetings were discontinued after 1927.⁸²

Two Baptist couples were presented by the churchwardens in 1662, one for having failed to

⁴⁹ *Suss. Chs.: the Sharpe Colln.* ed. V. Smith (Lewes, [1979]); W.S.R.O., PD 2012, f. 99.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 168/1/1/1, f. 56.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁵² Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 303.

⁵³ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 249; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/11, f. 121; *ibid.* Par. 168/12/1, ff. 12, 15, 24; *ibid.* PD 2012, f. 99.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁵⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39345, ff. 205v.-207; A. Quiney, *J. L. Pearson*, 272.

⁵⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 304 and pl. facing; *S.A.C.* ix. 264; xxii. 21; above, pl. facing p. 49.

⁵⁷ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 8 Aug. 1980; Hickman, *Hist. Shipley* (1980 edn.), 50.

⁵⁸ Quiney, *J. L. Pearson*, 272.

⁵⁹ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 249.

⁶⁰ Elphick, *Bells*, 383-4.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 168/1.

⁶² *Recusant Hist.* xvi. 212; above, manors and other estates (Newbuildings).

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/37/1/8.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* Ep. I/37/1/20; *Miscellanea, Recusant Rec.* (Cath. Rec. Soc. liii), 5.

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/37/1/10 (inf. from Mr. T. J. McCann, W.S.R.O.); cf. *ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1584).

⁶⁶ *Studies in Suss. Ch. Hist.* ed. M. J. Kitch, 128; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603-10, 592.

⁶⁷ *S.R.S.* xlix. 68, 76, 95, 102, 111; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/15/1; cf. Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁶⁸ *S.A.C.* xlv. 147.

⁶⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com.* 38, 14th Rep. IX, Round, p. 275.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 17.

⁷¹ H.L.R.O., papist return (inf. from Mr. T. J. McCann, W.S.R.O.).

⁷² *S.R.S.* xlv. 147.

⁷³ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 418, 422; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

⁷⁴ *S.A.C.* lv. 79; cxvi. 32; above, Thakeham, nonconf.

⁷⁵ Marsh, *Early Friends*, 41.

⁷⁶ *S.A.C.* lv. 79.

⁷⁷ Above, Thakeham, nonconf.

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 17.

⁷⁹ Caplan, 'Outline of Nonconf. in Suss.' iii. 17.

⁸⁰ Marsh, *Early Friends*, 27.

⁸¹ H.D.C., *Thakeham Meeting Ho. & Blue Idol Guest Ho.* ed. J. H. P[ierse] (1981).

bring children for baptism.⁸³ In the later 17th century Baptists in the parish adhered to the Horsham Baptist church.⁸⁴ In 1723 a house, possibly Blonks Farm, was registered for worship,⁸⁵ and in 1724 there were 11 Baptists in Shipley.⁸⁶ The same house was still used for worship in 1744,⁸⁷ and the Baptist preacher John Burgess of Ditchling preached at Blonks green in the 1780s.⁸⁸ Shipley Baptists remained with the Horsham church at its split c. 1818.⁸⁹ The same or another house was registered for worship in 1822.⁹⁰ The last member of the congregation died in 1884.⁹¹

The former puritan curate John Buckley carried on an itinerant ministry after his ejection at the Restoration; he was licensed in 1672 to preach to Presbyterians at Goringlee, and was buried in Shipley in 1679.⁹² Thomas Wilmer, the former puritan vicar of Pagham, was licensed as a Congregationalist preacher in Barnard Tully's house at Shipley in 1672.⁹³

A Wesleyan chapel at Dragons Green was registered for worship in 1880⁹⁴ and in 1901 had 95 sittings.⁹⁵ After falling into disuse it was sold in 1951, and was afterwards used as a scout hut.⁹⁶

Other buildings in the parish were registered for protestant worship between 1807 and 1840; that registered in 1831 was for the use of Independents, and that registered in 1838 was on the Horsham-Worthing road in the south-east end of the parish.⁹⁷ It is not known to which congregation belonged the house where c. 50 were said to have assembled for dissenting worship in 1810.⁹⁸

EDUCATION. The curate in 1554 left money for young children going to school,⁹⁹ but the school may have lain outside the parish. A schoolmaster was licensed to teach in Shipley following a testimonial from parishioners in 1589.¹

There was a schoolmaster in 1817,² and in 1819 it was said that 25 poor children were taught at parish expense, and that all the workhouse children were taught reading.³ There was still a school for children in the union workhouse in 1838.⁴ Four day schools besides the boys' National school⁵ were

founded between 1818 and 1833. In the latter year, when they were all kept by females, they had a total of 78 pupils, supported by subscriptions, donations, and parental contributions.⁶ Two schools besides the National school existed in 1849,⁷ and there was a small private school attended by c. 20 in 1867.⁸

Sarah Andrew by will proved 1825 left £40 a year for the free education of poor children of the parish. A one-storeyed stuccoed schoolroom and master's house were built north of the church, and the school, which was affiliated to the National Society, began in 1827. In 1833 there were 67 boys on the roll and the master received £40 a year, but in 1837 there were fewer than 40 pupils, and attendance was said to be very irregular on account of poverty; the master could, however, take pupils from other parishes at a small weekly charge.⁹ Average attendance was 35 in 1855¹⁰ and 20 to 30 in 1867.¹¹ A girls' school was started c. 1851, and a building put up in 1858 at the expense of Sir Charles Burrell and Mrs. Vernon Harcourt.¹² In 1867 average attendance was 45, including some younger boys; in the absence of an annual grant the deficit was made up by the incumbent.¹³ By 1872 the two schools were being managed together,¹⁴ and by 1880-1 the combined average attendance was 94.¹⁵ A new red brick school was built in 1876;¹⁶ by then an annual grant was being received, and the school was called Shipley Church of England school.¹⁷ Average attendance rose to 110 in 1885-6, then fell to 71 in 1919 and 41 in 1938.¹⁸ In 1982 there were 60 pupils, including children from Dial Post in West Grinstead.¹⁹

A British school at Coolham was founded by Quakers in 1890 or 1891 with 35 to 40 pupils. In 1902 it had boys, girls, and infants, and was supported by public money, by a grant from the Society of Friends, and by voluntary contributions.²⁰ Average attendance between 1903 and 1932 fluctuated between 29 and 54, rising to 90 in 1938.²¹ The schoolroom was enlarged c. 1910 to bring it to the standard required by the local education authority.²² The school was taken over by the county council in 1952, but in 1977 the Quakers were still represented by two members on the managing board. In that year, when the school was called William Penn

⁸³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

⁸⁴ E. Kensett, *Hist. Free Christian Ch., Horsham, 1721-1921*, 10; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/17/37, f. 66.

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/17/37, f. 66; cf. *S.A.C.* lxviii. 257.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 17.

⁸⁷ Kensett, op. cit. 55.

⁸⁸ *S.A.C.* xl. 148, 152.

⁸⁹ Kensett, op. cit. 111.

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/17/45, f. 4.

⁹¹ *S.A.C.* lxviii. 257.

⁹² Above, church; *Calamy Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 85; *Orig. Rec. of Early Nonconf.* ed. G. L. Turner, i. 459, 616.

⁹³ *Calamy Revised*, 535; *Orig. Rec. of Early Nonconf.* i. 525.

⁹⁴ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 25044; cf. *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1881), 168.

⁹⁵ *Return of Accom. in Wesleyan Methodist Chapels, 1901*.

⁹⁶ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 1981; *Surr. R.O.*, Kingston, 456/121.

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/17/44, ff. 48, 56; Ep. I/17/45, ff. 46, 75, 78; *ibid.* QDR/11/EW 1, p. 11.

⁹⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/41/64.

⁹⁹ *S.R.S.* xlv. 111.

¹ W.S.R.O., S.T.C. III/B, f. 64v.

² *Ibid.* Par. 168/1/2/1.

³ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 969.

⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/47/1A.

⁵ Below.

⁶ *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 980.

⁷ Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1840).

⁸ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 80.

⁹ *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 980; 30th *Rep. Com. Char.* 244-5.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/47/4.

¹¹ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 80.

¹² P.R.O., ED 7/123; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

¹³ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 80; cf.

P.R.O., ED 7/123.

¹⁴ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

¹⁵ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1880-1* [C. 2948-I], p. 694, H.C. (1881), xxxii.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., TS. cat. of sch. rec.

¹⁷ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

¹⁸ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1885-6* [C. 4849-I], p. 602, H.C. (1886), xxiv; *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1919* (H.M.S.O.), 343; 1938, 403.

¹⁹ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 1982; above, W. Grinstead, *educ.*

²⁰ P.R.O., ED 7/123; *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 13 Oct. 1972; H.D.C., *Thakeham Meeting Ho. & Blue Idol Guest Ho.* ed. J. H. Pierse (1981).

²¹ *Public Elem. Schs. 1906* [Cd. 3182], p. 640, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi; *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1910* (H.M.S.O.), 484; 1919, 343; 1927, 342; 1932, 388; 1938, 403.

²² H.D.C., *Thakeham Meeting Ho.*

primary school (Society of Friends), it had 59 pupils. A new building had been opened in 1973, and between 1977²³ and 1982 the former school building was converted into a house.

A night school was said in 1867 to have been unsuccessful because of 'dirt and distance',²⁴ but another was proposed in 1876.²⁵ In 1985 the older children of the parish mostly went to school in Billingshurst.²⁶

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. A Mr. Briggs left £10 before 1724;²⁷ the income was possibly still being received in 1830.²⁸ A like sum left by a Mr. Smith at an unknown date had been lost by 1786.²⁹ James Burtenshaw by will proved 1832 left £50 to be distributed in bread at Easter;³⁰ in 1964 the income was for the general benefit of the poor.³¹

²³ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 6 July 1973; 24 Mar. 1977.

²⁴ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 80.

²⁵ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

²⁶ Local inf.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 17.

²⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 305.

²⁹ *Char. Don.* H.C. 511, p. 1264 (1816), xvi (2).

³⁰ 30th *Rep. Com. Char.* 245.

³¹ *Char. Com.* files.

SINGLECROSS HUNDRED

(Part)

SINGLECROSS hundred, originally a detached portion of Steyning hundred, was separate by 1493,¹ though in 1524² and 1538³ it was still listed as part of that. Its description as a half-hundred in 1651⁴ seems to be an aberration. The place called Singlecross or Shinglecross, mentioned from 1304,⁵ was on Horsham common, near the modern Star inn at Roffey.⁶ The hundred always descended with the rape.⁷

In 1598 Singlecross included the tithings of Shortsfield (in Horsham), Warnham, Sedgewick (in Nuthurst), Ifield, and Coombes in the Wold and Washington in the Wold (both in Horsham). The headborough of Shortsfield, however, appeared only for form's sake and made no presentment.⁸ Marlpost in Horsham was said to be in Loxfield hundred in 1592 and in Tarring hundred in 1627–8⁹ and 1830.¹⁰ Ifield was still included in 1651¹¹ but not afterwards, and Washington in the Wold is not heard of again. In 1823 the tithings were Warnham, Sedgewick, Shortsfield, and Coombes in the Wold.¹² Horsham borough was extra-hundredal until its abolition in 1835;¹³ thereafter it was included in the hundred.¹⁴

A hundred court was held by 1493.¹⁵ In 1598 and 1600 two views a year were held, at which the repair of ditches and cases of highway encroachment were dealt with.¹⁶ The court was called the view and court baron of the hundred and manor in 1695, when a tenant of former waste land in Rusper was admitted. Between 1705 and 1715 the view was held annually in autumn.¹⁷ In 1651 the place of meeting was Horsham,¹⁸ between 1786 and 1802 the Star inn, Roffey, and during the next decade other rural inns in Horsham parish.¹⁹ An alderman and a bailiff served in 1598, and a constable then²⁰ and later.²¹

¹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 838, rot. 1.

² *S.R.S.* lvi. 62–6. ³ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279.

⁴ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 238.

⁵ P.R.O., JUST 1/933, m. 1.

⁶ Ibid. E 134/27 Eliz. I Hil./1, rot. 9; Roffey man. ct. bk. 1783–1934, in possession of Messrs. Cotching & Son, Horsham, p. 48.

⁷ Cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 4–5.

⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, rott. iv.–2, 4.

⁹ *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 148, 151.

¹⁰ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 334.

¹¹ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 238.

¹² E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 3; cf. Arundel Cast. MSS. M 303–8.

¹³ e.g. Arundel Cast. MS. M 279; *Census*, 1801–31; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 334.

¹⁴ *Census*, 1841–51. Reference to a Horsham hund. corresponding to the ancient par. in 1929 seems a mistake: *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 221; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 538.

¹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 838, rot. 1; cf. *ibid.* A 433, f. 5.

¹⁶ Ibid. M 280, rott. 4, 7; M 281.

¹⁷ Ibid. M 303–8.

¹⁸ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 239.

¹⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

²⁰ Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, rott. 4, 7.

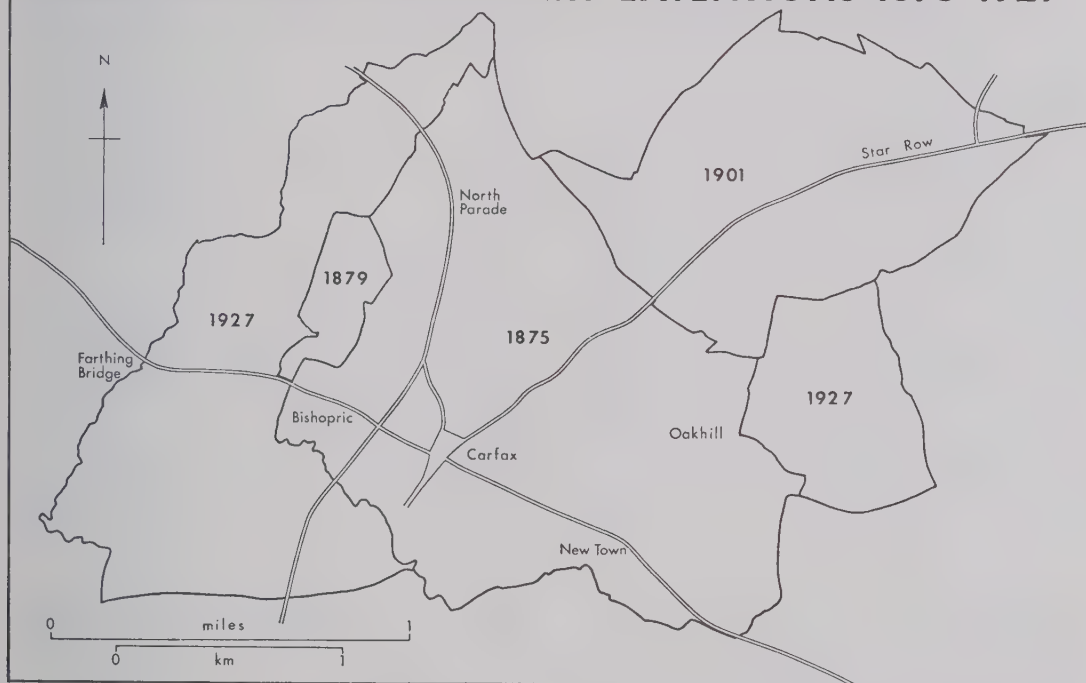
²¹ *S.R.S.* liv. 37; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 3; Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

HORSHAM

THE TOWN of Horsham,¹ a medieval borough which later became one of the chief towns in the county, lies near the Surrey border in the middle of what was one of the largest parishes in Sussex. The ancient parish, which includes Roffey and Southwater, comprised 10,967 a. (4,438 ha.).² Its north-western boundary was natural, following a stream. The eastern boundary with Beeding (later Lower Beeding) parish followed in part the outer boundary of St. Leonard's Forest and in part, apparently, the boundary between two of its bailiwicks.³ Elsewhere the parish boundary was less certain: in the south-west it was fixed in 1247 by agreement between Rusper priory as rector and the Knights Templar of Shipley,⁴ while in the west, at Broadbridge Heath, it was disputed with Sullington in 1251 and possibly later.⁵ The medieval borough was bounded by the river Arun on the south and the line of the modern

Worthing and Springfield roads and North Parade on the west. Roughly opposite the modern Springfield Park school the boundary continued eastwards beyond the site of the modern railway station and then southwards to include the crossroads of East Street with Park Street and Denne Road.⁶ The area of jurisdiction of the lighting and watching inspectors who succeeded the borough administration in 1835 was similar, but included, for instance, the extra-burghal area of Bishopric and the area of recent settlement at North Parade.⁷ In 1878 the two detached parts of Sullington at Broadbridge Heath comprising 120 a. were added to the parish.⁸ Meanwhile in 1875 the urban area, of 790 a., had been put under the authority of a local board of health.⁹ After enlargement on the north-west in 1879 to 839 a.¹⁰ that area in 1894 became Horsham urban district and civil parish, the rest of the parish, of 10,247 a.,

HORSHAM TOWN BOUNDARY EXTENSIONS 1875-1927



¹ This article was written in 1982 and revised in 1985. Much inf. was supplied by members of the Horsham mus. soc., especially Mr. A. H. Windrum and Mrs. A. F. Hughes, and by Mr. J. Greenwood, Reigate. The two bks. by Wm. Albery, cited as *Parl. Hist.* and *Hist. Horsham*, supply much inf. about the town, but the latter is uncritically compiled and its transcripts are often inaccurate.

² *Census*, 1881. For rest of para. cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. II-III, XIII-XIV, XXIV (1874-80 and later edns.).

³ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (3), Lower Beeding (forthcoming); cf. Park gate on the rd. to St. Leonard's ho. in Lower Beeding. Forest gate, however, on the Horsham-Colgate rd., is not recorded before 1874: O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV (1879 edn.). A Simon at Gate was listed at Roffey in 1296: *S.R.S.* x. 61.

⁴ B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 149v.

⁵ *S.R.S.* xlvi, p. 376; P.R.O., E 123/17, f. 223v.

⁶ P.R.O., T 72/9. The boro. bdry. as described in 1611 and 1650 excluded some burgages, and that depicted in 1792, though roughly correct, was arbitrarily drawn: *ibid.*; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 51, 53; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2207, p. i.

⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. 812, f. [297]; cf. below, local govt. and public servs. For Bishopric and North Parade, below (growth of town).

⁸ *Census*, 1881; *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1892), App. p. xiv. ⁹ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 24/2-3; below, local govt. and public servs. The area is calculated from L.G.B. Prov. Orders Conf. (Aysgarth Union, etc.) Act, 1879, 42 & 43 Vic. c. 78 (Local); *O.S. Area Bk.* (1876); *Census*, 1901.

¹⁰ L.G.B. Prov. Orders Conf. (Aysgarth Union, etc.) Act, 1879.

becoming Horsham Rural civil parish.¹¹ The urban district was twice extended at the expense of the rural parish, gaining 438 a. at Roffey in 1901 and 614 a. east and west of the town in 1927. At the latter date it comprised 1,891 a. (765 ha.).¹² A parcel of Warnham comprising 39 a. was transferred to Horsham Rural civil parish in 1933,¹³ and a small area of Horsham Rural near Warnham railway station was given in return to Warnham in 1971–2.¹⁴

The present article deals with the history of the ancient parish. The history of the modern development of Broadbridge Heath, part of which originally lay in Sullington, is also described; Faygate, however, which lies partly in the north-east corner of the parish, is reserved for treatment elsewhere.¹⁵

Horsham parish lies across the junction of the contrasting geological areas of High and Low Weald. The Tunbridge Wells sandstone of the High Weald extends through the eastern central portion, providing the site of the medieval town on well-drained rising ground north of the river Arun, and reaching c. 300 ft. (91 metres) at Roffey to the north-east.¹⁶ North and east of the town¹⁷ before the early 19th century lay the sandy open expanse called Horsham common or, more usually in the past, Horsham heath,¹⁸ which in geographical terms was almost a western extension of St. Leonard's Forest in Lower Beeding, though not under its jurisdiction. The lord of Shortsfeld manor hunted there in 1401 or 1402.¹⁹ Its chief use, however, was to provide rough pasture for the burgesses of Horsham and the tenants of Shortsfeld and other rural manors. By the 18th century it was also yielding the raw materials for brick-making and broom making, and was the site of stone quarries, tanneries, and windmills. St. Leonard's fair, too, was transferred there from the forest before 1794 and held there until inclosure.²⁰ In 1676 a fishpond was licensed to be made there.²¹ Among non-economic uses the common was a place for military gatherings,²² executions, and sporting activities.²³ In the earlier 19th century the 'romantic' seclusion and perhaps also the wide panoramas of the surrounding country which it afforded were beginning to be appreciated,²⁴ though it remained dangerous as the haunt of footpads.²⁵ It was inclosed in 1812–13, however, and afterwards largely built over.²⁶ In 1982 only one small piece of the former common

survived as waste land, near the Dog and Bacon inn in North Parade.

The rest of the parish lies on Weald clay, which contains extensive outcrops of Horsham stone, especially in the south, besides other sandstones, ironstone, and 'Paludina' limestone.²⁷ It is drained largely by the river Arun, formerly called Horsham river or Horsham water,²⁸ and its tributary the north river, formerly called Boldings brook and earlier Warnham river,²⁹ which formed the boundary between Horsham and Warnham. There are gravel soils along the rivers and streams.³⁰ The Weald clay country is undulating. South-west of the town a wide, flat area provided the site for Christ's Hospital school, moved from London in 1902. The extensive school buildings, designed by Sir Aston Webb and Ingress Bell,³¹ were described in 1904 as 'an arrogant red-brick town',³² and were in many ways self-sufficient, with their own gas, electricity, and water supplies, the water tower forming a notable landmark.³³ In the west of the parish formerly lay Broadbridge Heath, an area of open common land on the boundary with Sullington detached and Warnham. Alluded to apparently in 1327, when a Thomas at Heath was listed in Warnham vill, and named in 1441,³⁴ it was the scene of a burning at the stake for petty treason in 1752.³⁵ After inclosure in 1858 it was partly built over.³⁶ The highest land in the ancient parish is north and south of the town. In the north Hurst Hill, as it was called by 1538,³⁷ in the road to Rusper, attains nearly 400 ft. (122 metres). South of the town the land rises steeply to the plateau of Denne park on the Horsham stone outcrop, from which there is a sharp descent to the south-east as well. The ascent on the modern Worthing road south-west of the town was known as Horsham Hill in the early 16th century,³⁸ but in the early 18th century was also called Picts Hill.³⁹

Much of the parish was formerly heavily wooded. Many estates in the Middle Ages were attached to manors in the south of the county⁴⁰ to provide swine pasture, timber, firewood, and charcoal, as Marlpost did, for instance, for Tarring manor near Worthing c. 1285.⁴¹ In the earlier 16th century timber from Marlpost was still being taken to Tarring, to repair the Old Palace there.⁴² In 1598 Langhurst wood in the north of Horsham parish was said to have 6,000 loads of timber and 11,500 cords of underwood, and Nutham wood in the south 1,200 loads and 2,500

¹¹ *Census*, 1901; W.S.R.O., UD/HO 24/10.

¹² *Census*, 1901–31; W.S.R.O., WOC/CC 7/1/4, 11.

¹³ *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii); W.S.R.O., WDC/CL 60/2/15.

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., WOC/CC 7/3/14A–B.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (3), Rusper (forthcoming).

¹⁶ *Geol. Surv. Map 1"*, solid and drift, sheet 302 (1972 edn.).

¹⁷ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

¹⁸ e.g. Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 209; Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 4; Westm. Abbey Mun. 4021; *S.R.S.* iii, p. 35.

¹⁹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4021.

²⁰ Below, econ. hist.

²¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 1663A (MS. cat.).

²² e.g. Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 16; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 512, 517, 537. The muster of Bramber rape ordered at Horsham in 1626 was presumably also held on the com.: *S.A.C.* xl, 17.

²³ Below (town as co. centre; soc. and cultural activities); cf. Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 282.

²⁴ Dudley, *Horsham*, 52–3; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 157.

²⁵ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 247.

²⁶ Below. ²⁷ *Geol. Surv. Map 1"*, solid and drift, sheet 302 (1972 edn.).

²⁸ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 85; *S.A.C.* lxix, 149; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/DD 365 (TS. cat.); *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/25/3 (1635).

²⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/25/3 (1635); *O.S. Map 6"*, *Suss.* XIII (1880 edn.).

³⁰ *Geol. Surv. Map 1"*, solid and drift, sheet 302 (1972 edn.).

³¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 435–6.

³² E. V. Lucas, *Highways and Byways in Suss.* 122; cf. below, pl. facing p. 192.

³³ *Horsham Illustrated*, 7; *O.S. Map 6"*, *Suss.* XIII. SE. (1898 edn.).

³⁴ *S.R.S.* x, 154; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i, 240.

³⁵ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 279.

³⁶ Below.

³⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 3; cf. *S.R.S.* liv, 90; *O.S. Map 6"*, *Suss.* III (1874–9 edn.).

³⁸ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1050, m. 1; Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 3; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 19502 (TS. cat.).

³⁹ *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/DD 365 (TS. cat.); cf. 4 *Geo.* III, c. 44 (Priv. Act); *O.S. Map 6"*, *Suss.* XIII (1880 edn.).

⁴⁰ Below, manors and other estates.

⁴¹ *S.R.S.* lvii, 29.

⁴² *S.A.C.* lxiv, 177.

cords; both then belonged to Sir John Caryll of Warnham,⁴³ whose son and namesake was selling timber in large quantities from his lands in Horsham in 1634.⁴⁴ Meanwhile the woods at Marlpost and Chesworth had passed to the Crown, which also owned woods at Coltstaple manor.⁴⁵ At Coltstaple in 1604 there were 1,200 timber trees, or 300 loads of timber,⁴⁶ and in 1609 it and Marlpost both supplied timber for the naval dockyards on the river Thames.⁴⁷ There was much woodland, consisting chiefly of young oaks and older beeches, in the south-east quarter of the parish in 1650.⁴⁸ Woodland continued to be important in that area in the 18th century: in 1717 there were said to be 200 or 300 small trees at Amiesmill farm, though no large timber,⁴⁹ while at or near Coltstaple in 1723, although the Surveyor of Crown Woods had recently cut 461 oaks, over 2,000 timber trees were still standing.⁵⁰ On the Hills manor estate west of Horsham town at the same time Arthur Ingram, Lord Irwin, sold over 200 oak saplings in one transaction to a timber merchant of Lambeth (Surr.).⁵¹

The parish has remained well wooded. In 1813 timber on the Hills estate was valued at £3,850.⁵² About a ninth of the parish was woodland in the 1840s, much of it in coppices or shaws, i.e. belts of woodland between closes, and 30 years later the proportion was perhaps similar.⁵³ Much woodland remained in 1982.

The more important parks in the parish are described individually below, with the histories of the estates of which they were part. In the Middle Ages there were parks at Chesworth and Roffey manors, and perhaps also at Marlpost.⁵⁴ A park mentioned at Hawksbourne in 1335 and 1346 may be the same as Old Park on the Rusper border.⁵⁵ In addition Sedgewick park in Nuthurst extended into Horsham parish.⁵⁶ That park and those at Chesworth, Roffey, and apparently Hawksbourne were part of St. Leonard's Forest in the 15th century.⁵⁷ Chesworth was disparked in the mid 16th century, and Roffey in the 19th. The park at Denne which perhaps existed by 1588 still survived in 1982. New parks were created in the 18th century for Hills house west of the town and Springfield and Horsham Park houses to the north. In addition, the first Warnham park, mentioned between 1634 and 1751, and belonging to Warnham Place in Warnham, lay in Horsham, its

site being commemorated by Park farm; in 1700 and later the park contained 80 a.⁵⁸ Other new ornamental parks or gardens were laid out in the 19th and 20th centuries at the various houses built or converted as seats of gentlemen's families, for instance Coolhurst, Holbrook, Wimblehurst, Tanbridge House, and Comptons Brow;⁵⁹ the last-named had a notable forest garden with exotic species.⁶⁰ The park laid out for the new house called Roffey Park in Lower Beeding straddled the boundary with that parish.⁶¹ Although the park at Hills house was destroyed after 1811, while that belonging to Springfield house was largely built over in the mid 20th century, there nevertheless remained much parkland in the parish in 1982.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE TOWN. The place name Horsham was recorded in 947 as describing a detached pasture place of Washington manor 11 miles (18 km.) to the south.⁶² The first element of the name, as the traditional pronunciation indicates,⁶³ refers to horses; the second may allude to a meadow (*ham*) by the river Arun, perhaps near the church, where they were kept or bred, or may describe a homestead or settlement (*hām*),⁶⁴ though there is no other evidence for pre-Conquest settlement at the site of the town. Horsham was called a borough in 1235,⁶⁵ and its urban status is confirmed by references to merchants trading there later in the 13th century, and by the fact that the already large Norman church required rebuilding on an even larger scale at the same period.⁶⁶ In 1322 Horsham was wealthy enough to supply one armed footman for the war in Scotland, like other towns.⁶⁷ At that date it remained small, having the lowest taxation assessment of any Sussex borough except Bramber in 1334.⁶⁸ The next two centuries, however, were a time of very rapid growth, as in other Wealden towns but to a greater degree: in 1524 Horsham's taxpayers had a higher average wealth than those of any other town in the county, while only Chichester and Petworth in western Sussex were assessed for a greater total sum.⁶⁹

In the 17th century Horsham and Petworth were of roughly equal importance,⁷⁰ but by the later 18th century Horsham had overtaken its rival,⁷¹ trade being stimulated partly by its function as a centre of

⁴³ B.L. Add. Ch. 18883; cf. below, Warnham, manors and other estates (Warnham Pla.).

⁴⁴ B.L. Add. Ch. 18945 (MS. cal.).

⁴⁵ S.A.C. xxxviii. 148; P.R.O., E 310/25/143, rot. 23.

⁴⁶ P.R.O., E 178/4639.

⁴⁷ B.L. Harl. MS. 703, f. 140v; cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* Addenda 1660-85, 42.

⁴⁸ S.A.C. xxiii. 272, 282, 286; xxiv. 230; xxv. 48-53.

⁴⁹ S.N.Q. xv. 222. ⁵⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 5705, f. 87.

⁵¹ Leeds Dist. Archives, TN/HM 28.

⁵² Arundel Cast. MS. MD 1109.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68; O.S. Map 6", Suss. II-III, XIII-XIV, XXIV (1874-80 edn.). For shaws cf. W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., valuation of Pilfolds fm. 1825.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, 391.

⁵⁵ Ibid. 1334-8, 198; *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 5742; cf. *S.R.S.* xix. 152; xxxiii, p. 3, which describe Hawksbourne as Hawksbourne or Old Park.

⁵⁶ S.A.C. xxv. 43-53.

⁵⁷ V.C.H. Suss. vi (3), Lower Beeding (forthcoming).

⁵⁸ B.L. Add. Ch. 18945, 18966 (MS. cal.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 24963 (TS. cat.); *Lytton MSS.* pp. 36, 50; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 91.

⁵⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. II-III, XIII-XIV, XXIV (1874-80 and later edns.); below, manors and other estates.

⁶⁰ *Country Life*, 26 July 1930, pp. 118-19.

⁶¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. NW. (1899 edn.).

⁶² S.A.C. lxxxviii. 67.

⁶³ P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.), i. 225; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 27 n. 2; S.N.Q. xv. 24; S.C.M. xxx. 166.

⁶⁴ *S. Saxons*, ed. P. Brandon, 82. Many field names including the word Horsham were recorded in the par. in the 19th cent., but none near the town or river Arun; the word also occurs in field names in Rusper, Shipley, and Warnham: W.S.R.O., TD/W 68, 104, 108, 135. For horses cf. below, Warnham, introduction; V.C.H. Suss. vi (3), Lower Beeding (forthcoming).

⁶⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1234-7, 215.

⁶⁶ Below, econ. hist. (trade and ind.); churches.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, 131.

⁶⁸ S.A.C. l. 163.

⁶⁹ Ibid. cxiv. 15-17, 25.

⁷⁰ Ibid. lxxxiii. 108; xcvi. 104; cf. A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 361-3; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1636-7, 543.

⁷¹ S.A.C. xcvi. 104, 106.

county administration and partly by its good road communications.⁷² About 1730 it was already described by a visitor as the metropolis of the Weald.⁷³ The building of a barracks in the 1790s brought further prosperity,⁷⁴ so that an outsider in 1814 could describe the town as the most considerable for trade in Sussex.⁷⁵ By that date, too, the town had become a favoured place of residence for people of private means, as it continued to be later; in 1811 they and the unemployed together accounted for nearly one in three of heads of families living in the town.⁷⁶

The removal of gaol and assizes in the first half of the 19th century and the closure of the barracks, together with the demise of the borough and the eclipse of road traffic, took away much of Horsham's importance,⁷⁷ and may have contributed to the mid-century apathy which one resident complained of.⁷⁸ By c. 1865, however, the town had become a node of railway communication,⁷⁹ while the creation of the administrative county of West Sussex in 1889 gave it a new importance for a time as joint county town with Chichester.⁸⁰ In 1912 Horsham was said to be highly progressive and the local capital of a great agricultural district.⁸¹ With the 20th-century revival of road transport and with railway electrification it grew faster than ever before. In the 1920s it was an important local shopping centre,⁸² by 1931 it attracted tourists,⁸³ and by 1939, after two decades of suburban expansion, it was becoming chiefly a dormitory for commuters to London.⁸⁴ In 1951 Horsham was said to be one of the leading trade centres of Sussex,⁸⁵ while six years later it was the seat of, for instance, divisional offices of the county council.⁸⁶ Thereafter, however, both its commercial and administrative functions were reduced by the rapid growth of Crawley new town; by 1982 Horsham depended on its neighbour for many services, while its shopping facilities had become more specialized in contrast to Crawley's.⁸⁷ The number of holders of season tickets from Horsham station to London rose from 978 in 1961 to 1,243 in 1972, at which date the town also had many residents, especially in higher income groups, who worked in Crawley or at Gatwick airport. The number of season ticket holders from Horsham to London, however, had declined by 1980 to 1,086.⁸⁸

Edward I visited Horsham in 1278 and 1299,⁸⁹ and Edward II dated deeds at Chesworth House

south-east of the town in 1324.⁹⁰ Henry VII and Henry VIII also apparently visited the town in 1488 and 1519 respectively.⁹¹ In 1588 the master of the grammar school, James Alleyn, raised a troop of soldiers at his own expense to defend the town against the threatened Spanish invasion.⁹² Horsham was affected by the political and religious upheavals of the mid 17th century. The appointment of a new master to the grammar school in 1629 caused a division between the High Church party and the puritans,⁹³ and Archbishop Laud's choice of an incumbent was successfully opposed by the puritans in 1643.⁹⁴ In the same year, at the time of the siege of Arundel, royalist troops appear to have occupied the town, with the connivance of Thomas Middleton of Hills house.⁹⁵ In 1648 the town was the scene of a rising of 500 or 600 royalists, supported by the borough bailiffs and constable, in protest against the policies of the parliamentary county committee: the magazine of arms kept in what was presumably the town hall was seized, but the rising was quelled by parliamentary troops under Sir Michael Livesey, at least three townsmen and one soldier being killed.⁹⁶ Eleven years later c. 5,000 'fifth monarchists' met at Horsham.⁹⁷

A barracks was built on the east side of Worthing Road south-west of the town in 1796. Of timber on brick foundations it generally held between one and two thousand men, and during its existence it was occupied by soldiers of c. 70 regiments. The presence of the soldiers boosted trade in the town, but there were many clashes between them and the townspeople. The last troops left in 1814 or 1815 and the buildings were demolished in the latter year.⁹⁸ Meanwhile in 1804 an ordnance depot to hold 10,000 'stands' of arms had been built on the common north-east of the town. Its grounds were enlarged at the inclosure of 1812-13, but the arms and stores were removed in 1819 and most of the buildings were pulled down c. 1827. In 1947 the entrance gate and pillars and two lodges survived on Depot Road,⁹⁹ but they were later demolished.

During the 19th century and the early 20th there was a strong radical and republican tradition in the town, prominent representatives of which were John Browne the draper (fl. 1824-71), the brewer Henry Michell, and William Albery the saddler and historian of the town (1864-1950).¹ In the 1810s petitions were sent to parliament in favour of

⁷² Below (town as co. centre; communications); for rds. cf. Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1035.

⁷³ *S.A.C.* viii. 255; for the date cf. *ibid.* cxiv. 337.

⁷⁴ Below.

⁷⁵ J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1814), i. 23; cf. *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 289.

⁷⁶ *Census*, 1811; cf. below (growth of town); Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1035.

⁷⁷ Pigot, *op. cit.* 1035; cf. below (town as co. centre; communications).

⁷⁸ K. Neale, *Victorian Horsham*, 77.

⁷⁹ Below (communications).

⁸⁰ Below (town as co. centre).

⁸¹ *Horsham Illustrated*, 14.

⁸² *Horsham: Official Guide* [1921], 45.

⁸³ *Diary of John Baker*, ed. P.C. Yorke, 54.

⁸⁴ *Geography*, xxxv (1950), 20.

⁸⁵ *Horsham Dist. Official Guide* (c. 1979), 23.

⁸⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

⁸⁷ Cf. *Horsham Conservation Area* (W. Suss. C.C. 1972).

⁸⁸ Inf. from Econ. Surv. Officer, British Rail (Southern); cf. F. A. Hamblin, 'Horsham, a Geog. Study' (Lond.

Univ. M.A. thesis, 1962), 194; *Financial Times*, 18 Sept. 1971.

⁸⁹ *Itin. of Edw. I*, i (L. & I. Soc.), 94, 139, 142.

⁹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, 21; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 117.

⁹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1485-94, 219; L. & P. Hen. VIII, iii (2), p. 1536.

⁹² A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 39.

⁹³ *Ibid.* 56-7.

⁹⁴ Below, churches. ⁹⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 524; Hist. MSS. Com. 29, 13th Rep. I, Portland, p. 183.

⁹⁶ Hist. MSS. Com. 29, 13th Rep. I, Portland, pp. 465, 719; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1648-9, 145-6, 169, 172; C. Thomas-Stanford, *Suss. in Gt. Civil War*, 197-203; Fletcher, *County Community*, 272-4.

⁹⁷ Fletcher, *op. cit.* 317. ⁹⁸ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, pp. xxiii, 511-29, 539-40; *S.C.M.* xii. 234-7; Horsham Mus. MS. 2804; cf. *S.N.Q.* xiv. 172; W.S.R.O., QDP/W 4; *ibid.* Par. 106/1/5/2.

⁹⁹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 526, 529, 538; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 147; *Suss. Wkly. Advertiser*, 6, 13 Aug. 1804; Horsham Mus. MS. 203; W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 8.

¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 806 (TS. cat.); K. Neale, *Victorian Horsham, passim*; *S.C.M.* xxiv. 215; xxix. 375-80.

'reform' and against the slave trade.² Later the townspeople generally supported the labourers' revolt of 1830-1, distributing handbills as far north as Dorking, and earning Horsham the description of 'a hot-bed of sedition'. In November 1830 a mob marched on the church and invaded a vestry meeting being held there. Their demands for wages of 2s. 6d. a day with 2s. a week for every child in a family above two, and for the lowering of rents and tithes, were accepted under duress but not fully implemented. During the winter the magistrates found it impossible to enrol householders in the town as special constables because of their sympathy with the labourers.³ When troops were called in to preserve order, a public meeting expressed its condemnation of the action.⁴ Later, when the official report on the Horsham riots referred to the 'disaffected and malicious conduct of the lower classes' and to the 'continual dread' felt by the 'more respectable' inhabitants for their property, the townspeople in a public meeting voted to petition the House of Commons that such an account was tendentious and unfounded.⁵ The introduction of the new poor law in 1835 was also coolly received in the town: many electors declined to vote for the new guardians, and seven of the most respected townsmen refused to join the board. In the following year there was a big demonstration on the release from prison of an opponent of the new law.⁶

There was a military camp at Roffey, opposite All Saints' church, in 1916 and later.⁷

THE TOWN AS A COUNTY CENTRE. The county court was held at Horsham in 1316, 1319, 1331, and 1334.⁸ Assizes were held there in 1307, 1315, and 1344,⁹ and a gaol delivery session, for Guildford gaol, in 1481.¹⁰ The place of holding is uncertain, but was later the town hall.¹¹ In the late 16th century and in the 17th the Sussex assizes were most often held at East Grinstead; the summer assize was held at Horsham in 1559 and 1560 and at least biennially between 1569 and 1579, but perhaps less often during the earlier 17th century. Between 1660 and 1714 the summer assizes were again usually held at least biennially at Horsham, with occasional spring meetings too. For most of the period 1732-86 the summer assizes were held alternately at Horsham and Lewes. After East Grinstead ceased to be an

assize town in 1799 the summer assizes were held at Lewes and the spring ones at Horsham until 1830.¹²

The midsummer quarter sessions for the whole county were occasionally held at Horsham in the late 16th century and early 17th, but no sessions were held there for half a century after 1646. Between 1696 and 1715 sessions were again held occasionally, for the western division, but from 1722 to 1939 all summer sessions for that division except five were held at Horsham, and between 1890 and 1939 spring sessions as well. From 1761 to 1911 adjourned sessions were often held at Horsham too.¹³ The place of holding, in later times at least, seems always to have been the town hall.¹⁴

The county gaol was moved from Lewes to Horsham apparently in the 1530s.¹⁵ The first gaol building in the town seems to have been a private house on the west side of North Street. Nicholas Lintott was gaoler in 1589, when he contracted with the sheriff to farm the prisoners.¹⁶ In 1596 prisoners included pirates who were later brought to London for trial.¹⁷ About 1600 the gaol is said to have been moved to another house on the corner of North Street and the modern Carfax which in 1611 belonged to John Lintott.¹⁸ In 1640 or 1641 it was again apparently moved to a building further west, on the site of the modern post office;¹⁹ in 1664 it apparently had 23 hearths.²⁰ In the 1720s the gaol was described as of stone, the two-bayed two-storeyed façade being crowned with battlements.²¹ Richard Luckins, gaoler in the 1640s, was himself imprisoned in 1657 for allowing the prisoners too much liberty.²² Between the 1650s and the 1670s many Quakers were imprisoned at Horsham,²³ and in 1735 the gaol was the scene of what was apparently the last use in England of the *peine forte et dure*.²⁴ In 1767 the building could accommodate 19 prisoners.²⁵ Conditions in the gaol were severely criticized in 1774 by John Howard;²⁶ as a result, in the following year a new gaol, 'the first model prison in England' and the first with single cells, was begun to the designs of the duke of Richmond's surveyor, and in close correspondence with Howard's ideas, on the north side of East Street just outside the town. Partly of local stone, and in classical style, it consisted of a front range containing the governor's house, of five bays and two storeys between end pavilions, and

² Albery, *Parl. Hist.*, 259-60.

³ J. L. and B. Hammond, *Village Labourer* (1948 edn.), ii. 58-60; E. Hobsbawm and G. Rudé, *Capt. Swing*, 111-13, 190, 218, 233; *Extracts from Inf. received by H.M. Com. as to Admin. and Operation of Poor Laws* (1833), 75-6 (B.L. class mark B.S. 68/2); Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 546-7, 558-60.

⁴ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 568.

⁵ *Ibid.* 571; *Extracts received as to Admin. of Poor Laws*, 76.

⁶ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 580, 585-6.

⁷ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 531; *Census*, 1921.

⁸ R. C. Palmer, *County Cts. of Medieval Eng.* 12-13.

⁹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 205-6; *S.N.Q.* xiv. 95; *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, 480.

¹⁰ *S.A.C.* xcvi. 29.

¹¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 199; below.

¹² P.R.O., ASSI 35 (TS. list); *Cal. Assize Rec. Succ. Eliz. I*; *Jas. I*; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 215, 217; W. H. Hills, *Hist. E. Grinstead*, 217; cf. below.

¹³ *S.A.C.* cxviii. 388-9; Fletcher, *County Community*, 134-5, 243; W.S.R.O., TS. list of Q.S. rolls.

¹⁴ e.g. Horsham Mus. MS. 767, Case for Opinion of Mr. Lumley Smith, 1866, p. 8; *Horsham Illustrated*, 11.

¹⁵ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 328-30; *S.A.C.* xcvi. 80; *S.R.S.* xxi. 291.

¹⁶ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 329-30, 332-7. The 4 successive sites of the gaol are shown at Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Proc.* ii, facing p. 125; cf. Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 51.

¹⁷ *Acts of P.C.* 1596-7, 207-8.

¹⁸ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 59, 332, 334.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 332, 337-9, 342; W.S.R.O., QR/W 43, f. 81v.

²⁰ P.R.O., E 179/258/14, f. 2v.

²¹ B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, ff. 19, 28; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 338.

²² Fletcher, *County Community*, 143-4; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1656-7, 230.

²³ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1656-7, 229; 1658-9, 148; 1663-4, 50; 1668-9, 323; *S.A.C.* xxxii. 229.

²⁴ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 265-8; *S.A.C.* xix. 123-5.

²⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 32980, ff. 380-1.

²⁶ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 352; *S.C.M.* xxviii. 276.

a large prison block behind.²⁷ The previous gaol building survived in part in 1868.²⁸

Horsham was also the location of three successive houses of correction for the idle and disorderly, both from the parish and from elsewhere.²⁹ The first building existed by 1586.³⁰ In 1615 its upkeep was being defrayed by a landscot levied on Horsham parish,³¹ from which it was being leased in 1633.³² A salaried master was mentioned in 1617. In 1641 the house of correction was ordered to be 'annexed' to the gaol,³³ and in 1643 and 1645³⁴ the master and the keeper of the gaol were the same man. Shortly afterwards the Horsham house, with two others in western Sussex, was replaced by a single new one at Arundel.³⁵ In 1700 quarter sessions ordered that one of the former gaol buildings in Horsham should be adapted as a house of correction for the borough and parish. That building, too, was leased from the parish authorities,³⁶ and in 1700 the parish was ordered to pay the master's salary of £3 a year, though in 1722 quarter sessions paid it. In 1731 a new building, for whose maintenance too the parish was later responsible, was fitted up instead; it may have been the building occupied by John Weller which was used as a house of correction in 1770 and which stood on the west side of London Road in 1792.³⁷ In 1773 the inmates were confined to a single small room which was always locked. The Horsham premises were replaced in the 1780s by the new house of correction at Petworth.³⁸

From the presence of the county gaol and the holding of both assizes and quarter sessions Horsham acquired very much the character of a county town, especially when as often happened the assizes and sessions were held at the same time of year.³⁹ The arrival of the assize judges was a notable event: they would be met by the borough officers at the borough boundary, the occasion being marked by the ringing of the church bells.⁴⁰ Similarly executions were always a great spectacle, both when they were held on Horsham common north-east of the town, and when, after c. 1820, they took place in front of the new gaol in East Street. Up to 3,000 people could be attracted by such an occasion, known morbidly as 'Horsham Hang Fair'.⁴¹ The last burning at the stake at Horsham was held in 1776, and the last hanging in 1844.⁴²

Other business of a kind appropriate to a county centre was transacted at Horsham. In 1586 it was made a place for keeping military stores.⁴³ Forty years later it was the scene of a muster of Bramber rape,⁴⁴ and in the 1640s one of several places of meeting of the parliamentary county committee.⁴⁵ In 1673 and in 1814 the town was described as the county town of Sussex;⁴⁶ some corroboration for the title was the fact that in the last quarter of the 18th century the clerk of the peace was a Horsham solicitor, William Ellis.⁴⁷ In 1809, however, the poor condition of the town hall, contrasted with the better accommodation provided by the recent rebuilding of the Lewes county hall, led to a proposal to cease holding quarter sessions at Horsham; three years later it was proposed to move the spring assizes for the same reason. The plans were averted by the rebuilding of Horsham town hall at the expense of the duke of Norfolk; an alternative suggestion to build a new town hall on another site was not taken up.⁴⁸ The spring assizes continued to be held at Horsham until 1830, when they were moved to Lewes for good;⁴⁹ about two years later it was again abortively proposed by the inhabitants of the town that the justices of the western division of Sussex should build a new county hall at Horsham as their eastern counterparts had done at Lewes.⁵⁰ The gaol meanwhile had been enlarged in 1819–20,⁵¹ so that in 1831 it had 56 wards, 7 day rooms, and 4 yards for exercise.⁵² After 1830, however, it served only for the confinement of debtors and of those committed for trial at the sessions, and as the place for the execution of felons brought from Lewes gaol.⁵³ It was closed in 1845 and demolished soon afterwards, the materials being used among other purposes to build the railway between Horsham and Three Bridges.⁵⁴

In 1882 the surveyor of roads for the western division of the county lived at Horsham.⁵⁵ After the establishment of West Sussex as an administrative county in 1889 the town became for a time the joint county town with Chichester. County council meetings were held in the town hall from 1890,⁵⁶ and there was an office of the county clerk in East Street in 1914 and 1922.⁵⁷ The offices of the county surveyor were in Horsham until at least 1922,⁵⁸ and those of the education department until c. 1910,⁵⁹ while the chief constable of the county also had his

²⁷ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 323, 371, 379, 392–7; Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Brit. Architects*, 693; S. McConville, *Hist. Eng. Prison Admin.*, i. 89–92; *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, Suss. 96; B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 13.

²⁸ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 113.

²⁹ Para. based mainly on Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 241, 244, 332, 353–6.

³⁰ S.R.S. xxi. 346–7.

³¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/9/1, f. 14.

³² S.N.Q. ii. 8.

³³ W.S.R.O., QR/W 43, f. 81v.

³⁴ Cf. S.R.S. liv. 26, 79.

³⁵ Ibid. p. xix; Fletcher, *County Community*, 167.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/9/1, f. 122v.

³⁷ Cf. *Arundel Cast. Archives*, i, pp. 102, 125; Fraser, *Converted Elec. Proc.* ii, facing p. 125.

³⁸ S.R.S. liv, p. xix.

³⁹ e.g. Fletcher, *County Community*, 243; S.A.C. cxviii.

⁴⁰ 389.

⁴¹ Fletcher, op. cit. 136; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 217–18; S.A.C. lii. 49; S.N.Q. i. 241.

⁴² Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 259–60, 309–11, 480, 527; Burstow, *Horsham*, 63–7; S.A.C. lii. 60; S.R.S. xxi. 369.

⁴³ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 284, 311, 318; Burstow, *Horsham*, 63–4.

⁴⁴ Hist. MSS. Com. 41, 15th Rep. V, *Foljambe*, p. 17.

⁴⁵ S.A.C. xl. 17.

⁴⁶ Fletcher, *County Community*, 325–6.

⁴⁶ A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 84; J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1814), i. 23. The town hall was called the shire hall in 1809; W.S.R.O., QAH/2/W 1(3).

⁴⁷ E. Stephens, *Clerks of the Cos. 1360–1960*, 169; Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 70.

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., QAH/2/W 1(2, 3, 5–7); cf. Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 224–5; below, local govt. and public servs. (town hall).

⁴⁹ e.g. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1814), i. 25; W.S.R.O., QAH/2/W 1(16); Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 36.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., QAH/2/W 1(20); cf. *ibid.* (21).

⁵¹ Ibid. QAP/4/WE 1, 3; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 398. Albery's acct. of the gaol confuses bldg. work done between 1775 and 1779 with that done in 1819–20: inf. from Mr. S. Freeth, formerly of W.S.R.O.

⁵² Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1831).

⁵³ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 402.

⁵⁴ Ibid. 403–5; K. Neale, *Victorian Horsham*, 43–4, 46.

⁵⁵ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1882), 2147.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 12/9; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1905 and later edns.).

⁵⁷ W. Suss. C.C., clerk's dept., file 241; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1922).

⁵⁸ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1905 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., CC 56.

⁵⁹ W.S.R.O., WOC/CM 44/2.

office there until at least 1914.⁶⁰ The county coroner was a Horsham solicitor until at least 1922, and again by 1981.⁶¹ In 1914 the county council considered siting its headquarters permanently in Horsham, but in 1916 bought premises in Chichester instead.⁶² Meanwhile, since 1890 the holding of quarter sessions had been shared between Horsham and Chichester; in 1940, however, on the opening of the new Chichester court house, they were transferred altogether to Chichester.⁶³

In 1965 and earlier Horsham was the seat of the annual show of the Sussex County Agricultural Society, held in Horsham park or Denne park.⁶⁴

GROWTH OF THE TOWN AND OUTLYING SETTLEMENTS. The town of Horsham grew up at the lowest point where the river Arun can easily be crossed between rising ground on either side before its valley begins to open out westwards. The earliest crossing is likely to have been that near the church, at the foot of the modern Causeway;⁶⁵ as elsewhere in the Weald, the church may have been built before any accompanying nucleated settlement existed. There is evidence of occupation by c. 1200 on the site of Causeway House (the modern Horsham museum) in Causeway north-east of the church.⁶⁶ At that point Causeway divides to form what was originally a large triangular market place, since much built over. Near its southern end crosses another early route, followed by the modern East and West streets. The regular shape of the market place in its original form suggests deliberate planning, an idea corroborated by the fact that most of the borough's burgable tenements were either around it or nearby.⁶⁷ Horsham seems likely to have been a 'new town' founded by the Braose family. That may be commemorated in the name Normandy, recorded from 1586,⁶⁸ which describes the road linking the church and Causeway to Denne Road, parallel to Causeway on the east; Denne Road and its northern continuation Park Street both had burgages on the east side, and seem possibly also to have been laid out as part of the 'new town'. The two groups of burgages were separated by a gap in East Street, which may explain Denne Road and Park Street's alternative name Friday Lane recorded c. 1548 and later.⁶⁹ It is notable that no

burgages are recorded within the area once part of the large market place.⁷⁰ The erection of permanent buildings there, replacing temporary shops and stalls, had however begun by the late Middle Ages,⁷¹ and in the 17th and 18th centuries properties there were leased out by the corporation.⁷²

Many medieval buildings besides the church survive in the town centre.⁷³ In Causeway there are several houses with medieval portions,⁷⁴ chiefly on the east side of the street, where the rear part of Causeway House is 15th-century and nos. 18 and 19–20 are basically three-bayed hall houses, but also at the south end on the west side, where part of Minstrels (nos. 29–30)⁷⁵ is a hall house with two cross wings, and Flagstones (nos. 24–6) beside the churchyard is largely medieval despite its datestone reading 1615. It is not clear which if any was the chantry priest's house mentioned as being in Causeway in 1638;⁷⁶ the building called Chantry House or The Chantry since 1868⁷⁷ or earlier is apparently a converted medieval barn. No. 26 North Street, opposite the modern Sun Alliance offices, is a 15th-century house with hall and two cross wings. A house on the north side of East Street, no. 23,⁷⁸ is the cross wing of a medieval building, while no. 26 Carfax, on the east side, is a late medieval Wealden house. No. 36 Carfax⁷⁹ is the cross wing of a 15th-century building, refaced externally, and a building opposite in Colletts Alley, of four bays with a crown-post roof, is also late medieval; by their presence on island sites they indicate that the 'colonization' of the market place was under way by that time.

Other buildings which also represented late medieval 'colonization' of the market place have been demolished: a building west of no. 36 Carfax, which was possibly a hall house with later cross wings,⁸⁰ and buildings on both sides of Middle Street, of which no. 11, on the north side, was a three-storeyed, double-jettied building with a rear hall.⁸¹ Other demolished buildings apparently of medieval date include the so-called brotherhood priests' house in Normandy,⁸² the burgable house called Bornes at the north-west corner of Carfax,⁸³ a three-bayed house on the south side of West Street, and another hall and cross-wing house, no. 3 East Street.⁸⁴ Perry Place, which stood north-east of no. 26 North Street and had a similar plan to that, was taken down after

⁶⁰ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1905); Suss. in 20th Cent. 242; Horsham Illustrated, 11; W.S.R.O., MP 1507.

⁶¹ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1905 and later edns.); Suss. in 20th Cent. 354; Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide, 1981 (W. Suss. Co. Times), 9.

⁶² W. Suss. C.C., clerk's dept., file 241; F. W. Steer, *The John Edes Ho., West St., Chich.* 12.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., TS. list of Q.S. rolls.

⁶⁴ W. Suss. Gaz. 10 June 1965; W.S.R.O., MP 812 (programme of show, 1965).

⁶⁵ Below (communications). ⁶⁶ S.A.C. cxvi. 398.

⁶⁷ For rest of para., Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Proc.* ii, facing p. 125; cf. Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 51.

⁶⁸ S.R.S. xxi. 346, 368; cf. e.g. S.A.C. xxxi. 83; S.N.Q. i. 173.

⁶⁹ S.R.S. xxxvi. 21; Wiston Archives, i, p. 86; Clough and Butler Archives, p. 24; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2208, p. [164]; *ibid.* LM 25; cf. P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.), ii. 446; P.N. Surr. (E.P.N.S.), 278–9.

⁷⁰ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 92.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 94–5; Horsham Mus. MS. 1177; Arundel Cast. MSS. A 416, rot. 1; A 1860; P.R.O., SC 6/1023/2; cf. below.

⁷² Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 95–8; S.A.C. lxix. 142.

⁷³ Much inf. on the medieval bldgs. of the town was received from Mrs. S. Bright and Mrs. A. Hughes of Horsham, who also both kindly commented on a draft of this sub-section.

⁷⁴ Cf. Wiston Archives, i, p. 84.

⁷⁵ Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 48.

⁷⁶ P.R.O., CP 43/221, m. 4 (V.C.H. note).

⁷⁷ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 141.

⁷⁸ Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 128.

⁷⁹ Cf. Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 123.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*; Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 1–2.

⁸¹ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), facing p. 29; J. R. Armstrong, *Tradit. Bldgs. accessible to Public* [1979], 87; R. T. Mason, *Framed Bldgs. of Weald* (1969 edn.), 101. The ho., demolished in 1967, was being re-erected at the Open Air Museum at Singleton near Chich. in 1985.

⁸² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6193; Horsham Mus. MS. 1885; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 32; A. Windrum, *Horsham*, pl. 2; *Excursions through Suss.* (1822); S.R.S. xxxvi. 67.

⁸³ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 165; W.S.R.O., MP 812.

⁸⁴ *Horsham Illustrated*, 15.

c. 1904, and its materials used to build a house near Mannings Heath in Nuthurst.⁸⁵

The density of development in medieval Horsham, as in other towns of its size, was generally not high: most houses were apparently aligned along the streets rather than end on to them,⁸⁶ and much land within the town area apparently remained unbuilt on until the 19th century.⁸⁷ An exception was the part of the market place colonized in the late Middle Ages, the cramped character of which was still apparent in 1982 in Middle Street and its adjacent alleys. Medieval alleyways survived elsewhere in the town in 1982 between burgage plots; examples were North's Gardens, Puries Place, and Talbot Lane or Pump Alley.⁸⁸ The only evidence for the 'zoning' of particular trades in the town centre in the Middle Ages is the former name of Middle Street, Butchers' Row, which though not recorded until 1727⁸⁹ may very likely have originated earlier.

One area outside the borough limits was also partly built up in the Middle Ages: Bishopric, the wide western extension of West Street, where a market was held from 1449 if not earlier.⁹⁰ Its name, alluding to the fact that it lay within the archbishop of Canterbury's manor of Marlpot, is recorded from 1514;⁹¹ later alternative names were Lower West Street and Oxford Road.⁹² The junction of Bishopric and West Street with the future Worthing and Springfield roads was called Lynd cross in 1412 and later,⁹³ and Wallers cross or the Bishopric cross in 1543.⁹⁴ The tanner apparently recorded in Marlpot tithing c. 1285 presumably lived in Bishopric,⁹⁵ and the area, being on the edge of the town, later became a tanning centre. By 1426 there were three tanners and a shoemaker in Marlpot tithing, and the name Tan Bridge nearby recorded from the same date also evidently alludes to the industry.⁹⁶ The Green Dragon inn in Bishopric is a medieval house with two-bayed hall and two cross wings and with a crown-post roof; its high quality may suggest that it had some public function, possibly in connexion with manorial administration, as later.⁹⁷ Also medieval

are two houses on the west side of the modern Worthing Road between Lynd cross and Tan Bridge.

Of the town's other street names East Street is recorded from 1457⁹⁸ and West Street evidently from 1449.⁹⁹ South Street, recorded from 1524,¹ then described additionally the modern Causeway;² the latter name is recorded apparently in 1553³ and certainly in the early 17th century,⁴ when it was alternatively the Church causey.⁵ North Street, also recorded from 1524,⁶ had previously been known as Comewell or Coombewell Street.⁷ Park Street and Denne Road were both called the back lane between the 17th and 19th centuries,⁸ but for local government purposes at least were often considered part of East Street;⁹ the two roads' other alternative name Friday Lane has been mentioned. Both streets had received their modern names by 1876,¹⁰ though Denne Road was also called Chesworth Lane in 1839.¹¹ The junction of the two streets with East Street was later called Wicken's cross,¹² and possibly alternatively Stanestreet cross¹³ or the Denne cross.¹⁴ It is not clear what area was originally called Carfax; at Oxford and Exeter the name describes the crossroads of two streets,¹⁵ but no such crossing is apparent at Horsham. Originally the whole of the open central area of the town was presumably called the market place,¹⁶ a name which by c. 1844 was restricted to the south-eastern area around the town hall and as far north as the modern bandstand.¹⁷ The name Skarfolkes, as a division of the town for taxation purposes, was used in 1524,¹⁸ and c. 1548 mention was made of 'the street called Scarfax'.¹⁹ In the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries the name described the west and north sides of the original market area, together sometimes with the southern part of the modern London Road; meanwhile the east side was often considered a continuation of North Street.²⁰ Of the area that then still remained open the north-western part was known as Bull Place²¹ and the north-eastern part, from its most notable adjacent building, as Gaol Green.²² By the

⁸⁵ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 156; Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 107, 111.

⁸⁶ Cf. *S.A.C.* xxxiv. 52.

⁸⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. LM 25; Horsham Mus. MS. 2802; cf. e.g. *Danny Archives*, ed. J. Wooldridge, p. 89.

⁸⁸ Illus. at Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 37.

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 8774 (TS. cat.); cf. *ibid.* TD/W 68; Horsham Mus. MS. 2802; Burstow, *Horsham*, 11.

⁹⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1427-1516, 106. The suggestion that West St. itself was not built up until the 17th cent. is wrong: *S.A.C.* cxvi. 396-7; F. Aldsworth and D. Freke, *Hist. Towns in Suss.* 33.

⁹¹ *S.R.S.* xlii. 338, possibly, however, indicating a district rather than a rd.; cf. *ibid.* xxi. 90; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 338; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 225.

⁹² Burstow, *Horsham*, 10-11; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845). The rd. was also called Bishopric St. in 1694 and apparently Bishop Bridge in 1653; W.S.R.O., MP 420, no. 18; *S.R.S.* xxix, p. 11.

⁹³ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 83; *Arundel Cast. Archives*, i, p. 138; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1514 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁴ Horsham Mus. MS. 1382 (MS. cat.).

⁹⁵ *S.R.S.* lvii. 28.

⁹⁶ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1043, m. 1; *P.N. Suss.* i. 229. Cf. below, econ. hist. (trade and ind.).

⁹⁷ Below (inns).

⁹⁸ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 84; cf. *S.R.S.* xlii. 359.

⁹⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1427-1516, 106.

¹ *S.R.S.* lvi. 84.

² e.g. *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/DD 349 (TS. cat.); Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Proc.* ii, facing p. 125.

³ *S.R.S.* xxi. 309.

⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635); cf. *ibid.* Add. MSS. 11027-8 (TS. cat.).

⁵ *S.N.Q.* i. 207; ii. 44; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. 2802.

⁶ *S.R.S.* lvi. 84.

⁷ B.L. Add. Ch. 18757 (MS. cal.); cf. *S.A.C.* lxix. 146; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6624 (TS. cat.). Coombe St., named in 1389, may be the same: *Arundel Cast. Archives*, i, p. 134.

⁸ *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 192; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 393; Burstow, *Horsham*, 11; *Arundel Cast. MS.* HO 2208, p. [164]; *ibid.* HO 2246, p. 66; *ibid.* LM 25; Horsham Mus. MS. 2802;

W.S.R.O., QDP/W 71; *ibid.* TD/W 68.

⁹ *Arundel Cast. Archives*, i, p. 100.

¹⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

¹¹ *Arundel Cast. MS.* H 2/21.

¹² *Arundel Cast. Archives*, i, pp. 100, 123.

¹³ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 84.

¹⁴ *S.R.S.* xxi. 347-8; *Arundel Cast. MS.* M 279, rot. 3.

¹⁵ *P.N. Devon* (E.P.N.S.), i. 21-2; *P.N. Oxon.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 38.

¹⁶ e.g. *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 83-4; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/DD 343 (TS. cat.); cf. B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, f. 19.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

¹⁸ *S.R.S.* lvi. 84.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* xxxvi. 67; cf. *ibid.* 21, 23.

²⁰ *Arundel Cast. MS.* LM 25; Horsham Mus. MS. 2802;

Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Proc.* ii, facing p. 125; W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

²¹ *Arundel Cast. Archives*, i, pp. 100, 136.

²² Horsham Mus. MS. 2802; Dudley, *Horsham*, 4; Burstow, *Horsham*, 11; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 109.

later 19th century the name Carfax had come to describe the whole of the northern part of the original market place,²³ as it still did in 1982.

In the 16th and 17th centuries many new buildings were built in the centre of the town, some quite grand in scale. South Street and Causeway were the wealthiest area throughout the period, as tax lists show: in 1524 three owners of property there were assessed at over £50, and another three at £20 or over, the largest assessment being of Avery Bartwyke, M.P. for the town in 1529 and a former controller of customs at the port of Chichester.²⁴ Several 16th- and 17th-century buildings survive in the two streets and in the adjacent Market Square, notably the tall front range of Causeway House, with a double overhang and two gables on the third storey, and no. 10 Market Square, the former Talbot inn, with contemporary wall paintings.²⁵ In Market Square and the northern part of Causeway buildings were more closely built than further south, forming a continuous street frontage.

The areas called North Street and Carfax in 1524, which did not correspond exactly to the modern areas so called, each then had two property owners assessed at £20 or over, but East and West streets had only one each.²⁶ No. 14 Carfax, on the north side, is basically 16th-century internally, and there is at least one 17th-century building on the east side of Carfax.²⁷ A house probably of 17th-century date with a continuous jetty survives on the north side of Middle Street,²⁸ another on the north side of West Street at its eastern end having been destroyed after 1887.²⁹ The large house with hall and two cross wings at the junction of East Street and Denne Road is probably early 16th-century; further east one house, no. 58 East Street, has a 16th-century core, while two others in the same area apparently of the 16th or 17th century have been destroyed: the building called Ashley's burgage opposite the house with hall and two cross wings mentioned,³⁰ and another opposite no. 58.³¹

Bishopric meanwhile had apparently become another wealthy area by the earlier 16th century, when most of the seven people in Marlpost tithing assessed in 1524 at £20 or over seem likely to have lived there.³² In the mid 17th century Bishopric apparently remained wealthy,³³ a fact which seems to be expressed in the large contemporary houses built on its north side,³⁴ one of which, the King's Arms,

survived in 1982. Also probably 17th-century was a large house, now demolished, in the modern Springfield Road north-east of Bishopric.³⁵

In the 18th century several houses in Causeway were refronted in brick in classical style and some new brick houses were built; among larger examples were the house later called The Manor House, described below,³⁶ and the adjacent Hawthorne House, demolished in 1886.³⁷ Causeway House at the same time was thoroughly refurbished, the present staircase being built and lunette windows added in the gables. By 1770 an avenue of trees had been planted along the street, which in the 1790s was the fashionable afternoon promenade of the town.³⁸ Trees remained during the 19th and 20th centuries.³⁹ During the same period Causeway became a largely residential backwater,⁴⁰ though tradesmen's houses were still to be found among the grander ones in the 19th century,⁴¹ and hence in 1982 it retained more pre-19th-century buildings than any other street in the town.⁴²

The second wealthiest area of the town in the 18th century was North Street,⁴³ to which prestige was given by the rebuilding of Horsham Park house in the early part of the century.⁴⁴ One resident in the street was described as a gentleman in 1708.⁴⁵ North Street remained a high-class residential area in the earlier 19th century.⁴⁶ In the other main streets of the town 18th-century rebuilding impinged much less. In West Street a visitor in the 1720s saw one 'goodly' house, the residence of a surgeon, while another 'neat' house was being built opposite.⁴⁷ In addition, at the east end of the street c. 1801 was the house of the attorney T. C. Medwin, but a visitor at that date found nothing else in the street worth mention;⁴⁸ more characteristic buildings of the period were the group of cottages on the south side which survived in 1982 as shops. In Carfax meanwhile at least one house, no. 14, was refronted during the 18th century.

The 18th century was also a period of 'ribbon development' along the roads out of the town, especially after they became turnpikes.⁴⁹ There were houses between Bishopric and the river Arun on both sides of Worthing Road by 1795, when there was also some building in its northern continuation, the modern Springfield Road.⁵⁰ The name Chapel Lane was given to both roads c. 1844.⁵¹ Some apparently 18th-century houses survived in Worthing Road in

²³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

²⁴ S.R.S. lvi. 84; P.R.O., E 179/258/14, ff. 1-3; Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 499; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 120, 122.

²⁵ Below, pl. facing p. 176; S.C.M. xxvii. 460-1; S.N.Q. xiii. 323; Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 39.

²⁶ S.R.S. lvi. 83-4.

²⁷ Below (inns).

²⁸ Harmer, *Horsham*, [28].

²⁹ J. S. Gray, *Victorian and Edwardian Suss. from Old Photos*, 151; inf. from Mrs. Hughes.

³⁰ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 161.

³¹ *Ibid.* 160.

³² S.R.S. lvi. 81.

³³ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/9/1, f. 83.

³⁴ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 144.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 145.

³⁶ Below, manors and other estates (Hewells).

³⁷ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), facing p. 153; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

³⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 2802; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 290; Dudley, *Horsham*, 6; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 29-30.

³⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 354;

Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 29 and facing p. 140; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 149, 152; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 247; below, pl. facing p. 176.

⁴⁰ H. Dudley, *Juvenile Researches* (Easebourne, 1835), 107; Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1035; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

⁴¹ Cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.) (inf. from Mrs. Hughes).

⁴² Cf. Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 247-8.

⁴³ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 125.

⁴⁴ Below, manors and other estates.

⁴⁵ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 124.

⁴⁶ Dudley, *Juvenile Researches*, 107; Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1035; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

⁴⁷ B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, f. 19.

⁴⁸ Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 70-1; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 116.

⁴⁹ *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pl. 16; below (communications).

⁵⁰ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68; cf. Burstow, *Horsham*, 10.

1982, together with the Unitarian (formerly Baptist) chapel of c. 1720 and the Quaker meeting house of 1785-6 or later. A pair of apparently 18th-century houses also still stood in 1982 on the north-east side of London Road, faced with brick and weatherboarding.⁵²

In the earlier 19th century the town centre remained surprisingly rural, with many trees in the streets, and with gardens, orchards, and other open land among the buildings.⁵³ West Street, though it was said in 1831 to have only four buildings over one storey in height,⁵⁴ was the chief trading street; it was to retain that function until the 1970s.⁵⁵ In the 1830s the largest numbers of professional men lived in Carfax and Market Square, though the adjacent Middle Street then housed such insalubrious trades as those of fellmonger and tallow chandler.⁵⁶ At the same time Bishopric had declined very much from its 17th-century status to become the roughest quarter of the town; known as the 'Rookery', it was inhabited chiefly by small tradesmen and labourers.⁵⁷ At the east side of the town there were some industrial premises,⁵⁸ but new houses were built there too, for instance a terrace in Denne Road dated 1836.

Meanwhile the area north and west of Carfax was beginning to be built up as a select residential area.⁵⁹ Richmond Terrace on the north side of Carfax itself was built c. 1840, its first floor, with Doric porches, being raised above street level.⁶⁰ Albion Terrace north-west of Carfax, comprising semidetached houses, was built by 1836 and was inhabited by middle-class families in 1845.⁶¹ A house at the junction of Carfax and London Road, demolished in the 1970s, had Ionic pilasters.⁶² Other villas were built at the same time in London Road;⁶³ by 1982 some had been demolished, but a terrace called in part Brunswick Place and in part Sussex Place⁶⁴ survived, fronted with fluted Corinthian pilasters, and stepping down from south to north to follow the fall in ground level. Albion Road, linking Carfax with Springfield Road, was laid out c. 1857.⁶⁵ With the expansion of the adjacent gasworks, the area west and north-west of Carfax later declined in status and much of it was demolished during the 1970s.⁶⁶

In the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries the town centre underwent much rebuilding. Until c. 1850 most buildings in the main streets remained

timber-framed, often with weatherboarding, and of low proportions.⁶⁷ By 1866, however, much rebuilding or refronting was in progress,⁶⁸ and some quite grand commercial buildings were put up. Examples in classical style and since demolished included a group of three on the west side of Carfax,⁶⁹ another on the corner of Market Square and Middle Street,⁷⁰ and the Corn Exchange and another building at opposite ends of West Street.⁷¹ Surviving late 19th-century commercial buildings are the red brick Gothic Lloyds bank on the corner of West and South streets, the four-storeyed Gothic building which faces down Causeway, the elaborately gabled Flemish-style nos. 5-7 West Street, the Italianate nos. 31-2 Carfax of 1893, and the 'Queen Anne' style Westminster bank in Carfax of 1897.⁷²

Immediately north of Carfax some residential streets were built in the later 19th or earlier 20th century.⁷³ Carfax itself by the mid 19th century is said to have become a wilderness in summer and a partial swamp in winter.⁷⁴ Since the demise of the borough in 1835 its ownership had been disputed, and there were fears that the duke of Norfolk, as successor to the lords of the borough, intended to inclose it, presumably for building.⁷⁵ A plan of after 1867 to embellish the area came to nothing,⁷⁶ and in 1877 the duke gave up his interest there to the newly formed local board of health.⁷⁷ A bandstand was built by subscription in 1891, and trees were planted in 1893.⁷⁸ A fountain was erected to mark the Diamond Jubilee of 1897; after removal in 1947 it was re-erected in a different part of the town in 1977.⁷⁹ Other parts of the town besides Carfax were notable for their leafiness in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, for instance Bishopric, North Parade, North Street, and the eastern part of East Street.⁸⁰ A writer in 1880 considered that the trees, together with the width of the streets, and the numerous open spaces, gave Horsham a continental aspect.⁸¹ Carfax in particular, before the great increase in road traffic, was especially remarked on as an 'oasis in the business quarter of the town'.⁸² In 1982 North Street and Springfield Road each still resembled a boulevard, with grass verges and trees.⁸³

In the same period, the 19th century and the earlier 20th, the town expanded greatly on its north and east sides over what until 1812-13 was the open land

⁵² Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 101-3; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 246.

⁵³ J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1814), i. 23; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 262; P.R.O., T 72/9; cf. *Horsham Mus. MS.* 2802.

⁵⁴ P.R.O., T 72/9.

⁵⁵ Burstow, *Horsham*, 15; *Horsham Mus. MSS.* SP 65, 72, 92; *Horsham: Official Guide* [1921], 26; below, pl. facing p. 176; local inf.

⁵⁶ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1036-7.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*; Burstow, *Horsham*, 10.

⁵⁸ Below, econ. hist. (trade and ind.).

⁵⁹ e.g. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855).

⁶⁰ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 245.

⁶¹ O.S. Map 1/500, *Horsham* (1877 edn.); Dudley, *Horsham*, 69; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845); Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 76.

⁶² Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 245; Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 8.

⁶³ Photos. at N.M.R.; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 246; Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 105.

⁶⁴ O.S. Map 1/500, *Horsham* (1877 edn.); cf. below, pl. facing p. 145.

⁶⁵ *Horsham Mus. MS.* SP 108.

⁶⁶ Local inf.

⁶⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 334; *Rep. Com. Boundaries*, H.C. 141-V, p. 71 (1831-2), xl; Burstow, *Horsham*, 14 and facing pp. 14-15; *S.A.C.* xxxiv. 52; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 140; Harmer, *Horsham*, [5].

⁶⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866).

⁶⁹ Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 7.

⁷⁰ Harmer, *Horsham*, [9].

⁷¹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 140; Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 81.

⁷² Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 245.

⁷³ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIII (1880 and later edns.).

⁷⁴ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 143.

⁷⁵ *Horsham Mus. MS.* 767, Case for Opinion of Mr. Lumley Smith, 1866, pp. 8-9.

⁷⁶ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 147.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* 162-3.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 165, 630. ⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 168; Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 25; *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 10 June 1977.

⁸⁰ Harmer, *Horsham*, [13]; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 29-30; Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 79, 107-8, 123, 132.

⁸¹ G. F. Chambers, *Tourists' Guide to Suss.* 102.

⁸² W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 22; cf. Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 10, 15-17.

⁸³ Cf. Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 245.

of the common; a marked feature of the area are the straight roads laid out at the inclosure of that date, for instance North Parade, and Wimbleshurst, King's, and Depot roads. The west side of the town beyond Bishopric remained unbuilt until the mid 20th century; an attempt to develop land to the south in the early 19th century was abortive,⁸⁴ and the town remained open to the country on that side in 1982, with almost no buildings south of the church.

The first two areas to be built up during the period were along the London and Brighton roads. By c. 1830 there was almost continuous building along the latter beyond the present New Street, as well as scattered development further to the south-east including the beginnings of 'New Town' on the south side of the road. The name East Parade was given to part of the road by 1831.⁸⁵ Among examples of early 19th-century architecture surviving in 1982 were a group of cottages just beyond New Street with slightly bowed fronts, and two larger stuccoed buildings further east, one with Ionic pilasters. More buildings were put up by c. 1844⁸⁶ and others, including some dated ones, by 1876.⁸⁷ In St. Leonard's Road, which branched off Brighton Road c. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (1 km.) east of the town centre, there were already some buildings before 1831,⁸⁸ but most of the surviving 19th-century buildings there were built after c. 1844, the area being described in 1871 as a much improving neighbourhood.⁸⁹ Flanking the London road north of the town were the parks belonging to Springfield and Horsham Park houses, laid out in the 18th century. The area immediately to the north was built up between 1813 and 1831; by the latter date, when it had acquired the name North Parade, it was described as a row of very good houses,⁹⁰ its social cachet being derived partly from its separation from the town and partly from its relative elevation which made it a healthy place to live. There was further development there before c. 1844,⁹¹ and in 1865 the area was called one of the pleasantest parts of the town.⁹² Several early 19th-century houses survived there in 1981: detached in North Parade and terraced in Trafalgar Road to the west.

After c. 1830 streets were laid out north of the Brighton road. There were already some houses in New Street, which changed its name about that time from Pest House Lane.⁹³ After the demolition of the gaol in 1845 its site, west of New Street, was developed as a select residential enclave called Park

Square, renamed Park Terrace East and Park Terrace West when the railway was built through it c. 1859.⁹⁴ Residential development continued in the area despite the proximity not only of the railway, but also of brickfields, a brewery, the tannery in Brighton Road, and later the waterworks. By the 1870s further houses had been built in New Street, and new roads with semidetached houses laid out parallel to it on the east.⁹⁵

Meanwhile the opening of the Horsham-Petworth railway in 1859, and the expansion of brickworking nearby had blighted the prospects of North Street, which because of its elevation had been described in 1837 as a most pleasant and healthy part of the town.⁹⁶ Instead the area east of the station was developed with lower middle-class houses, chiefly semidetached, and served by corner shops. Much land was sold there for building in the 1870s,⁹⁷ one terrace in Station Road existed by 1876, and Station Road and Barrington Road were built up by 1896.⁹⁸ The west side of Clarence Road south-east of New Street, laid out c. 1884,⁹⁹ was partly built up by 1896, together with land to the north that had previously been allotments. By 1909 the gap between Brighton and Depot roads was closed, Clarence Road having been extended northwards.¹ Much of that area had been developed by the builder W. F. Pannett, whose offices in 1912 were in Oakhill Road.² The streets between the town centre and the railway both north and south of East Street were also built up between 1875 and 1896.³

Land west of the London road at North Parade was also developed in the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries. Like the area south-east of the station it consisted chiefly of lower middle-class⁴ semidetached houses with corner shops, and until the mid 20th century it was known as 'the back of the common' or simply 'the common', in allusion to the piece of common land that remained for many years after inclosure in Trafalgar Road.⁵ Land was offered for building in North Parade and Trafalgar Road in the 1870s,⁶ and Rushams Road, named from an old field name,⁷ was continued south-west before 1880.⁸ By 1896 Spencer's and adjacent roads had been built up, and by 1909 the streets to the north, on land offered for sale in 1895, together with a terrace in Warnham Road beyond North Parade.⁹

North Parade meanwhile had lost its isolation when Hurst Road was constructed to link it to the station in the 1860s.¹⁰ In the following decade land

⁸⁴ 7 & 8 Geo. IV, c. 22 (Private); 7 Wm. IV & 1 Vic. c. 35 (Private).

⁸⁵ P.R.O., T 72/9; *Rep. Com. Boundaries*, 71; cf. Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1035-7. New Town was still so called in the mid 20th cent.: O.S. Map 6", TQ 12 NE. (1961 edn.).

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁸⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

⁸⁸ P.R.O., T 72/9.

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68; Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 124, 164.

⁹⁰ 250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss. ed. H. Margary, pl. 20; P.R.O., T 72/9; *Rep. Com. Boundaries*, 71.

⁹¹ Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 41-2, 155; W.S.R.O., SP 387; *ibid.* TD/W 68; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

⁹² W.S.R.O., SP 392.

⁹³ P.R.O., T 72/9; *Burstow, Horsham*, 11; Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1036; Horsham Mus. MS. SP 58.

⁹⁴ K. Neale, *Victorian Horsham*, 43; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 114; *Albery, Hist. Horsham*, 404; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.); below (communications).

⁹⁵ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.); O.S. Map 1/500, Horsham (1877 edn.).

⁹⁶ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 45; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855).

⁹⁷ Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 174, 200; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., sale cat. 1870.

⁹⁸ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880, 1898 edns.).

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., agreement and letters about proposed new rd. 1884.

¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 and later edns.).

² *Horsham Illustrated*, 20.

³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880, 1898 edns.).

⁴ *Albery, Souvenir Guide*, 29.

⁵ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 88, 156; *Albery, Hist.*

Horsham, 169; cf. below, econ. hist. (agric.).

⁶ Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 170, 177, 194.

⁷ *S.A.C. lxxix*, 141; W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 217.

⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. NE. (1898, 1913 edns.);

Horsham Mus. MS. SP 325.

¹⁰ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 155; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., estate map, 1861.



HORSHAM TOWN IN THE 1870S (6 IN. TO 1 MILE)

at the west end of the new road was sold for building¹¹ and several medium-sized detached houses had been built there by 1876. By 1896 Wimblehurst Road and roads south of it had been partly built up as a select suburb with a mixture of semidetached and detached houses among many trees, and building continued there until the First World War. At the other end of Hurst Road, and between it and the railway, semi-detached and terraced houses had been built by 1896. By the same date the open land between the residential development at either end had begun to be colonized by institutions, with the building there of the cottage hospital, the new Collyer's school, and the art school.¹²

North-east of the town¹³ during the 19th century and earlier 20th there was much building along Crawley Road, in the settlement which in 1874 was called Star Row after the inn that existed there earlier,¹⁴ but which was afterwards renamed Roffey. The settlement was originally separate from Horsham. Some houses were built at its eastern end, near the site of the future Roffey church, between 1813 and c. 1844;¹⁵ a few survived in 1982. There were also houses further west c. 1844, near the inn and the recently built Horsham union workhouse,¹⁶ and more were built by 1874. The proximity of the workhouse gave the area a lower-class character from the first; in 1879 it was described as growing and populous but very poor.¹⁷ The eastern end where the church was built, however, contained some larger houses in 1874. By 1896 there were semidetached houses or terraces along much of Crawley Road, while to the north new buildings along Rusper Road and Littlehaven Lane linked Star Row to the hamlet of Littlehaven, whose earlier development is treated below. Some new building in that area too consisted of larger houses in their own grounds. The growth of Star Row and its environs brought shops,¹⁸ a Methodist chapel, and an institute as well as the church; the church was called Roffey church,¹⁹ and by 1896 the name Roffey had been transferred to the area from the rural hamlet 1 mile (1.6 km.) to the north-east. Building development was especially fast during the two decades 1891–1911, when the population of the new Roffey ecclesiastical parish increased by nearly 30 per cent. In 1891 the ecclesiastical parish had 233 inhabited houses.²⁰ Some houses had been built between the new suburb and Horsham by 1876. During the next 30 years more were added, so that by 1905 King's Road was lined with large villas.²¹ Development continued both there and at Roffey and Littlehaven up to the First World War, railway communication for the area being provided by the

opening of Littlehaven station in 1907.²²

During the 1920s and 1930s there was some rebuilding in the town centre, notably on the south side of Bishopric, where shopping parades and blocks of flats were erected; a shopping parade was also apparently then opened in Springfield Road. Some of the central streets had one-way traffic systems by 1928.²³ From the 1920s North Street began to acquire more of an institutional character: Horsham Park house was used as urban district council offices after 1928, a new fire station was built next door in 1929,²⁴ and offices for the rural district council were put up opposite by 1938.²⁵ In 1938 there were also two cinemas, in 1957 the public library and the telephone exchange, and in 1963 a hall, a depot, and a garage besides.²⁶ The largest office block in the town, later to be the property of the Sun Alliance Insurance Group, was built there c. 1964.²⁷

The greatest changes in the town centre, however, happened after 1970.²⁸ A dual carriageway inner ring road was built on the north side to connect Bishopric with North Street; although it removed through traffic from the centre, it partly destroyed the medieval plan of streets radiating from Carfax and broke the visual and functional continuity of West Street with Bishopric and of London Road. Concurrently a new pedestrian shopping centre was built in the angle between West Street and Carfax as a joint undertaking between the urban district council and the Norwich Union Insurance Group; of red brick and low proportions it contained both large multiple stores and smaller shops.²⁹ West Street became a pedestrian street, as Middle Street had become before,³⁰ but in 1982 the new shopping centre had taken over its function as the centre of retail trade in the town.³¹ The eastern part of Bishopric, rebuilt about the time of the construction of the inner ring road, also had some large shops in 1982. Meanwhile Hurst Road north of the town had taken over from North Street as the chief institutional centre; besides the existing hospital, Collyer's school, and art school, new buildings were built there in the 1960s and 1970s to house the police, ambulance, and fire stations, as well as offices for the Southern Water Authority, and the new law courts opened in 1974.³²

After 1918 Horsham also expanded greatly outwards.³³ Most development that took place in the 1920s and 1930s, as earlier, was on the north and east. East of the town centre there was much building between Brighton and Depot roads, where a large area of land had been sold for building in 1911,³⁴ and where the hamlet of Oakhill, once an island in the uninclosed common,³⁵ began by 1923³⁶ to be

¹¹ Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 174, 194, 198; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., sale cat. 1870.

¹² O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 and later edns.); below, pls. facing pp. 145, 192.

¹³ Para. based mainly on O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII–XIV (1879–80 and later edns.).

¹⁴ Below (inns).

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 8; *ibid.* TD/W 68.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* TD/W 68; *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 39.

¹⁷ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1879), 71.

¹⁸ Below, econ. hist. (trade and ind.).

¹⁹ Below, churches.

²⁰ *Census*, 1891–1911; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1893, 1903).

²¹ Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 52; cf. Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 200, 253.

²² Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 259, 297; W.S.R.O., SP 500; below (communications).

²³ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 631.

²⁴ Below, local govt. and public servs.

²⁵ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. XIII, 12 (1937 edn.).

²⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938); *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957); O.S. Map 1/1,250, TQ 1730 NE. (1963 edn.).

²⁷ Inf. from Sun Alliance Insurance Group.

²⁸ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 8 May 1970.

²⁹ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 1973; 2 Dec. 1976.

³⁰ F. R. Banks, *Suss.* 310.

³¹ Cf. *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 9 Dec. 1977.

³² *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 12 July 1974; below, local govt. and public servs.

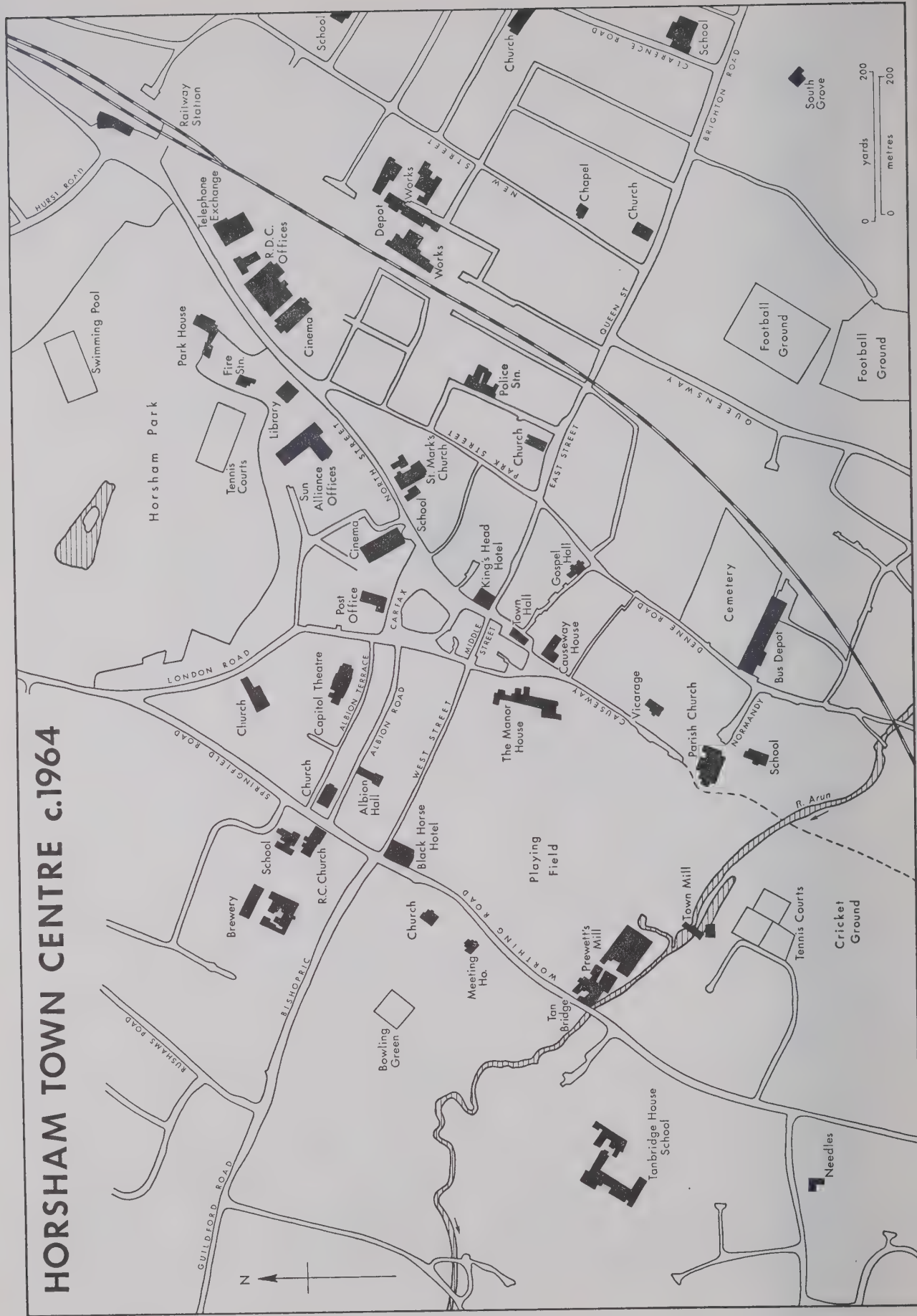
³³ Rest of sub-section based mainly on O.S. Maps 6", XIII–XIV (1912–13 and later edns.); 1/25,000, TQ 12–13 (1958–65 edn.).

³⁴ W.S.R.O., SP 500.

³⁵ Cf. below (outlying settlements).

³⁶ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/2/34; cf. *ibid.* 21/2/95.

HORSHAM TOWN CENTRE c.1964



surrounded by new houses, including many of the 582 built by the urban district council during the period.³⁷ At Roffey and Littlehaven there was much building in the 1920s and 1930s on existing through roads, while new streets were built north of Crawley Road, including many more council houses.³⁸ Further west Parsonage Road, which straddled the Horsham–Crawley railway line, was partly built up by 1938. Both in Rusper Road and in Forest Road, the eastern extension of Crawley Road, the built-up area had passed by the same date beyond the urban district boundary as enlarged in 1927, which west of Rusper Road followed the railway line. Some new houses in Comptons Lane south of Crawley Road were also built before the Second World War. Most of the development in and around Roffey took place in the 1920s, when the population of the ecclesiastical parish increased by c. 50 per cent; in the 1930s the rate of increase was considerably less.³⁹

North-west of the town there was further building in the 1920s and 1930s around and beyond North Parade. Hurst Avenue north of Hurst Road was laid out by 1932, and a few houses were also built along North Heath Lane and Pondtail Road outside the town boundary. The area known as 'the back of the common' around Trafalgar Road was extended southwards to Guildford Road, along and to the west of Rushams Road, in the 1930s, when the area north of Bishopric was also rapidly built up.⁴⁰

South of the main east-west axis through the town there continued to be much less residential development. Along the Worthing road south of the river Arun houses were built as far as the railway which was also the urban district boundary; land in that area was sold for building in 1925⁴¹ and was developed soon afterwards, chiefly with detached houses. Along Guildford Road and south of it, meanwhile, the Hills estate was being rapidly developed in 1925,⁴² also chiefly with detached houses. South-east of the town some new houses were built in Chesworth Lane⁴³ and elsewhere during the same period.

Development after 1945 was again mostly north and east of the town. The Coote's farm estate north of Guildford Road was laid out by the mid 1950s with privately owned houses, an existing pond⁴⁴ being preserved on a green in the centre, while further north 141 council dwellings were built on the Spencer's farm estate by the same date.⁴⁵ At Littlehaven and Roffey there was also much building in the 1950s,⁴⁶ and building continued on a large scale there c. 1980. On the east side of the town c. 180 council houses were built between Brighton and Highlands roads by 1955,⁴⁷ and the Highlands farm estate was

developed in the 1970s with large houses suitable for business executives.⁴⁸ Also in the 1970s the built-up area of the town was extended much further north, with large-scale building in and around North Heath Lane; some dwellings there were built by the Greater London Council, but were taken over by the Horsham district council in or before 1981.⁴⁹ By 1982 the name North Heath had been revived to describe the area.⁵⁰

South-west of the town the Needles estate was laid out from c. 1955, with a mixture of privately owned and council-built houses and bungalows.⁵¹ Land around Hills Farm nearby was sold for development in 1972,⁵² and houses were being built there in 1980.⁵³ South of Brighton Road, on the other hand, there was only a little development immediately east of the railway. Meanwhile the inner, 19th-century, suburbs were beginning to be redeveloped, as large old houses were replaced with smaller closes or flats, for instance at the west end of Depot Road, at the northern end of New Street, where the former electricity works was replaced c. 1971 by council-owned dwellings,⁵⁴ in North Parade,⁵⁵ and in Denne Road. In addition, most of the park of Springfield house north-west of the town centre was developed for building in the 1960s.⁵⁶

One aspect of the expansion of the town after the Second World War was the 'zoning' of non-residential uses. Besides the large area north of Hurst Road occupied by Collyer's school, three areas in the western, south-western, and eastern outskirts of the town were given over to new schools and playing fields. Similarly, light industry was largely confined by 1971 to two industrial estates on either side of King's Road north-east of the station, together with an extension west of the Horsham–Crawley railway line.⁵⁷ Some smaller industrial enclaves remained in other parts of the town in the 1970s, however, for instance in Worthing Road, in Denne Road, and south of the railway station.

Most medieval outlying settlements in Horsham parish originated as detached parts of manors in the south of the county, many of their names alluding to the clearance of forest land.⁵⁸ The two largest such areas seem to have been those later described as the tithings of Coombes in the Wold and Washington in the Wold,⁵⁹ which were evidently the Wealden portions of Coombes and Washington manors near Worthing. Washington in the Wold presumably originally included those lands which in the 10th century⁶⁰ were pasture places of Washington, including Horsham itself, Crockhurst near the

³⁷ *Horsham: Official Guide* (c. 1955), 27; cf. W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/2/35, 96–8.

³⁸ Cf. W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/2/5–6, 87.

³⁹ *Census*, 1921–51.

⁴⁰ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 99, 631; W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/2/143–4.

⁴¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6206. ⁴² *S.A.C.* lxvi. 242.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/2/140.

⁴⁴ Cf. O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIII (1880 edn.).

⁴⁵ *Horsham: Official Guide* (c. 1955), 27.

⁴⁶ e.g. W.S.R.O., Par. 102/54/15; *ibid.* UD/HO 21/3/59–60.

⁴⁷ *Horsham: Official Guide* (c. 1955), 27; W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/3/54–8.

⁴⁸ *Financial Times*, 18 Sept. 1971.

⁴⁹ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 19 Jan. 1973; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 1981.

⁵⁰ For North Heath cf. below (outlying settlements).

⁵¹ *Horsham: Official Guide* (c. 1955), 27; W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/3/61.

⁵² Horsham Mus. MS. SP, unnumbered.

⁵³ Cf. *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 5 May 1978.

⁵⁴ *Horsham: Official Guide* (c. 1971), 56.

⁵⁵ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 246.

⁵⁶ Local inf.

⁵⁷ Cf. below, econ. hist. (trade and ind.).

⁵⁸ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 226–30; *S. Saxons*, ed. P. Brandon, 84.

⁵⁹ e.g. *S.R.S.* lvi. 64–5.

⁶⁰ *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 67, 98.

Horsham–Shipley boundary,⁶¹ and Hornbrook south-east of the town.⁶² Denne, lying south of the town between the other three places, evidently had the same origin, since the name indicates a detached swine pasture. Washington in the Wold later included land in Southwater.⁶³ Coombes in the Wold tithing comprised land both south and north of the town at Nutham and Hawksbourne,⁶⁴ and presumably included land in the south-east of the parish called Coombes in the earlier 19th century.⁶⁵ Other detached parts of manors in the south of the county were Marpost, belonging to Tarring manor near Worthing, whose name indicates pasture of poor quality,⁶⁶ and Shortsfeld, belonging to Steyning manor, which lay partly in Horsham and partly in adjacent parishes.⁶⁷

Much medieval settlement was scattered rather than nucleated. The surviving rural manor houses of medieval date are described below.⁶⁸ Other medieval buildings on isolated sites which survived in 1982 included Chennells Brook Farm, originally a 'quasi-aisled' building of the 13th century;⁶⁹ Old Park Farm on the Rusper border, which incorporates part of a late medieval two-bayed hall and cross wing; North Chapel near the railway station, so called by 1604,⁷⁰ which comprises a medieval hall at its north-east end with large later additions, and which by 1868 had been converted into four cottages;⁷¹ Needles, south-west of the town, a high-quality Wealden house of the 15th century with a moulded dais beam;⁷² and several houses in the south-west quarter of the parish between Horsham town and Southwater: Parthings, Sawyersland, Sayers, Stakers, and Jackrells Farms.⁷³ The houses along the road between Horsham and Marpost in the south-west evidently represent medieval 'ribbon development', as also do the hamlets of Southwater and Roffey.⁷⁴ There is evidence besides for several medieval moated sites, for instance at Moated House Farm in the road to Rusper, north of Chennells Brook Farm, and east of Hawksbourne Farm.⁷⁵

After 1500 rural settlement continued to be chiefly scattered rather than nucleated. Surviving buildings of the period include Parsons Farm south of the town, of the 16th century, and many 17th-century buildings including, for instance, College, Lawson's, Greathouse, and Lanaways Farms, all near Southwater; Bull's Farm in the south-east; and Northlands and Moated House Farms north of the town. Of the 18th century, apparently, are Park Farm north-west

of the town, and Sedgewick Farm in the south-east.

One area of much scattered post-medieval settlement was the common which extended in an arc round the north and east sides of the town, and where houses were built, evidently often on encroachments, both around the edges and as islands within it.⁷⁶ Several small 17th-century houses, described in 1831 as a confused cluster of cottages,⁷⁷ survived in 1982 west of the junction of North Street with the modern Hurst Road, opposite the larger North Chapel mentioned above. Most are timber-framed, some with weatherboarding, but one has painted brick, and another is of local sandstone. Hampers Farm, in Station Road east of the railway, was also 17th-century or possibly earlier, but was very greatly altered in the 1970s. There are other 16th- or 17th-century houses on the south side of Brighton Road, in St. Leonard's Road and Comptons Lane, and in North Parade. By c. 1800 there were also some buildings near the site of the future Roffey church in Crawley Road.

There was nucleated settlement too, however. Hamlets may have existed in the 13th century at Nutham and Stammerham, where later there were single farms.⁷⁸ Three other possibly medieval hamlets existed for longer: Roffey, Southwater, and Broadbridge Heath.

Roffey, which developed along the Horsham–Crawley road beyond the north-east corner of Horsham common and c. 1 mile (1.6 km.) north-east of the modern suburb called Roffey, existed as a hamlet perhaps by 1315, when the name was used to describe the location of a piece of land,⁷⁹ and presumably by 1342 when it described a road destination.⁸⁰ Reference made in 1579 to Roffey Street⁸¹ confirms the existence of a hamlet, for which that name was still used in 1874.⁸² In 1795⁸³ there were c. 6 or 8 houses along or near the main road, including the 18th-century and earlier Roffey Place⁸⁴ and three buildings of the 17th century or earlier which also survived in 1982: Clovers Farm, a building east of it, and Newhouse Farm further west. Other buildings lay beyond the line of the Horsham–Crawley railway, including the medieval Brook House⁸⁵ and the probably 17th-century King's Farm, both of which also survived in 1982. By then its bisection by the railway, and the continuous presence of traffic on the Horsham–Crawley road had removed any cohesion Roffey had had as a settlement.

The name Southwater, apparently mentioned from

⁶¹ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 62–5; cf. the field named Crockhurst NW. of Easteds Fm. in 1844: W.S.R.O., TD/W 68. The area S. of Southwater rly. sta. was still known as Crockhurst in 1933: *ibid.* Par. 16/7/4.

⁶² *S. Saxons*, ed. Brandon, 147; *P.N. Suss.* i. 227; cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 68; O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 12 (1958 edn.).

⁶³ Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, rot. 2.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* M 279, rot. 3; below, manors and other estates; *S.A.C.* xxiii. 290.

⁶⁵ *S.R.S.* li. 85; Arundel Cast. MS. K 2/62, pp. 135–7.

⁶⁶ *P.N. Suss.* i. 227; below, manors and other estates.

⁶⁷ Below, manors and other estates.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ *S.A.C.* ci. 40–7.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22146; cf. *Arundel Cast. Archives*, i, p. 138; *S.A.C.* lxix. 145; Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 122; below, pl. facing p. 161.

⁷¹ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 139.

⁷² *S.C.M.* xi. 79–84.

⁷³ Inf. from Mrs. A. Hughes, Horsham (Sawyersland and Jackrells Fms.); for Stakers Fm., *S.A.C.* lxxii. 243–51.

⁷⁴ Below.

⁷⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 477; *S.A.C.* xlv. 218; lxvi. 241–2; lxxvii. 250–3; W.S.R.O., TD/W 68; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* II–III, XIII–XIV, XXIV (1874–80 edn.); W. *Suss.* C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 12 NW 1, TQ 13 SE 1–3, 6; below, manors and other estates (Chesworth).

⁷⁶ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 8.

⁷⁷ P.R.O., T 72/9; cf. below, pl. facing p. 145.

⁷⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 63; *S.R.S.* ii, p. 37; vii, pp. 13–14.

⁷⁹ *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 5274; cf. B.L. Add. Ch. 17296 (MS. cal.).

⁸⁰ *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 4327.

⁸¹ P.R.O., E 310/25/143, rot. 37.

⁸² E.S.R.O., SAS/N 32 (TS. cat.); O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIV (1879 edn.).

⁸³ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁸⁴ Below, manors and other estates.

⁸⁵ Inf. from Wealden Bldgs. Study Group.



HORSHAM FROM DENNE HILL, 1964
showing the parish church, with Leith Hill in the background



No. 86 Hurst Road, built in the later 19th century



Brunswick Place and Sussex Place, London Road, built c. 1820

HORSHAM



Unitarian chapel, Worthing Road, built c. 1720



Nos. 53 and 55 North Street, on the former Horsham common

1346,⁸⁶ originally seems to have described not a single settlement but the whole area of the parish south of the river Arun, in contradistinction to North Heath, recorded from 1472 to describe the other non-urban part of the parish.⁸⁷ At least two medieval buildings survived in the modern hamlet in 1982: Nye's Cottage in Southwater Street at the north end, with 17th-century additions and alterations,⁸⁸ and Pond Farm to the south-west, on the Worthing road, apparently comprising two successive medieval halls.⁸⁹ Other 16th- or 17th-century buildings include Blakes Farmhouse in Southwater Street, Andrews Farm at the south end of the hamlet, and the Cock inn in Worthing Road. In 1795 the largest concentration of buildings was at Southwater Street.⁹⁰ 'Ribbon development' along the Worthing road increased after it became a turnpike c. 1764.⁹¹ By c. 1800 there was a wheelwright in the hamlet, and other tradesmen followed as population increased thereafter during the 19th and 20th centuries.⁹² A church was built for the hamlet and its environs in 1850.⁹³

The opening of the railway station at Southwater in 1861 was not followed immediately by much building, despite land being offered for sale as building land in that year and later.⁹⁴ One or two large houses in their own grounds were built, for instance The Chase south-west of the church,⁹⁵ but the incumbent of Southwater in 1884 remarked on the lack of gentlemen's families in his parish. More were listed at Southwater in 1909,⁹⁶ but the early 20th-century development of the hamlet was chiefly due to the growth of the brickworks from the 1890s onwards.⁹⁷ By 1896 there were three houses in Station Road, where building land had been offered for sale in 1882.⁹⁸ More were built there by 1909, when there were also houses in Andrews Lane south of the railway, and when further south two new streets had been laid out and a few houses built east of the road to Shipley; there had been a few houses along the latter road a century earlier.⁹⁹ Building continued in the last mentioned area in the 1920s, many council houses being erected for brickworkers. At the same time there was building in and north of Southwater Street, where bungalows and other detached houses were put up west of Worthing Road.¹ After c. 1950, and especially after c. 1970, very many new houses were built, much of the area between

Southwater Street on the north and the parish boundary on the south being filled up. Most of the houses were for private ownership, but c. 200 council houses were built south-west of the former station and the Cock inn in the early 1970s.² In 1982 there were said to be c. 1,600 houses at Southwater, and another 200 were planned on a hitherto open area east of Worthing Road and north of the railway line.³ The rapid post-war expansion of the hamlet was not matched by the growth of shops or community facilities until the 1970s,⁴ and until the opening of the bypass in 1982 Southwater suffered much from heavy through traffic.

The modern hamlet of Broadbridge Heath derives from a group of houses built around the unclosed common before c. 1800,⁵ several of which, on the south side, survived in 1982. Corsletts Farm is basically a late 14th-century hall house in which the panelled dais end of the hall and the crown-post roof survive. The former kitchen wing of Broadbridge Place, in 1983 a separate cottage, is early 18th-century, but the house itself seems to have been rebuilt c. 1825. There are two other timber-framed houses in Wickhurst Lane. About 1844 there were c. 12 houses and an inn in the hamlet.⁶ Between the inclosure of the heath in 1858⁷ and c. 1900 building land was often offered for sale.⁸ Little building had been done before 1896, but during the next 13 years the Horsham-Billingshurst road through the hamlet was rapidly built up chiefly with rows of semi-detached houses in red and brown brick with some tile-hanging; one attraction was the land's relative elevation.⁹ By 1932 further buildings had been put up, for instance along the Guildford road.¹⁰ After the Second World War many new streets were laid out on the south side, comprising first a large estate of council houses on the south-east, and later an equally large estate of privately owned houses on the south-west.¹¹ A further large housing development was being carried out in 1982.¹²

Post-medieval settlement on Horsham common was dense enough in places to deserve the name of hamlet. The hamlet of Littlehaven apparently existed by 1769¹³ and certainly by 1795 when there were c. 8 houses there,¹⁴ some of which survived in 1982. By 1831 there was an inn,¹⁵ and later in the 19th century tradesmen lived there;¹⁶ by the early 20th century the hamlet had begun to be absorbed

⁸⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, 495.

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 266 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* Par. 106/9/1, ff. 83, 126v., 128v.; B.L. Add. Ch. 18766, 18774; S.R.S. xiv, p. 178; xxi. 462; cf. *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 113.

⁸⁸ *S.A.C.* lxxii. 251-2.

⁸⁹ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 43-5. ⁹⁰ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁹¹ Below (communications); cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁹² Below, econ. hist. (trade and ind.).

⁹³ Below, churches.

⁹⁴ Below (communications); W.S.R.O., SP 397; Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 221, 324; Worthing Ref. Lib., sale cats. 1890-1, nos. 17, 50. Rest of para. based mainly on O.S. Maps 6", *Suss.* XIII, XXIV (1879-80 and later edns.); 1/25,000, TQ 12 (1958 edn.).

⁹⁵ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 269.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/1 (1884); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.); *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 214.

⁹⁷ Below, econ. hist. (trade and ind.).

⁹⁸ W.S.R.O., SP 761.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* QDP/W 50; *ibid.* TD/W 108.

¹ *Ibid.* Par. 102/54/9; *ibid.* SP 475; *Southwater, 1837-1977*, 36.

² *Southwater, 1837-1977*, 36-7, 40.

³ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 4, 25 Mar. 1982.

⁴ *Ibid.* 30 May 1974; *Southwater Local Plan, Statement and Map* (W. Suss. C.C., 1969), 2, 11.

⁵ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); W.S.R.O., PHA 3508; *ibid.* QDP/W 17.

⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68, 122.

⁷ *Ibid.* QDD/6/W 28-9.

⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 112, 162, 234, 237; W.S.R.O., SP 467, 622, 713.

⁹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIII. NE. (1898, 1913 edns.); W.S.R.O., SP 382.

¹⁰ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIII. NE. (1932 edn.).

¹¹ Cf. *ibid.* 1/25,000, TQ 13 (1965 edn.); *W. Suss. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 1974.

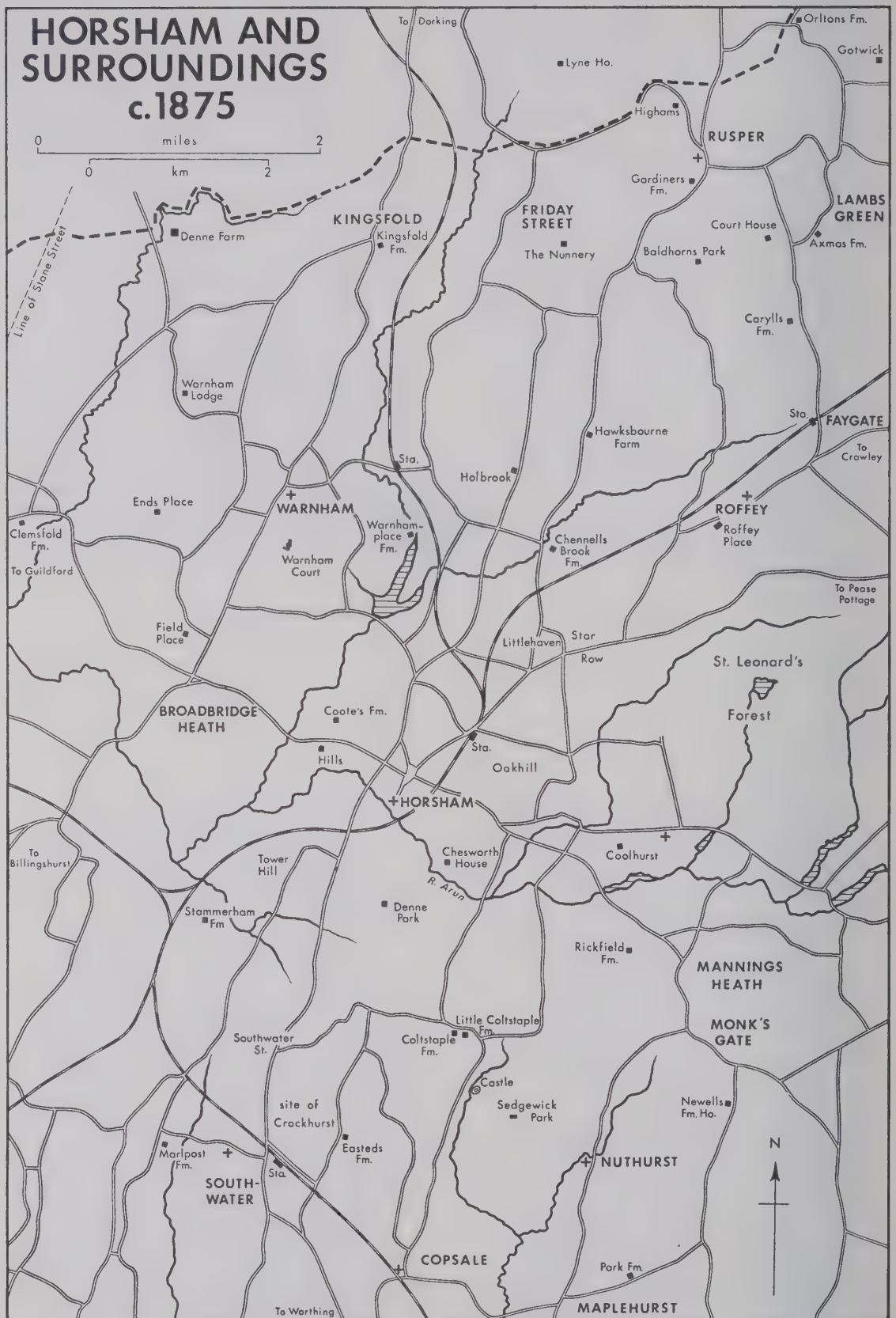
¹² Cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 12 Nov. 1981.

¹³ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., list of quit rents, Hawksbourne man.

¹⁴ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); cf. W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 8.

¹⁵ P.R.O., T 72/9.

¹⁶ Below, econ. hist. (trade and ind.).



by the expansion of Horsham.¹⁷ South of the modern Depot Road was the hamlet of Grub Street, later Oakhill, which had c. 12 houses in 1831,¹⁸ including at least one of the 17th century. Beyond the south-east corner of the former common by the same date was the hamlet of Domesday Green, with three or four houses.¹⁹ Other small hamlets of the 18th and 19th centuries were Benson's Green, a northern limb of Roffey, which existed by 1795 as Gibbs Green,²⁰ and Tower Hill, south-west of the town, which by 1844 comprised c. 10 houses loosely scattered along the northern end of the road to Marlpost.²¹

There was much building in Horsham parish in the 19th and 20th centuries outside the town and the hamlets. Especially after the opening of the railway in 1848,²² the surroundings of the town became a popular place for moneyed people to live in or retire to. Villas were said to be in great demand in 1861, and continued to be so 30 years later.²³ Among larger examples were Wimbleshurst, built before 1865,²⁴ Harwood House in Depot Road,²⁵ Roffey Lodge north-east of the town, built before 1874,²⁶ and Tanbridge House to the south-west, built in 1887.²⁷ Architectural styles used varied from the 'pure Italian' of Wimbleshurst,²⁸ through the 'Norman Shavian' of Graylands, residence of the diamond pioneer H. B. Wallis (d. 1908),²⁹ to the Jacobean of Tanbridge House, in which the railway contractor Thomas Oliver incorporated two 16th-century fireplaces from its predecessor which had stood nearby.³⁰ Other houses of similar type were Comptons Brow east of the town, belonging to J. G. Millais, the naturalist and travel writer, and the adjacent Comptons Lea, the property of the sugar planter J. P. Hornung, later of West Grinstead Park.³¹ The medieval house called Needles, south-west of the town, was fully restored for modern residential use in the 1920s.³² The revival of road transport in the early 20th century caused an increase in the building of rural villas and bungalows before 1939, for instance west of Coltstaple Farm, at Tower Hill south-west of the town, and in Magpie Lane in the south-east of the parish.³³ After 1945 such piecemeal rural development was restricted by planning policy, which also preserved open countryside between the

built-up areas of Horsham, of Crawley to the north-east,³⁴ and of Southwater to the south.

POPULATION. Forty-two persons were assessed for tax in Horsham borough in 1296, 35 in 1327, and 26 in 1332; in 1524 there were 107.³⁵ Medieval figures for the rural part of the parish are scanty and incomplete: 18 people were taxed at Roffey in 1296, and 40 in the 'vill' of Horsham as distinguished from the borough in 1327.³⁶ The 54 inhabitants of Shortsfild tithing recorded in 1378, however, certainly did not all live in Horsham parish, and the same is probably true of the 17 and 32 respectively listed in the tithings of Washington in the Wold and Coombes in the Wold at the same date.³⁷ Figures given under the three last-named tithings in 1524 or 1525 were 25, 14, and 30 respectively.³⁸ At the same date 36 taxpayers were listed in Marlpost tithing, of whom many evidently lived in Bishopric, the western suburb of the town which belonged to it.³⁹ In 1548 there were said to be c. 900 communicants in the parish.⁴⁰ A century later 214 adult males subscribed the protestation of 1642 in the urban part of the parish, but the 294 who subscribed under the rural part may have included some living in Lower Beeding, for which there is no separate return.⁴¹ In 1643 there were said to be 1,500 parishioners in all.⁴² There were c. 165 hearth-tax payers in the borough in 1664, besides perhaps another 30 in Bishopric.⁴³ The total population for the parish of 3,000 given in 1676 seems too high, as well as suspiciously round.⁴⁴ In 1724 there were reckoned to be c. 730 families.⁴⁵ Possibly at the two last-mentioned dates as well the figures included Lower Beeding, which seems less likely to have been returned with Upper Beeding.⁴⁶

There was apparently a large increase in Horsham's population in the 1800s, perhaps on account of the inclosure of 1812-13. The figures given for 1801-21, however, seem likely to include inhabitants of St. Leonard's Forest in Lower Beeding, as those for 1831-41 certainly do. From 1851 Horsham parish is recorded by itself, the population rising from 5,947 that year to 11,063 by 1891. In 1871 there were 529 inhabitants of the part of Southwater ecclesiastical parish which lay in Horsham ancient parish. The

¹⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII-XIV (1898-9 and later edns.).

¹⁸ P.R.O., T 72/9.

¹⁹ Ibid.; cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 68; S.C.M. xxi. 340.

²⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV (1879 edn.); Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795). It may have been the Gibbons Green mentioned c. 1548: S.R.S. xxxvi. 67.

²¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68; cf. Horsham Mus. MSS. 2799-2800; Greenwood, *Suss. Map* (1825); Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 148.

²² Below (communications).

²³ *Census*, 1861-71; Albery, *Souvenir Guide*, 5.

²⁴ Horsham Mus. MS. 2433 (MS. cat.).

²⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

²⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV (1879 edn.).

²⁷ Date on bldg. (inf. from Mr. T. Baxendale, Lincoln's Inn). For other similar hos. cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. II-III, XIII-XIV, XXIV (1874-80 and later edns.); *Horsham Illustrated*, 14.

²⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866).

²⁹ *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 61, 454.

³⁰ Ibid. 43, 432-3; inf. from Mr. Baxendale, Oliver's great-grandson.

³¹ *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 264, 422; *Country Life*, 26 July 1930, p. 118.

³² P. A. Barron, *The Ho. Desirable*, 111-15.

³³ O.S. Maps 6", Suss. II-III, XIII-XIV, XXIV (1912-14 and later edns.); 1/25,000, TQ 12-13 (1958-65 edn.).

³⁴ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 23 July 1971.

³⁵ S.R.S. x. 68, 153, 228; lvi. 83-5; cf. S.A.C. cxiv.

³⁶ There is no return for the boro. in the 1378 poll tax.

³⁷ S.R.S. x. 61, 154. John of Nutham, evidently an inhabitant of Nutham in Horsham, was listed under Coombes in 1332: *ibid.* 270.

³⁸ P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 4; cf. below, manors and other estates.

³⁹ S.R.S. lvi. 64-5.

⁴⁰ Ibid. 81; cf. above (growth of town).

⁴¹ S.R.S. xxxvi. 51. The source for the fig. of 1,500 inhabitants in 1576 given by Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 117 has not been traced.

⁴² S.R.S. v. 97-102; cf. *ibid.* 26-7.

⁴³ *L.Y.* v. 678.

⁴⁴ P.R.O., E 179/258/14, ff. 1-3, 37. For the rural tithings the same caveats apply as with the 1378 poll tax: *ibid.* ff. 7, 11-13.

⁴⁵ S.A.C. xlv. 146.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, p. 15.

⁴⁷ Cf. S.R.S. xxi, *passim*, the par. reg. for 1541-1635, which includes many entries for Beeding.

population of the urban area, which was 1,539 in 1801 and 1,714 in 1811, meanwhile rose to 5,720 in 1871 and 8,087 in 1891. In 1901 the population of the urban district as then enlarged was 10,781, and it continued to increase rapidly afterwards. In 1931 the urban district as further enlarged in 1927 had 13,580 inhabitants, the increase during the previous decade within that total area being 12 per cent. Between 1931 and 1951 the population of the urban district increased by 23 per cent to 16,682, and afterwards by 2½ per cent a year to 26,446 in 1971. Horsham Rural parish, which had had 2,314 inhabitants in 1901, increased its population by more than half between 1931 and 1951, and by two and a half times during the next 20 years to reach 10,800 by 1971. In 1981 the population of Horsham town, including Roffey and Broadbridge Heath, was 38,565; that of the rest of the rural parish, of which the boundaries had been further altered in 1971-2, was 4,855.⁴⁷

John Wood, speaker of the House of Commons in 1482, may have been a native of Horsham.⁴⁸ There seems to be no evidence that the poet earl of Surrey was born at Chesworth House, south-east of the town,⁴⁹ though the future Queen Catherine Howard may have lived there as a child.⁵⁰ Bernard Lintott (1675-1736), the publisher of Pope, was born at Southwater, where he later became a landowner;⁵¹ his family had been established in the parish since at least 1524,⁵² and still survived locally in 1982.⁵³ A representative of another old Horsham family,⁵⁴ John Pilfold (?1776-1834), was a captain at Trafalgar. Thomas Medwin (1788-1869), the friend and biographer of Shelley, was also born in the town and later lived there.⁵⁵ The shoemaker Henry Burstow (born 1826), whose *Reminiscences* were published in 1911, was a folk-singer, part of whose repertoire was transcribed by Vaughan Williams.⁵⁶

COMMUNICATIONS. The north-south road past the church on the line of Causeway and the east-west road followed by East and West streets are both apparently old.⁵⁷ The latter road, which is continued eastwards as St. Leonard's Road, leading by way of the hammerponds in St. Leonard's Forest to Slaugham, may have existed in prehistoric times.⁵⁸ The southern extension of Causeway, possibly crossing the river originally by a ford, ascended Denne Hill presumably by the southern section of the pro-

nounced hollow-way which survived in 1985. It is not clear when the river crossing near the church was superseded by that further upstream, but thereafter it was Denne Road not Causeway which became the chief approach to the town from the south, using the hollow-way mentioned.⁵⁹ The modern Crawley Road together with its eastern continuation to Colgate in Lower Beeding may also be Roman or earlier.⁶⁰ The many wide roads or tracks in the parish which trend from south-west to north-east were evidently drove roads for transhumance between manors in the south of the county and their Wealden outliers;⁶¹ some evidently existed in Saxon times, since part of the network of transhumance is recorded by then.⁶²

By the Middle Ages Horsham town was a centre of radial routes; the only major road that lay through the parish, however, was that from London to Steyning and Shoreham, the London-Arundel road passing a few miles to the west.⁶³ The condition of local roads was clearly better then than in later times, since in 1441 Bishop Praty was able to visit the town and its surroundings in January.⁶⁴ By the earlier 18th century, however, with the increased use of wheeled vehicles, the roads on the clay soil by which the town was surrounded on three sides had greatly deteriorated, so as to be often impassable in winter;⁶⁵ in the September of 1735 the road between Horsham and Hills Place c. ½ mile (0.8 km.) to the west is said not to have been negotiable by a coach and pair.⁶⁶ The decline of the town's corn market in 1756 was attributed partly to the badness of the neighbouring roads.⁶⁷ Moreover, the reason why it was usually the summer assizes that were held in Horsham in the 17th and 18th centuries, was the difficulty of the judges' reaching the town at other times of the year.⁶⁸ The creation of local turnpike trusts after 1755, however, proceeded so fast that by 1794 there were said to be excellent roads in every direction except to Guildford,⁶⁹ a gap which was filled after 1809. The non-turnpike roads, on the other hand, were often still very bad during the 19th century.⁷⁰

In the Middle Ages there were two chief routes from Horsham to London. The more important was that via Rusper and Newdigate (Surr.),⁷¹ which was still apparently the main road in 1724.⁷² The other went via Roffey, Ifield, Charlwood (Surr.) or Crawley, and Reigate.⁷³ Three other routes are recorded in the 17th and 18th centuries: one via Park Farm and Friday Street in Rusper,⁷⁴ one via

⁴⁷ Census, 1801-1981; inf. from W. Suss. C.C. planning dept. ⁴⁸ D.N.B.

⁴⁹ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 119.

⁵⁰ L. B. Smith, *A Tudor Tragedy*, 41.

⁵¹ D.N.B.; below, manors and other estates.

⁵² S.R.S. lvi. 64, 84; cf. *ibid.* xlix. 37; liv. 84; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 333; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 199-206.

⁵³ Cf. below, econ. hist. (trade and ind.).

⁵⁴ Cf. e.g. S.R.S. xvi. 31; lvi. 81; lvii. 28.

⁵⁵ D.N.B.

⁵⁶ Burstow, *Horsham, passim*; S.C.M. xxviii. 519-22; M. Kennedy, *Wks. of R. Vaughan Williams*, 649, 658, 663, 681.

⁵⁷ Above (growth of town).

⁵⁸ S.A.C. cv. 13.

⁵⁹ S.C.M. viii. 159, 161.

⁶⁰ I. Margary, *Rom. Ways in Weald* (1965 edn.), 264.

⁶¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. II-III, XIII-XIV, XXIV (1874-80 edn.); P. Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 75; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. 277.

⁶² Above (outlying settlements); below, econ. hist. (agric.).

⁶³ Cf. e.g. Ogilby, *Britannia* (1675), 7-8.

⁶⁴ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 7.

⁶⁵ e.g. 28 Geo. II, c. 45 (Priv. Act).

⁶⁶ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 593.

⁶⁷ S.A.C. xlvi. 184.

⁶⁸ Cf. *Journeys of Celia Fiennes*, ed. C. Morris, p. xxxi.

⁶⁹ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 289.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Lytton MS. 11; cf. W. Marshall, *Rural Econ. of Southern Cos.* (1798), ii. 98.

⁷¹ *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 3877, 4482; Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 3.

⁷² Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); S.A.C. cix. 22; cf. Camden, *Brit.* (1806), i. 301.

⁷³ E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 32 (TS. cat.); S.R.S. xlii. 51, 360-1; cf. *Statutes of the Realm*, vii. 207, whose statement that in 1607 the Crawley-Reigate rd. was part of the rd. from Horsham to Lond. is possibly the origin of the myth that before 1755 wheeled traffic from Horsham could only reach Lond. via Canterbury: Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 418, followed by e.g. S. and B. Webb, *Story of King's Highway*, 71, 80.

⁷⁴ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 91; for the Warnham park mentioned as abutting it cf. above.

Warnham and Kingsfold,⁷⁵ and one via Broadbridge Heath, Rowhook, and Stane Street.⁷⁶ The route via Warnham and Dorking supplanted the others when the road was turnpiked under an Act of 1755;⁷⁷ it was disturnpiked in 1880.⁷⁸

The chief route south from the town in the Middle Ages was that over Denne Bridge and through Denne park, as indicated by the hollow-way mentioned above;⁷⁹ the Denne Hill section was still known as the old coach road in 1905.⁸⁰ Denne Bridge, formerly Cobbett's, Corbett's, or Copper's Bridge,⁸¹ had acquired its modern name by 1876.⁸² The road presumably originally led west of Denne Park house, and continued by way of Southwater Street⁸³ or Easteds Farm. It had apparently ceased to be important by 1724.⁸⁴ Another route to the south followed the modern Brighton Road and went by way of Nuthurst; it led to Steyning apparently in 1463 and certainly later,⁸⁵ and was also evidently the road to Lindfield.⁸⁶

The northern part of the modern Worthing road evidently existed in the Middle Ages, since Tan Bridge is mentioned in 1426,⁸⁷ and was apparently then of stone. It was widened in 1924.⁸⁸ Between the top of Picts Hill south-west of Horsham and Southwater Street there is no evidence for medieval settlement,⁸⁹ and the medieval route seems to have continued towards Marlpot by way of Two Mile Ash Road a little further west; the road is flanked by medieval 'ribbon development', and its name, referring to a tree whose site was remembered in 1875–6,⁹⁰ indicates an important route. Part of the route at Tower Hill had a pavement of Horsham stone flags in 1934.⁹¹ Two Mile Ash Road was described c. 1650 as leading to Steyning,⁹² and in 1724 it was considered the chief road from Horsham to Arundel, by way of Coolham in Shipley.⁹³ It is not clear when the road from the top of Picts Hill south-west of Horsham to Southwater Street was made, but it existed by 1724.⁹⁴ The road from Horsham to Steyning and Upper Beeding by way of Southwater and West Grinstead was turnpiked in 1764 or 1765 as a continuation of the London–Horsham road turn-

piked earlier, a new section, called in 1981 Mill Straight, being apparently constructed to link sections of two older routes. At the same time all north-south roads through Denne Park were closed for horse or wagon traffic.⁹⁵ In the later 18th century the turnpike road was an alternative route from London to Brighton, and until the opening of the direct Worthing turnpike road south from West Grinstead in 1804 it was the main route to Worthing and Littlehampton.⁹⁶ The gradient of Picts Hill south-west of the town was lowered by means of a cutting in 1809.⁹⁷ Under an Act of 1824 a branch road from Southwater to Shipley and Marehill in Pulborough was made a turnpike;⁹⁸ it was disturnpiked in 1867, and the Horsham–Steyning road in 1885.⁹⁹ Meanwhile the road from Horsham via Mannings Heath in Nuthurst to Crabtree in Lower Beeding had been turnpiked in 1792 as another route to Brighton;¹ it was disturnpiked in 1877.²

The road from Horsham to Guildford, forming a continuation of Bishopric by way of Farthing Bridge and Broadbridge Heath, was mentioned in 1362.³ The section between Bishopric and Farthing Bridge was described as a causeway in 1586;⁴ Farthing Bridge was so called by 1534.⁵ From a cross on Broadbridge Heath a branch road led south-westwards to Billingshurst and Petworth.⁶ The Horsham–Guildford road was turnpiked under an Act of 1809, as a result of efforts by the officers of both boroughs,⁷ and was disturnpiked in 1873.⁸ The road from Broadbridge Heath to Billingshurst was turnpiked and made more direct under an Act of 1811, to give easier access to Arundel and Petworth,⁹ and was disturnpiked in 1876.¹⁰

North-east of the town the road from Horsham via Colgate to Pease Pottage in Slaugham presumably continued in use in the Middle Ages,¹¹ and was the East Grinstead road in 1724.¹² It was turnpiked in 1771,¹³ providing better access to Crawley. Under an Act of 1823 the Horsham–Crawley road by way of Roffey was made a turnpike;¹⁴ it was disturnpiked in 1873.¹⁵

Other old roads in the parish included Kerves

⁷⁵ Below, Warnham, introduction.

⁷⁶ Ogilby, *Britannia* (1675), pl. [4].

⁷⁷ 28 Geo. II, c. 45 (Priv. Act); cf. *S.A.C.* xlv. 183.

⁷⁸ 43 & 44 Vic. c. 12.

⁷⁹ *S.C.M.* viii. 156–63; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 38.

⁸⁰ W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 59.

⁸¹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 3; Alberty, *Hist. Horsham*, 51, 53; Horsham Mus. MS. 2799; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 11037; *ibid.* QDP/W 74.

⁸² O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

⁸³ Cf. *S.R.S.* xlii. 360, perhaps referring to Blakes Fmho.

⁸⁴ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); but cf. Horsham Mus. MS. 2799.

⁸⁵ *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, B 4040; Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); cf. W.S.R.O., QAB/3/W 1.

⁸⁶ E.S.R.O., AMS 291 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* SAS/DD 3 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁷ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1043, m. 1; cf. the mention in 1412 of Lynd cross, where the rd. crossed West St. and its continuation Bishopric: above (growth of town).

⁸⁸ *S.C.M.* xi. 378–9; W.S.R.O., CP 48.

⁸⁹ *S.C.M.* viii. 158; W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁹⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII, XXIV (1879–80 edn.); above (outlying settlements).

⁹¹ *S.C.M.* viii. 158; W.S.R.O., PH 2137.

⁹² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1997.

⁹³ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*; Horsham Mus. MS. 2799. There is no certain

evidence for suggestions that it was made in the earlier 17th cent. or c. 1760: *S.A.C.* cxvi. 396; *S.C.M.* viii. 158; F. Aldsworth and D. Freke, *Hist. Towns in Suss.* 33.

⁹⁵ 4 Geo. III, c. 44 (Priv. Act); W.S.R.O., QDD/W 1, no. 16.

⁹⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 225; *Gent. Mag.* lvii (2), 1062; *Corresp. of John Wilkes*, ed. J. Almon (1805), iv, p. 140.

⁹⁷ Alberty, *Hist. Horsham*, 607.

⁹⁸ 5 Geo. IV, c. 16 (Local and Personal).

⁹⁹ 30 & 31 Vic. c. 121; 45 & 46 Vic. c. 52.

¹ 32 Geo. III, c. 115 (Priv. Act).

² 40 & 41 Vic. c. 64.

³ E.S.R.O., SAS/E 144 (TS. cat.).

⁴ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 86; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 38487, f. 3v.

⁵ B.L. Add. Ch. 18817 (MS. cal.).

⁶ *S.R.S.* xlv. 145; Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁷ 49 Geo. III, c. 12 (Local and Personal); Arundel Cast. MS. MD 209.

⁸ 36 & 37 Vic. c. 90.

⁹ 51 Geo. III, c. 80 (Local and Personal); *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 16, 20.

¹⁰ 39 & 40 Vic. c. 39.

¹¹ Cf. e.g. P.R.O., LR 2/299, f. 12.

¹² Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

¹³ 11 Geo. III, c. 118 (Priv. Act).

¹⁴ 4 Geo. IV, c. 42 (Local and Personal).

¹⁵ 36 & 37 Vic. c. 90.

Lane in the south-east, which existed by 1404, and Compton Lane, which apparently existed in 1419.¹⁶

With the revival of road transport in the 20th century Horsham's excellent position as a road centre was appreciated again.¹⁷ A western bypass was built between 1962 and 1965 to take through traffic on the London–Worthing road.¹⁸ Harwood Road, south of Crawley Road, was built as a relief road for Roffey after 1963.¹⁹ An eastern bypass for Southwater was opened in 1982 and a southern bypass for Broadbridge Heath in 1983.²⁰

A carrier was plying between Horsham and London in 1614,²¹ and in 1681 there was a weekly wagon.²² By 1740 there is said to have been a twice-weekly service, which had increased by 1765 to four times weekly.²³ Meanwhile there was a carrying service between Horsham and Steyning in the earlier 18th century.²⁴ A carrier of Horsham who died c. 1774 apparently had a customer in Ashington.²⁵ About 1800 three carriers are known in the town: one plied to Worthing, another was also a timber merchant, while a third included Croydon, Camberwell, and other places in Surrey among his destinations.²⁶ In the 1830s there was a carrying service to London at least four times weekly and a service to Brighton.²⁷ There was still a carrier to London in 1866, but not apparently thereafter. Other places continued to be served by carrier from Horsham at least until the 1930s.²⁸

There was a coach service from Horsham to London in 1730 and later;²⁹ in the 1770s the London–Brighton coach passed through the town.³⁰ At the high point of the coaching era in the 1830s there were three coaches daily to London via Dorking and Epsom, as well as six weekly via Kingston; an average of 108 passengers a week travelled from London to Horsham by coach in 1835–6. There were also at the same period daily coaches to Brighton and Worthing, and coaches three times a week to Windsor or Oxford via Guildford, besides a service to Bognor.³¹ By 1845 a 'railroad coach' ran daily between Horsham and Three Bridges; despite the opening of the Three Bridges to Horsham railway line in 1848 coaches were still running to London, Brighton, and Worthing in 1855, but had ceased by 1862. In 1855 there was also a daily horse omnibus to Pulborough.³²

Motor buses began service c. 1923, and by 1938 there were six local companies.³³ In 1982 the town was well served by bus services to Crawley, Brighton, and Worthing, besides many of the surrounding villages.

After the improvement of the Arun navigation c. 1780 Horsham was accessible for water-borne goods by means of the wharf at Newbridge in Wisborough Green.³⁴ Under an Act of 1807 similar improvements were made on the Adur as far north as Bines Bridge in West Grinstead, and the Adur navigation was brought to Bay Bridge on the Worthing road only 6 miles (9.6 km.) south of Horsham after 1825.³⁵ Schemes of the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries to bring water transport nearer to Horsham, either by extending the Arun navigation to Farthing Bridge or Broadbridge Heath, or by constructing a canal from London to the south by way of the town, came to nothing.³⁶ Until the railway was built Newbridge and Bay Bridge wharves continued to be used for the import of Horsham's coal, grain, building materials, and other heavy goods.³⁷

A branch railway to Horsham from the London–Brighton line at Three Bridges was opened in 1848,³⁸ plans of 1834 and later to build the London–Brighton railway by way of the town having been abortive.³⁹ The railway was extended to Pulborough and Petworth in 1859,⁴⁰ and continued from Pulborough to join the Brighton–Portsmouth line in 1863.⁴¹ The branch line from Stammerham to Shoreham was opened in 1861, that to Guildford in 1865, and the line to Dorking, giving an alternative route to London, in 1867.⁴² In 1868 Horsham was fairly said to be as well provided with rail transport as any town in England, and it continued to be so until the mid 20th century.⁴³ The lines to Three Bridges, Dorking, and Chichester were electrified in 1938, increasing the frequency of services to London; other local non-electrified lines also received an increased service.⁴⁴ The branch line to Guildford was closed in 1965 and that to Shoreham in 1966,⁴⁵ but surviving lines still had very frequent services in 1982.

The first station at Horsham, on the west side of North Street, was of wood;⁴⁶ it was replaced in 1859 by another, of brick in Gothic style, on the present site, a bridge carrying North Street over the tracks.⁴⁷ The existing building was built in 'modernistic'

¹⁶ *Cat. Anct. D. i*, B 1587; iii, B 4050; cf. *S.A.C.* xxiii. 281; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 19519 (TS. cat.).

¹⁷ *Geography*, xxxv (1950), 20; *Horsham and Dist.* (c. 1950), 6–7.

¹⁸ *Rds. in Eng. and Wales, 1962–3* (H.M.S.O.), 61; 1964–5, 78.

¹⁹ It is not shown on O.S. Map 1/1,250, TQ 1831 SE. (1964 edn.).

²⁰ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 1982; 20 Jan. 1983.

²¹ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 165.

²² J. Greenwood, *Posts of Suss., Chich. Branch*, 105.

²³ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 607.

²⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 225.

²⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/29/106/457; for a contemporary cf. *S.A.C.* lii. 73.

²⁶ Horsham Mus. MSS. 378, 421, 609; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 525.

²⁷ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1057.

²⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866 and later edns.).

²⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 28228, f. 406; Lytton MSS. p. 53; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 608–9.

³⁰ *S.A.C.* lii. 70, 76.

³¹ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1037; *Brighton Rly. Bill, Mins. of Evidence*, H.L. 195, p. 741 (1836), xxxiv; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 37–8.

³² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

³³ Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 178; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

³⁴ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 606.

³⁵ *S.N.Q.* xv. 10–11; cf. above, W. Grinstead, introduction.

³⁶ P. Vine, *London's Lost Route to the Sea, passim*; Horsham Mus. MS. 250A; *W.S.R.O.*, QDP/W 3, 4, 17, 23, 23A, 31; Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 425–6; *S.I.A.S. Newsletter*, N.S. viii. 8.

³⁷ Burstow, *Horsham*, 21; *S.A.C.* cxiv. 112; *Southwater, 1837–1977*, 12.

³⁸ *Southern Region Rec.* comp. R. H. Clark, 51.

³⁹ *S.R.S.* lxvi. 92–4; Burstow, *Horsham*, 67–8; Dudley, *Horsham*, 71.

⁴⁰ *Southern Region Rec.* 52.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*; cf. a plan of 1844: Arundel Cast. MS. MD 1893.

⁴² *Southern Region Rec.* 52.

⁴³ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 38; *Horsham and Dist.* (c. 1950), 6–7.

⁴⁴ H. P. White, *Regional Hist. of Rlys. of G.B.* ii, *Southern Eng.* 192; *Geography*, xxxv (1950), 20.

⁴⁵ A. Windrum, *Horsham*, 195; *Southwater, 1837–1977*, 40.

⁴⁶ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 609; Burstow, *Horsham*, 68.

⁴⁷ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 615, 619.

style at the time of electrification in 1938. The dates of opening of other stations in the parish were: Faygate, 1848; Southwater, 1861 (closed 1966); Warnham, 1867; Christ's Hospital, 1902; Littlehaven, originally Rusper Road Crossing halt, 1907; and Roffey Road halt, 1907 (closed 1937).⁴⁸ The lavish polychrome brick station at Christ's Hospital, of 1899–1902,⁴⁹ was demolished c. 1974.

INNS. An inn at Horsham called the Red Lion existed in 1598.⁵⁰ Twenty victuallers were presented for short measure at the borough court in 1622,⁵¹ and there were several alehouses in the 1640s.⁵² By the end of the 17th century there are likely to have been many inns in the urban area alone, since there were three on adjacent sites in Market Square in 1689,⁵³ and since in 1686 there were said to be 83 beds and stabling for 365 horses in the inns and alehouses of the town.⁵⁴ In 1754 there were at least seven inns in the town.⁵⁵

The two chief inns of the town from the 17th century onwards were the Anchor and the King's Head. The Anchor, in Market Square east of the town hall, is recorded from 1611.⁵⁶ The borough court was held there in 1723,⁵⁷ and the bailiffs' and constables' feasts in the later 18th century.⁵⁸ In 1772 the grand jury dined there during assize week.⁵⁹ Public meetings were also held,⁶⁰ and in the 1770s there were dances and assemblies.⁶¹ Post chaises and saddle horses were kept for hire in 1768 and later.⁶² In 1748 and later, especially during the 19th century, the inn served as a political headquarters during elections, sometimes in the Norfolk interest.⁶³ It was rebuilt in 1899 in a debased classical style,⁶⁴ but ceased to be a hotel c. 1920;⁶⁵ the modern Anchor inn in East Street, built c. 1898, is the former 'tap'.⁶⁶

The King's Head on the corner of Carfax and East Street, which remained a hotel in 1982, existed by 1678⁶⁷ and possibly by 1669.⁶⁸ The constables' feast was held there in 1762,⁶⁹ and meetings of turnpike trustees in 1764 and later.⁷⁰ From 1748 it too served

as a political headquarters during elections, at first in the Irwin interest.⁷¹ It was greatly improved in the later 18th century, when it served as a coaching stop and post office, and when post chaises and saddle horses could be hired there.⁷² In the 1830s it was the chief coaching inn of the town,⁷³ and in 1865 it described itself as both a family and a commercial hotel, the landlord also dealing in wine and spirits.⁷⁴ The building incorporates a 17th-century timber-framed range in the centre, aligned from north to south, but was largely reconstructed in the later 19th century and again in the 20th. Some mural paintings apparently of the 17th or 18th century survived in 1912.⁷⁵ A red brick extension was built in East Street c. 1840, containing a first-floor assembly room lit by three large round-headed windows which became one of the town's chief venues for meetings and other public events;⁷⁶ by 1981 it had been converted into bedrooms.⁷⁷

Other inns too had some public functions. The Swan inn in West Street, recorded between 1739 and the early 1970s,⁷⁸ was used by some coaches in the early 19th century,⁷⁹ and served as an indoor corn market c. 1798 and later. The Black Horse at the corner of West Street and Worthing Road existed by 1793 when it too served as an auxiliary corn market; it continued to do so, as the Black Horse hotel, in the mid 19th century.⁸⁰ About 1866 the building was altered, and a separate corn exchange, in classical style, built next door.⁸¹ The corn exchange was later absorbed into the hotel, which by the time of its closure in 1964 had become the town's largest.⁸² In the 20th century it had also been a chief venue for social functions.⁸³

Other inns which flourished in the outskirts of the town before 1800 included the Green Dragon and the King's Arms in Bishopric, which both survived as inns in 1982. The former was an inn by 1769, when the Marlpost manor court was held there,⁸⁴ and the latter apparently by 1667.⁸⁵ A victualler recorded on Horsham common in the 1720s⁸⁶ may have been an early landlord of the Dog and Bacon

⁴⁸ *Southern Region Rec.* 70, 74, 79, 84, 87, 90; C. R. Clinker and J. M. Firth, *Reg. of Closed Passenger Stations and Goods Depots* (1971 edn.), 129; for Roffey Rd. halt cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. NW. (1913 and later edns.).

⁴⁹ *Southern Region Rec.* 70; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 188 and pl. 61A; *Suss. Ind. Arch.* p. 13; J. Hoare, *Suss. Rly. Archit.* 83–4.

⁵⁰ P.R.O., C 142/282, no. 6; cf. *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 87; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 57; for its site, Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Proc.* ii, facing p. 125.

⁵¹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 76; cf. *S.R.S.* xlix. 110–12, 122–3.

⁵² *S.R.S.* liv. 84, 90, 95, 109, 118; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 409.

⁵³ Horsham Mus. MSS. 1386–9 (MS. cat.); cf. Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 51.

⁵⁴ P.R.O., WO 30/48.

⁵⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2208, pp. [164–5].

⁵⁶ P.R.O., C 142/340, no. 218; *S.A.C.* xcix. 5; illus. at Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 32.

⁵⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2207, p. 94.

⁵⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 198.

⁵⁹ *S.A.C.* lii. 50.

⁶⁰ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 122; 49 Geo. III, c. 12 (Local and Personal).

⁶¹ *S.A.C.* lii. 46, 61.

⁶² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1183, ff. 32–4; Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 80.

⁶³ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 101–2, 131, 141, 339, 436, 471.

⁶⁴ Date on bldg. ⁶⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918, 1922).

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 17745–9 (TS. cat.); cf. *ibid.* TD/W 68.

⁶⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2207, p. 3.

⁶⁸ G. C. Williamson, *Trade Tokens issued in 17th Cent.* iii. 1174.

⁶⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. 198.

⁷⁰ 4 Geo. III, c. 44 (Priv. Act); 4 Geo. IV, c. 42 (Local and Personal); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5939.

⁷¹ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 101–2, 131, 141, 270, 297, 308, 339, 436.

⁷² Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 70, 80.

⁷³ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1037.

⁷⁴ Horsham Mus. MS. 693.

⁷⁵ *Horsham Illustrated*, 16.

⁷⁶ Below (soc. and cultural activities).

⁷⁷ Local inf.

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19462 (TS. cat.); *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1971).

⁷⁹ Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 70; Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1037.

⁸⁰ Below, econ. hist. (mkts. and fairs).

⁸¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 537; Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 81.

⁸² Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 107; *Brighton Evening Argus*, 12 June 1964.

⁸³ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 7 Jan. 1977.

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 110, p. 321; cf. *ibid.* Hurst MSS., letters from Edw. Carleton to Wm. Cooper, 1799–1805.

⁸⁵ *S.A.C.* xxiv. 129.

⁸⁶ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 467.

inn in North Parade, which existed by 1772;⁸⁷ the original, weatherboarded, building survived in 1982 next to its successor of the 1930s. The Queen's Head in Queen Street, rebuilt in the 20th century, existed by 1721,⁸⁸ and the Hurst Arms in North Street, formerly the Black Jack or Jug, is recorded from 1772.⁸⁹ The 19th- and 20th-century expansion of the town was accompanied by the building of many new inns and hotels, for instance the Railway inn (later Station hotel) and the Bedford hotel near the railway station, built presumably soon after the arrival of the railway.⁹⁰ In 1814 there were at least 9 licensed houses in the town,⁹¹ and in the 1830s 4 inns, 9 taverns and public houses, and c. 7 beer retailers.⁹² In 1971 the town had c. 25 public houses.⁹³

At Southwater an alehouse was recorded in 1542.⁹⁴ There were two inns there in Worthing Road in 1982, the Cock, recorded from 1764,⁹⁵ of which the landlord was described as a wine and spirit merchant in 1880,⁹⁶ and the Hen and Chicken, recorded from 1838.⁹⁷ An inn called the Crown was recorded at Roffey Street in 1732⁹⁸ but not later. The Star in Crawley Road, near the site of the meeting place of Singlecross hundred, existed in 1783 and served for the holding of the hundred court between 1786 and 1802.⁹⁹ The Norfolk Arms further east in Crawley Road existed by 1807, when both the Singlecross hundred and Roffey manor courts were held there.¹ Both inns survived in 1982. The Shelley Arms at Broadbridge Heath existed by 1818,² and was rebuilt in revived vernacular style c. 1900. Other rural inns recorded before 1900 included the Fountain at Littlehaven in 1831,³ the Fox and Hounds south-east of the town in 1838,⁴ and the Bax Castle at Two Mile Ash in 1896.⁵

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES. Old May Day (12 May) was still kept as a festival at Southwater in 1774, with dancing and a maypole.⁶ Guy Fawkes Day celebrations were held annually in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and in the 1870s a bonfire was still lit in Carfax on 5 November. In the earlier 19th century St. Crispin's Day (25 October) was also celebrated, especially by the shoemakers, who made effigies of unpopular townspeople for burning

on 5 November.⁷ A custom peculiar to Horsham was that of lavish nocturnal funerals, the last of which was held in 1829.⁸

By the later 18th century Horsham had acquired some of the social facilities characteristic of larger towns at that date. The social round of the gentry in the 1770s was described by John Baker, the tenant of Horsham Park house; there were, for instance, dances and assemblies at the Anchor inn, plays, and races on the common.⁹ At least one large rural landowner, Charles Goring of Wiston, seems to have had a town house at Horsham then.¹⁰ By the same date trees had been planted in Causeway,¹¹ which then and later served as a fashionable afternoon promenade.¹² Henry Thornton, who also managed theatres at Guildford, Reading, and Windsor, held seasons of plays at Horsham in 1789 and 1791, and other outside theatrical companies appeared in the town for short seasons between 1796 and 1812. The place for staging plays in 1772 and 1797 was the town hall, but in 1792 and 1801 a theatre was mentioned, and in 1823 the 'New Theatre' was the scene of a performance of *She Stoops to Conquer*;¹³ the site of the building is unknown.

During the later 19th century there was no theatre in Horsham, but entertainments and theatrical performances were held at the King's Head assembly room in 1893 and 1912.¹⁴ Three cinemas were recorded in the early 1910s: the Central picture hall in North Street (later the Winter Garden theatre), opened in 1910, which could accommodate 320 people;¹⁵ the Carfax electric theatre (later cinema), opened in 1912;¹⁶ and the Gem.¹⁷ The Capitol theatre in London Road was built by a cinema company in 1923, to serve also as a theatre. The building was designed in a Vicentine Renaissance style, with a large forecourt on London Road where motor cars could park;¹⁸ it could seat 700 c. 1950.¹⁹ In 1935 the Carfax cinema was converted into the Carfax theatre, later known as the Court Royal and finally the Royal.²⁰

In 1936 two 'super cinemas', the Odeon and the Ritz, each seating over 1,000, were opened in North Street,²¹ and the older establishments could not compete. The Winter Garden theatre closed in 1936 and the Royal in 1956,²² while in 1954 the Capitol

⁸⁷ S.A.C. lii. 43, 52; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. SP 1.

⁸⁸ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 461; cf. Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 124-5.

⁸⁹ S.A.C. lii. 51; Burstow, *Horsham*, 17; Horsham Mus. MS. 440; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., deed of inn, 1823.

⁹⁰ Burstow, *Horsham*, 18.

⁹¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 440.

⁹² Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1036-7; Burstow, *Horsham*, 17-18.

⁹³ Kelly's *Dir. Horsham* (1971).

⁹⁴ S.R.S. xvi. 30.

⁹⁵ 4 Geo. III, c. 44 (Priv. Act); cf. S.A.C. lii. 69; W.S.R.O., PD 2275.

⁹⁶ *Southwater, 1837-1977*, pls. [7-8].

⁹⁷ E.S.R.O., QDS/3/EW 3.

⁹⁸ Ibid. SAS/N 32 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁹ Roffey man. ct. bk. 1783-1934, at Messrs. Cotching & Son, Horsham, p. 48; Horsham Mus. MS. 243; above, Singlecross hund.

¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

² E.S.R.O., QDS/3/EW 3.

³ P.R.O., T 72/9.

⁴ W.S.R.O., QDP/W 74.

⁵ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV. NE. (1898 edn.); cf. *Southwater, 1837-1977*, 8-9.

⁶ S.A.C. lii. 69.

⁷ Burstow, *Horsham*, 74-6.

⁸ Ibid. 23-4.

⁹ S.A.C. lii. 40-1, 46, 51-2, 61, 76; *Diary of John Baker*, ed. P. C. Yorke, 377; below.

¹⁰ S.A.C. lii. 75, 80.

¹¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 2802.

¹² Above (growth of town).

¹³ *Theatre Notebk.* xii. 62; Horsham Mus. MS. 333; *ibid.* 389 (MS. cat.); *Diary of John Baker*, 239; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 519 n., 524-5. Much inf. about theatres and cinemas in Horsham was received from Mr. D. R. Elleray, Worthing Ref. Libr.

¹⁴ Worthing Ref. Libr., handbill, 1893 (inf. from Mr. Elleray); *Horsham Illustrated*, 16.

¹⁵ *Horsham Illustrated*, 15, 21; W.S.R.O., MP 1508; inf. from Mr. Elleray.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., MP 1509; inf. from Mr. Elleray.

¹⁷ *Horsham Illustrated*, 15.

¹⁸ Horsham Mus. libr., souvenir programme of opening of theatre; A. Windrum, *Horsham*, 111; W.S.R.O., PH 2133.

¹⁹ *Horsham and Dist.* (c. 1950), 19.

²⁰ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 20 Nov. 1970.

²¹ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1938); *Horsham and Dist.* (c. 1950), 19; D. Atwell, *Cathedrals of the Movies*, 186.

²² *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 20 Nov. 1970; inf. from Mr. Elleray.

theatre, which could not be converted for wide-screen films, was bought by the urban district council. After a period of closure it reopened in 1971 as a theatre and film theatre,²³ but in 1983 it was closed and afterwards demolished. A new arts centre was opened in 1984 in the former Ritz (later A.B.C.) cinema, the last cinema in the town, which had closed in 1982.²⁴ Meanwhile another arts centre at Christ's Hospital had been opened in 1974, including a theatre which could seat 500.²⁵

Much music before the 20th century was provided by bands, for instance one which played *alfresco* in summer and on special occasions before 1844.²⁶ The bandstand in Carfax, built in 1891,²⁷ served for performances in summer,²⁸ and in 1912 there were two bands, one of which gave performances every summer evening.²⁹ There were also indoor band concerts in 1904 and 1923.³⁰ A musical society had over 100 performing members in 1912³¹ and ten years later gave good concerts.³² An orchestral society, formed in 1922, flourished c. 1950,³³ and the Horsham music circle, founded in 1942 to provide concerts, continued to do so monthly in 1980.³⁴ In the same year other concerts were given at the Capitol theatre and at the Christ's Hospital arts centre.

The function of a meeting place in Horsham was supplied in the mid 18th century and later by the town hall,³⁵ and c. 1832 one argument for rebuilding it which was put to quarter sessions was that it would serve for public meetings for the western division of the county as a whole.³⁶ During the 19th and early 20th centuries various other places served for meetings in Horsham. The assembly room built at the King's Head c. 1840 could seat over 500 in 1866; at the same date another at the Hurst Arms in North Street could seat over 200.³⁷ The King's Head assembly room was described in 1912 as the place for county balls and other county social functions.³⁸ A room in the corn exchange of c. 1866 could accommodate 300 people for meetings in 1912.³⁹ Meanwhile the Albion Hall in Albion Road had been built in 1880 as a nonconformist Sunday schoolroom.⁴⁰ Of red brick, and capable of seating 300 people,⁴¹ it was regularly hired out for public meetings, for instance a lecture on Shelley's centenary in 1892 or lectures by Hilaire Belloc and others in 1915. Letting was discontinued in 1928, but resumed after 1945 as

the town's need for a public hall was so great.⁴² After the hall's demolition in the 1970s there was no accommodation in the town for large meetings except at the town hall and the Capitol theatre,⁴³ though the parish room of 1888 could cater for smaller ones.⁴⁴

Various societies and institutions of an improving kind were founded during the 19th century. A mechanics' institution with c. 60 members existed between 1829 and 1860, holding lectures at the British school-room on, for instance, geology.⁴⁵ A literary and debating society founded in the late 1830s held regular and well attended meetings and lectures on the new discoveries of the age.⁴⁶ The Horsham literary and scientific institution was founded in 1840, and occupied part of Richmond Terrace in Carfax.⁴⁷ In the 1860s and 1870s it had a reading room and held penny readings and lectures on various subjects, for instance one on Dickens given by George Grossmith.⁴⁸ After its demise c. 1879 the Horsham mutual improvement association (later society) was founded to hold debates, concerts, and other entertainments.⁴⁹ Other similar bodies that existed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were the working men's clubs recorded in 1874 and later, a young men's institute in Park Street opened in 1891 and perhaps the same as the Horsham institute in the same street recorded between 1905 and 1913,⁵⁰ and the Free Christian church congregational society which met in the 1890s to discuss social, literary, and scientific subjects.⁵¹ In 1915 there was a Y.M.C.A. literary and debating society.⁵²

The Horsham Liberal club in Albion Terrace was opened in 1882 with reading, smoking, recreation, and refreshment rooms.⁵³ The Horsham club in Carfax, founded two years later, had c. 170 members in 1888⁵⁴ and still flourished in 1913, when there was also a Carfax club.⁵⁵ The 20th-century growth of the town was accompanied by the multiplication of clubs and societies catering for different interests. In 1981 they included the Horsham Society, an amenity society founded in 1955.⁵⁶

A circulating library was kept by some maiden ladies in 1804,⁵⁷ and a Horsham library society existed between 1811 and c. 1820.⁵⁸ The mechanics' institution of 1829 had a library of 350 volumes, which still existed in 1860.⁵⁹ Another library society existed between 1842 and 1844, with 85 members at first and a salaried librarian, the books being kept in

²³ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 15 Oct. 1971.

²⁴ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 24 June 1982.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 27 June 1974.

²⁶ *S.C.M.* xviii. 315–17.

²⁷ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 165.

²⁸ W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 22; W.S.R.O., MP 1508.

²⁹ *Horsham Illustrated*, 9; cf. Horsham Mus. MSS. 914–27.

³⁰ *S.C.M.* xix. 95; W.S.R.O., MP 1508.

³¹ *Horsham Illustrated*, 21.

³² *Horsham: Official Guide* [1921], 22.

³³ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 631; *Horsham and Dist.* (c. 1950), 17.

³⁴ Local inf.

³⁵ *S.A.C.* xlii. 182; W.S.R.O., MP 935; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 147; *Horsham Illustrated*, 11, 15.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., QAH/2/W 1(20).

³⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866).

³⁸ *Horsham Illustrated*, 11, 16.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 15.

⁴⁰ E. M. Marchant, *Short Hist. of Cong. Ch. at Horsham, 1800–1950*, 9 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

⁴¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁴² Marchant, *Hist. Cong. Ch.* 11; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 97; *Horsham Illustrated*, 11, 15; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., poster, 1892; *ibid.* MP 1509.

⁴³ e.g. W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/3/107.

⁴⁴ e.g. S.A.S. libr., brochure of Horsham art sch., c. 1900; cf. below, churches.

⁴⁵ A. Windrum, *Horsham*, 158–60; Horsham Mus. MS. 809; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); *Thos. Jull's Horsham Almanack for 1860*, 10 (copy in Horsham Mus. libr.).

⁴⁶ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 318.

⁴⁷ Windrum, *Horsham*, 159; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., papers relating to the inst.;

Thos. Jull's Horsham Almanack for 1860, 9.

⁴⁹ Horsham Mus. MSS. 2910–11.

⁵⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.).

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., NC/B 2/5/1.

⁵² *Ibid.* MP 1509.

⁵³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

⁵⁴ Albery, *Souvenir Guide*, 11.

⁵⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913); *Horsham Illustrated*, 11.

⁵⁶ Local inf.

⁵⁷ A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 113.

⁵⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 766; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 628.

⁵⁹ Windrum, *Horsham*, 159; *Thos. Jull's Horsham Almanack for 1860*, 10.

the chantry chapel attached to the church porch.⁶⁰ A longer-lived venture was the library of the literary and scientific institution, established in 1847, which had 200 volumes in 1851 and over 1,600 by 1860;⁶¹ it still existed in the 1870s.⁶² Other libraries at the end of the 19th century were sponsored by religious interests. There were parish libraries at different times at the parish church, at St. Mark's church, and at the future Holy Trinity church,⁶³ while from 1882 or earlier the Free Christian church had a library of over 3,000 volumes, which was available to members of the public on payment of a subscription,⁶⁴ but which was apparently dispersed after 1940.⁶⁵ In 1912 there was also a library at the Horsham institute.⁶⁶ In 1925 the county council set up a library centre at the town hall, and in 1928 a branch library, open twice a week, was established in Carfax. Between 1934 and 1957 it was at St. Mark's church hall in North Street; after 1936 it was open full-time.⁶⁷ After 1928 there were also a reading room and reference library at Horsham Park house.⁶⁸ A new library, the first to be purpose-built by the county council, was opened nearby in 1957.⁶⁹

The idea of a town museum was being floated in 1882,⁷⁰ but the history of the modern museum in Causeway House begins in 1893, when a museum was founded by members of the Free Christian church. It was at first housed at the chapel in Worthing Road, and until the 1920s was exhibited only four times a year. Meanwhile a museum society arranged excursions of historical interest. In 1930, chiefly through the advocacy of William Albery, the museum was transferred to the care of the urban district council at Horsham Park house, where it was open three afternoons a week. In 1941 it moved to Causeway House, taking over the whole building in 1950. The contents, including Albery's collection of historical documents and of bits and harness, remained the museum society's property in 1982, when the museum was managed jointly by the society and the district council.⁷¹

There was a printer in Horsham in 1784, who published at least one book.⁷² The *Horsham Record*, a cheap monthly miscellany of science, art, and literature, was published during 1840; later examples of the same genre included *Albery's Horsham Journal and Monthly Review* published in 1869. The town's first newspaper was the *Horsham, Petworth, Midhurst and Steyning Express*, a local edition of the *Lewes Sussex Express*, published between 1863 and 1902. The *Horsham Mercury and Mid Sussex and South Surrey Advertiser*, of independent outlook, is known in only one issue of 1864. Between 1869 and

1873 the Guildford *Surrey Mail* took the extra title *Horsham Star*, but without apparently adding much Horsham news. The *Horsham Advertiser* began publication in 1871 and five years later claimed to have eclipsed the Arundel-based *West Sussex Gazette* in the town. Its change of title in 1888 to *West Sussex Times* expressed its contemporary claim to be the principal newspaper for the new county; at the same date its position was defined as supporting the Conservative party and the established church. After two further changes of title in 1893 the paper continued, as the *West Sussex County Times*, in 1982. One short-lived rival, the *Sussex Herald, Horsham, Crawley, and Pulborough News*, was published in 1875-6 by the Horsham entrepreneur William Worth. Another, the *Horsham Times and West Sussex Courier*, independent in both politics and religion, flourished from 1882 to 1941, being published first in Crawley and then in Lewes. Other short-lived papers circulating in the town were the independent *Crawley and Horsham News*, afterwards *Horsham and Crawley News* (1898-1900), the Liberal *Southern Standard* (1904), and the independent *Horsham and Mid-Sussex Guardian*, later *West Sussex Guardian* (1921-5). Between 1923 and c. 1939 a quarterly journal of the Horsham chamber of trade, at first called *Sign Post* and later the *Horsham Journal*, provided a forum for vigorous debate on local issues.

At Broadbridge Heath in the 1830s or 40s was held a club feast considered one of the best in the area and patronized by inhabitants of Horsham town.⁷³ A public hall for the hamlet in Billingshurst Road was built c. 1909 at the expense of a local resident, but had gone by 1932;⁷⁴ a successor village hall existed by 1957. There was a county council branch library at the primary school in 1957 and 1971.⁷⁵ A working men's club at Roffey was opened in 1880 under the vicar's management, and comprising a library, a reading room, and a hall that was also used for parish meetings. A new institute was built to replace it, at the expense of James Innes of Roffey Park in Lower Beeding, in 1894.⁷⁶ There were both a hall and a club at Roffey in 1932.⁷⁷ At Southwater there was a working men's club in 1909, and a horticultural society in 1912.⁷⁸ A village hall was built c. 1924,⁷⁹ and survived in 1982 as the venue for indoor sports, theatricals, and meetings of all kinds. At the same date there were nearly 30 local organizations at Southwater.⁸⁰

In 1683 and 1724 there was a bowling alley on Horsham common.⁸¹ A bowling green was recorded north of Horsham Park in the 1870s and later.⁸² The Horsham bowling club was established in 1906 with a green off Bishopric, and had over 100 members in

⁶⁰ Horsham Mus. MSS. 766, 809.

⁶¹ Windrum, *Horsham*, 159; *Thos. Jull's Horsham Almanack for 1860*, 9.

⁶² W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., papers relating to the inst.

⁶³ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 92; Windrum, *Horsham*, 33, 175-6.

⁶⁴ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1882), giving the fig. 15,000; Albery, *Souvenir Guide*, 33.

⁶⁵ Windrum, *Horsham*, 175.

⁶⁶ *Horsham Illustrated*, 11.

⁶⁷ Worthing Ref. Libr., brochure for opening of new libr. 1957.

⁶⁸ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 168; W.S.R.O., E 102K/19/64.

⁶⁹ Worthing Ref. Libr., brochure, 1957.

⁷⁰ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1882).

⁷¹ S.C.M. xxviii. 33-6; S.N.Q. iii. 124; E. Kensett, *Hist. Free Christian Ch., Horsham, 1721-1921*, 144-5; local inf.

⁷² Windrum, *Horsham*, 132-3. Rest of para. based on newspaper files at B.L., Horsham Ref. Libr., and Horsham Mus. libr.; Windrum, *Horsham*, 168-9, 171-4.

⁷³ Burstow, *Horsham*, 50, 70-1.

⁷⁴ *Horsham Illustrated*, 15; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. NE. (1913, 1932 edns.).

⁷⁵ Kelly's *Dir. Horsham* (1957, 1971).

⁷⁶ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1882, 1895).

⁷⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. NW. (1932 edn.).

⁷⁸ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1909); Pike's *Horsham, Crawley and Dist. Blue Bk. and Local Dir.* (1912-13).

⁷⁹ Char. Com. files.

⁸⁰ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 1982.

⁸¹ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 2512.

⁸² O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 and later edns.); *Horsham Dist. Official Guide* (c. 1979), 77.

1912;⁸³ the green was still used c. 1979.⁸⁴ A third bowling green was recorded c. 1921 at Broadbridge Heath.⁸⁵

Horsham common also provided a venue for foot races in 1776 and horse races in 1779; in the latter year the Lamb inn on the north side of Carfax advertised an 'ordinary' on one race day.⁸⁶ Foot races were also run on Broadbridge Heath at that period.⁸⁷ Less reputable sports were cockfighting at Southwater,⁸⁸ and bull baiting in Carfax before 1813;⁸⁹ the bull ring, which had been near the north-west corner of that area, was later transferred to the museum, where it remained in 1982.⁹⁰

There was a Horsham cricket team in 1772, matches taking place at that period on the common, at the 'artillery ground', and on Broadbridge Heath.⁹¹ In the earlier 19th century there was a cricket field near Denne Park house⁹² and another on the east side of North Parade.⁹³ The modern cricket ground south of the river Arun was laid out in 1851,⁹⁴ and enlarged in 1894.⁹⁵ It was bought in the 1920s by Horsham cricket club,⁹⁶ which had been founded by 1866⁹⁷ and which still existed in 1981. Between 1908 and 1956 a well supported county cricket week was held at the ground,⁹⁸ and county cricket matches were played there in the 1980s. About 1955 cricket was also played in Horsham park.⁹⁹ A Southwater cricket club existed by 1890¹ and one at Broadbridge Heath by 1912;² both survived in 1979.³ At Roffey a cricket ground was laid out in memory of a member of the Innes family in or after 1909, and in 1938 was conveyed by Col. Innes to the urban district council as the Innes recreation ground.⁴

Horsham football club was constituted in 1870 and played at first in Springfield park.⁵ In 1892 matches were held in Horsham park,⁶ but after 1909 the club acquired the ground south of Queen Street⁷ which was still theirs in 1982. In the earlier 20th century there was a local football association to which several clubs belonged.⁸ There were pitches in Horsham park c. 1955,⁹ and in 1982 a ground belonging to the Y.M.C.A. adjoined the Horsham club's ground. Football was played at Southwater by

1917,¹⁰ and a football ground at Roffey is recorded from 1932.¹¹ Meanwhile rugby football was played from c. 1955 or earlier,¹² and in 1979 the Horsham rugby club had a ground near Coolhurst south-east of the town.¹³

An archery society existed in 1833,¹⁴ and in the later 19th century an archery club used the site of the future football ground.¹⁵ The Horsham athletic club was founded in 1871 and held an annual open meeting on August bank holiday in the earlier 20th century.¹⁶ Another athletic club was founded before 1901¹⁷ and survived in 1979.¹⁸ There were public swimming baths on the west side of Worthing Road between 1874 and 1880,¹⁹ and between 1912 and 1930 the river near Tan Bridge was used as a public swimming pool.²⁰ An open-air swimming pool was opened at Horsham park in 1934, and a covered pool in 1981.²¹ Roller-skating was catered for by a rink opened in Brighton Road c. 1880,²² which still existed in 1912 as the Olympia skating rink.²³

There were tennis courts in Worthing Road in 1888, and a tennis club by 1912.²⁴ Tennis courts were also laid out next to the cricket ground by 1909²⁵ and in Horsham park by 1937,²⁶ while from 1975 tennis was also played at the Park recreation centre.²⁷ In 1979 there was also a Southwater tennis club.

In 1928 the urban district council bought Horsham Park house and grounds.²⁸ Besides the facilities for the sports described above there was a putting green by 1932.²⁹ Various other recreation grounds were provided by the council, for instance one west of North Parade by 1932, and others by c. 1955 on the Needles estate and on the council estate north of Brighton Road.³⁰ Leechpool wood north-east of the town, of nearly 40 a., was devised to the town by Col. A. R. Hurst (d. 1948),³¹ and in 1981 there was also a recreation ground alongside the cricket ground south of the town. At Broadbridge Heath 3 a. were granted at inclosure in 1858 for the recreation of the parishioners of Horsham, Warnham, and Sullington detached.³² By 1919 they were being managed by Horsham Rural parish council.³³ There was also a

⁸³ *Horsham Illustrated*, 11, 15.

⁸⁴ *Horsham Dist. Official Guide* (c. 1979), 77.

⁸⁵ *Horsham : Official Guide* [1921], 36.

⁸⁶ *S.A.C.* lii. 76; *S.C.M.* x. 806; Arundel Cast. MS. P 5/13.

⁸⁷ *S.A.C.* lii. 43.

⁸⁸ *Southwater, 1837-1977*, 10.

⁸⁹ Burstow, *Horsham*, 62-3; Lower, *Hist. Suss.* i. 240.

⁹⁰ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 241; *S.A.C.* xlii. 242.

⁹¹ *S.A.C.* lii. 43-5, 51, 58, 72, 79.

⁹² Windrum, *Horsham*, pl. 11.

⁹³ P.R.O., T 72/9; Burstow, *Horsham*, 26; W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁹⁴ *Horsham Cricket Club Bicentenary, 1971*, 9 (copy at Worthing Ref. Libr.); Hurst, *Horsham*, 147-8.

⁹⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913).

⁹⁶ *Horsham Cricket Club Bicentenary*, 8.

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., papers relating to club.

⁹⁸ Windrum, *Horsham*, 142; W.S.R.O., MP 1508; cf. *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 284.

⁹⁹ *Horsham : Official Guide* (c. 1955), 28.

¹ *Southwater, 1837-1977*, 19.

² *Pike's Horsham, Crawley and Dist. Blue Bk. and Local Dir.* (1912-13).

³ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 21 June 1979.

⁴ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/2/190.

⁵ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 1871.

⁶ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., papers relating to club.

⁷ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XIII. SE.* (1912 and later edns.).

⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 2921; photos. at Horsham Mus. libr.

⁹ *Horsham : Official Guide* (c. 1955), 28.

¹⁰ *Southwater, 1837-1977*, 37.

¹¹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XIV. NW.* (1932 edn.).

¹² *Horsham : Official Guide* (c. 1955), 30-1.

¹³ *Horsham Dist. Official Guide* (c. 1979), 77-9.

¹⁴ Windrum, *Horsham*, 143.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., papers relating to club; O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XIII. SE.* (1912 edn.).

¹⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 480; *Horsham Illustrated*, 11.

¹⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 481.

¹⁸ *Horsham Dist. Official Guide* (c. 1979), 77.

¹⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874); O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XIII* (1880 edn.); *W. Suss. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 1980.

²⁰ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/2/92.

²¹ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 1981.

²² Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 483.

²³ *Horsham Illustrated*, 15; cf. Harmer, *Horsham*, [13].

²⁴ Albery, *Souvenir Guide*, 15; *Horsham Illustrated*, 11.

²⁵ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XIII. SE.* (1912 edn.).

²⁶ H. Clunna, *Face of Home Cos.* 385.

²⁷ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 7 Nov. 1975.

²⁸ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 168.

²⁹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XIII. SE.* (1932 edn.).

³⁰ *Horsham : Official Guide* (c. 1955), 28, 62; O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XIII. NE.* (1932 edn.).

³¹ *S.C.M.* xxviii. 201; W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/3/75.

³² W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 29.

³³ *Ibid.* Par. 102/54/9.

recreation ground at Southwater in 1956.³⁴ The Park recreation centre on the south side of Horsham park was opened in 1975 to provide facilities for nearly every indoor sport,³⁵ and was complemented c. 1979 by the recreation centre at Forest boys' school, which could be used by non-pupils outside school hours.³⁶ The former army camp south of Broadbridge Heath was used in 1979 by football, badminton, and table tennis clubs.³⁷

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. In the mid 10th century much of the parish, including land called Horsham, was detached pasture belonging to Washington manor.³⁸ The estate which four knights held at Washington in 1086 and which apparently did not lie in Washington parish perhaps included land in Horsham.³⁹ Much land in the parish was later held in demesne, like Washington, by the Braose family and its successors.⁴⁰

The estate later called the manor and borough of *HORSHAM*⁴¹ belonged before 1208 to William de Braose (d. 1211).⁴² It afterwards descended with the rape through the Braose family and its successors the Mowbray and Howard (later Fitzalan-Howard) families, dukes of Norfolk and earls of Arundel.⁴³ In the earlier 17th century a distinction was claimed between the manor of Horsham, belonging to Lord Arundel, and the manor and borough, which the bailiffs and burgesses, alternatively called the corporation, were said to hold of him by the rent of 52s. a year.⁴⁴ The distinction seems merely to be a lawyers' gloss to explain the different jurisdictions of the lord and the corporation, the 52s. being in fact the total of the burgrave rents, which the corporation collected on the earl's behalf;⁴⁵ nor is there any evidence, as has been suggested, that the manor and borough, so called, was smaller in area than the manor.⁴⁶

No manor house of Horsham manor is known; the house called The Manor House in 1982 belonged to Hewells manor.⁴⁷

Land called *CROCKHURST*, part of Washington manor in the mid 10th century,⁴⁸ was evidently the land of the same name lying south of the town, which later belonged, like Horsham, to the Braoses.⁴⁹ In 1254 William, Lord Braose (d. 1290), granted it

to Sele priory in Upper Beeding. It was then described as 229 a. in area;⁵⁰ if the figure is correct it was evidently much reduced later, since in 1535 rents in Horsham belonging to the priory's successor, Magdalen College, Oxford, totalled only 28s.,⁵¹ and little more than 40 a. there was listed among the college's estates in 1578.⁵² No more is heard of Crockhurst, though Magdalen College still owned property in Southwater in the late 18th century.⁵³

The manor of *CHESWORTH* south-east of the town was perhaps also part of Washington manor in the 10th century, since it later too descended in the Braose family.⁵⁴ William, Lord Braose (d. 1290), held it in 1281;⁵⁵ after his death it was held in dower by his widow Mary,⁵⁶ at whose death in 1326 it passed under a settlement of 1281 to her grandson Thomas de Braose.⁵⁷ Edward II apparently stayed at Chesworth in 1324, as his father may also have done 25 years earlier.⁵⁸ Thomas de Braose was assessed to the subsidy in the rural part of Horsham parish in 1327⁵⁹ and died in 1361 seized of Chesworth jointly with his wife Beatrice.⁶⁰ Thereafter it descended with Bidlington in Bramber until 1395, when at the successive deaths of Thomas de Braose and his two infant children⁶¹ it passed to George Braose or Brewes, nephew of Thomas (d. 1361),⁶² who had it in 1412.⁶³ By 1418 the manor was again descending with Bidlington, as it continued to do until at least 1506.⁶⁴ During the minority of Hugh Cokesey in 1419 and later it was held by William Philip and others.⁶⁵

After the death of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, in 1524 the manor was held in dower by his widow Agnes until her attainder in 1542. Like him, she lived at Chesworth,⁶⁶ as also, after 1542, did her son Thomas, duke of Norfolk.⁶⁷ After his forfeiture in 1547 Chesworth, like Horsham borough, descended with the rape⁶⁸ until 1549 when the Crown granted a life interest to Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton. The reversionary interest granted in 1550 to Edward Fiennes, Lord Clinton, was granted by him in the same year to Henry Peckham⁶⁹ and presumably became a freehold on Lord Southampton's death, also in that year.⁷⁰ Peckham was dealing with the manor in 1551,⁷¹ but by 1560 it had come to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk,⁷² who exchanged it two years later with the Crown;⁷³ in 1570 he

³⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 102/52/9.

³⁵ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 7 Nov. 1975.

³⁶ *Horsham Dist. Official Guide* (c. 1979), 75.

³⁷ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 21 June 1979.

³⁸ Above, introduction (growth of town and outlying settlements); below, econ. hist. (agric.).

³⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

⁴⁰ Cf. *ibid.* vi (1), 250.

⁴¹ e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, 27; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 83.

⁴² *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 4.

⁴³ Cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 4-5.

⁴⁴ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 68; P.R.O., C 142/340, no. 218.

⁴⁵ Below, local govt. and public servs.

⁴⁶ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* i; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 39.

⁴⁷ Below.

⁴⁸ *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 67, 98.

⁴⁹ For its location cf. above, introduction (outlying settlements).

⁵⁰ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 5-6, 67.

⁵¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 283.

⁵² *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Sele 116, f. 2.

⁵³ Below, econ. hist. (agric.).

⁵⁴ The statement that it was held of Denne in Warnham in 1383 was evidently an error, as was the implication that

it was held of Coombes earlier in the 14th cent.: *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 436; xi, p. 144; xv, p. 368; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 217.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 255.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 183.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* vi, pp. 435-6; *S.R.S.* vii, p. 122.

⁵⁸ *Itin. of Edw. I*, i (L. & I. Soc.), 139, 142; *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, 21.

⁵⁹ *S.R.S.* x. 154.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, pp. 28-9.

⁶¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 207.

⁶² *S.A.C.* viii. 102-3; liv. 164-5; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 39490, ff. 100-1.

⁶³ *Feud. Aids*, vi. 525.

⁶⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 207.

⁶⁵ *Cal. Fine R.* 1413-22, 276; P.R.O., C 44/32, no. 9.

⁶⁶ *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 170; xvi. 70; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xi, p. 252; xvi, pp. 660, 675; cf. below.

⁶⁷ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, pp. 402, 426, 580; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 335.

⁶⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 5.

⁶⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1549-51, 341-2, 350.

⁷⁰ *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Southampton.

⁷¹ *S.R.S.* xix. 96.

⁷² P.R.O., REQ 2/132/52. ⁷³ *Cal. Pat.* 1560-3, 565.

received a 21-year lease of the demesnes,⁷⁴ which was forfeited on his attainder in 1572.⁷⁵ Thereafter the manor remained with the Crown.

In 1573 John Blenerhassett and William Dix were granted a 21-year lease of the demesnes.⁷⁶ Bishop Curtis of Chichester was living at Chesworth as lessee between 1577 and his death in 1582.⁷⁷ In 1602 Sir John Caryll received a 60-year lease of the manor house, the demesne lands, the park, and a lodge called Chesworth Lodge, with the proviso that he should entertain the royal steward and surveyor on two days in each year.⁷⁸ Sir John's son, also Sir John, succeeded in 1613⁷⁹ and made over his interest in 1646 to his son John, who retained it in 1650 but by then had sublet the entire property, comprising 313 a.⁸⁰ In 1660 or 1661 the manor was settled on Queen Henrietta Maria⁸¹ (d. 1669),⁸² and by 1674⁸³ on Queen Catherine of Braganza (d. 1705),⁸⁴ who still held it in 1699.⁸⁵ During the later 17th century the manor house, the demesne lands, the park, and Chesworth Lodge were leased, sometimes separately and sometimes in combination, to various tenants, some of whom were royal servants.⁸⁶

In 1725 Charles Eversfield of Denne (d. 1749) received a Crown lease of Chesworth Lodge and part of the former park, which was renewed in 1754 and later to his son Sir Charles.⁸⁷ Meanwhile the elder Charles had bought part of the demesne lands, apparently including the manor house, from a Mr. Stonor of Oxfordshire, perhaps Thomas Stonor, a mortgagee of 1696,⁸⁸ and his son had bought the rest by 1757.⁸⁹ Thereafter the estate descended with Denne manor⁹⁰ until the early 20th century. Quit rents were apparently still paid to the Crown in 1827.⁹¹ In 1911 or afterwards⁹² Chesworth was sold, passing through various hands to Mr. L. A. Evans, who owned the manor house and much land in 1982.⁹³

The manor house which existed at Chesworth by 1324⁹⁴ and possibly by 1299⁹⁵ seems to have occupied the moated site south of the present Chesworth House; a drawbridge was mentioned in 1427.⁹⁶ The south arm of the moat was apparently formed by the river Arun itself; the northern and western arms also survived in 1982.⁹⁷ Other earthworks south-east of the moat apparently represent medieval fishponds.⁹⁸

A large two-storeyed timber-framed range was

later built north of the moat, aligned from north to south. Stylistically it is late 15th- or early 16th-century, and it was perhaps the work of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk (d. 1524), who lived at Chesworth in the 1520s.⁹⁹ The building was extended southwards in the mid 16th century by another range, erroneously described in 1836 and later as a chapel,¹ which had its principal room on the first floor; it is of brick, with elaborate details including niches on the inner walls² and octagonal buttresses at the corners of the south front. The 16th-century house was possibly approached from the north through two courtyards, of which the outer one, called the base court in 1650, had a gatehouse.³ The western side of the base court was apparently⁴ formed by the large surviving contemporary six-bayed barn, which has a queen-post roof and evidence of internal cross walls; what might have been the north and south sides of the court incorporate remains of brick and stone walling also apparently of the 16th century. The inner courtyard perhaps extended alongside the mid 16th-century brick range, which has a first floor doorway in its east wall, as if to give access to a gallery. In 1549 the house included a hall, a great chamber, a dining chamber, and a chapel, besides at least 20 other rooms and service buildings; it had evidently been neglected, however, since many of the furnishings were described as old and worn.⁵ A later description refers to a tower called the earl of Surrey's tower.⁶ In 1570 Chesworth House was said to be greatly decayed,⁷ and despite repairs carried out c. 1590⁸ it remained so in 1608, when its site was described as low and unhealthy.⁹ Between 1611 and c. 1636 most of the house was demolished, so that in 1650 there were said to be only ten rooms on ground floor and first floor together, besides garrets and offices;¹⁰ a small timber building described as the former slaughterhouse had been re-erected on the estate as a farmhouse.¹¹ The present west range, of 17th-century character, was presumably built during or after the demolitions mentioned; it is of stone, and abuts on the junction of the two surviving earlier ranges. From presumably that date until the earlier 20th century Chesworth House was a farmhouse;¹² the mid 16th-century brick range was used as a wash house in 1836,¹³ and as a wash house, storehouse, and dairy in 1868.¹⁴

⁷⁴ Ibid. 1569-72, pp. 126-7.

⁷⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 5.

⁷⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1572-5, p. 104.

⁷⁷ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1547-80, 561, 621; *S.R.S.* xxi. 25; *S.A.C.* x. 56-8.

⁷⁸ *P.R.O.*, LR 2/203, ff. 162-3; *S.A.C.* xxiii. 287.

⁷⁹ Below, Warnham, manors and other estates (Warnham Pla.).

⁸⁰ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 280-6.

⁸¹ *B.L. Add. MS.* 5705, f. 86.

⁸² *D.N.B.*

⁸³ *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1672-5, 499.

⁸⁴ *D.N.B.*

⁸⁵ *B.L. Add. MS.* 5685, f. 57v.

⁸⁶ Ibid. *Add. MSS.* 5685, ff. 57-8, 67-8, 198; 5705, f. 86; *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1669-72 (2), 1252; 1672-5, 499; 1676-9 (1), 309-10, 611; 1699-1700, 130-1.

⁸⁷ *B.L. Add. MSS.* 5685, f. 58; 5705, ff. 86-7.

⁸⁸ Ibid. 5685, ff. 71v-72; 5705, f. 87v.; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. 1728.

⁸⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. 1729; *B.L. Add. MS.* 5705, f. 87v.

⁹⁰ Below.

⁹¹ *W.S.R.O.*, Hurst MSS., quit rent receipts, 1827.

⁹² Horsham Mus. MS. SP 334.

⁹³ Inf. from Mr. Evans; *S.C.M.* iii. 204.

⁹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, 21; cf. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 436.

⁹⁵ Above.

⁹⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. A 1851.

⁹⁷ Cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

⁹⁸ *W. Suss. C.C. planning dept.*, arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 12 NE 3; cf. *S.A.C.* xxiii. 280.

⁹⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, i (2), p. 1207; iii (2), p. 1120.

¹ Dudley, *Horsham*, 35; cf. Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 248.

² Cf. Dudley, *Horsham*, 35.

³ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 282.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ *S.A.C.* xiii. 120-4; for the chapel cf. *S.R.S.* xxi. 25.

⁶ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 282.

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1569-72, p. 127.

⁸ *P.R.O.*, E 101/1519.

⁹ Ibid. LR 2/196, f. 12v.

¹⁰ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 280, 282; *High Stream of Arundel*, ed. J. Fowler (Littlehampton [1929]), 29.

¹¹ *S.A.C.* xxiv. 232.

¹² e.g. Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 132.

¹³ Dudley, *Horsham*, 35.

¹⁴ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 132.

Meanwhile the 17th-century west range was extended to north and south during the 19th century.¹⁵

In 1928 the house was bought by Capt. C. R. Cook,¹⁶ who enlarged it on the north side and restored it to his own designs, inserting old fittings from other houses. Capt. Cook also laid out extensive gardens along the Arun valley, and built a new entrance drive to the house from the west, away from the farm buildings on the north side.¹⁷

Chesworth park lay south of the house, on the eastern slopes of Denne Hill. It may have existed by 1271, when Maud of the park (*de perco*) was recorded as living in the parish.¹⁸ William, Lord Braose (d. 1290), was granted free warren at Chesworth in 1281.¹⁹ Pannage at Chesworth park was mentioned in 1427, when the park pale was apparently five furlongs in length.²⁰ There was a parker in 1529.²¹ In 1549 there were both cattle and a herd of c. 100 deer in the park, the keeper then receiving a salary of £6 1s. 8d.²² By 1570 the park had been disparked,²³ though the pale survived in 1617.²⁴ There was still a rabbit warren at Chesworth, apparently south-east of the house,²⁵ in the 17th and 18th centuries.²⁶ There were two lodges, Chesworth Lodge, apparently ruinous in 1608²⁷ but still standing in 1770,²⁸ and the High Lodge, also recorded from 1608;²⁹ one lay east of Denne Park house, and the other further south, occupying the site of the 19th- and 20th-century Bourne Hill House.³⁰ The closes created at the 16th-century disparking could be partially traced in 1982, when the former park still seemed remote, despite the proximity of Horsham.

The manor of *DENNE*, south of the town, lying between Horsham, Crockhurst, and Chesworth, evidently also formed part of Washington manor in the mid 10th century;³¹ its name indicates its origin as a pasture place,³² and an annual quit rent was still payable to the lord of Washington in the earlier 19th century.³³ Various persons surnamed 'of' or 'at' Denne are recorded in Horsham between the 13th³⁴ and 15th centuries.³⁵ A William at Denne was living in the parish in 1301;³⁶ he or a namesake was taxed in the rural part of it in 1327,³⁷ and served as a juror in Horsham in 1341,³⁸ and the same or another held land in Horsham and Washington in 1346 or 1347.³⁹

The manor was settled in 1499 on Walter Broadbridge, whose father Thomas had previously held it,⁴⁰ and may include the land with which Richard Broadbridge had been dealing in 1414 or 1415.⁴¹

Walter Broadbridge presumably still had the manor in 1524 when taxed in Horsham,⁴² and Henry Broadbridge was dealing with it in 1587.⁴³ Henry evidently died soon afterwards, for c. 1588 his daughter Timothy was seised of it in fee tail with reversion to her half-brother James Booth. After Timothy's death c. 1592 the estate was settled in 1594 on Booth,⁴⁴ who conveyed it in 1599 to Stephen Barnham, apparently a relative.⁴⁵

About 1605 Barnham sold the estate to Sir Thomas Eversfield⁴⁶ (d. 1616), in whose family it descended until the 20th century. Sir Thomas's son and namesake,⁴⁷ knighted in 1621 and later a prominent parliamentarian, died in 1654,⁴⁸ and by 1663 the estate had passed to his cousin John (d. 1669), of the Hollington branch of the family.⁴⁹ In 1671 Edward Eversfield had Denne, being succeeded before 1682 by his brother Anthony,⁵⁰ from whom it had passed by 1702 to his great-nephew Charles⁵¹ (d. 1749),⁵² M.P. for Horsham 1705-41.⁵³ Thereafter the descent followed that of Charlton in Steyning, the family residing at Denne, until 1818; when Charles Eversfield died in that year⁵⁴ the manor passed to his brother James (d. 1826).⁵⁵ At that period the Eversfield estates in Horsham comprised c. 1,200 a.⁵⁶ James's son Charles Gilbert was succeeded in 1886 by his sister Ann (d. 1904), widow of Charles G. Bethune. Their son Edward Maximilian Bethune, who took the surname Eversfield in 1903, succeeded to the estate and was himself succeeded in 1912 by his son Charles (d. 1914). Charles's successive heirs were his two aunts Isabella (d. 1928) and Sophia Bethune (d. 1942), who each took the additional surname Eversfield in 1915.⁵⁷ After the latter's death the property passed to March St. Andrew-Vaughan, nephew by marriage of Edward M. Eversfield (d. 1912), at whose death in 1947 the estate, then comprising 593 a., was broken up.⁵⁸

No trace has survived of the medieval manor house which presumably existed at Denne. A new house was built of local sandstone in 1605.⁵⁹ It apparently

¹⁵ The ho. as it was in 1911 is described and depicted in Horsham Mus. MS. SP 334.

¹⁶ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 1957.

¹⁷ Inf. from Mrs. J. Ramsey, of Foleshill, Denne Park, formerly Mrs. Cook.

¹⁸ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 229.

¹⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 255.

²⁰ Arundel Cast. MS. A 1851.

²¹ *Ibid.* M 815.

²² *S.A.C.* xiii. 124-5.

²³ *Cal. Pat.* 1569-72, p. 126.

²⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 6027, ff. 124-5.

²⁵ Cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

²⁶ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 282-3; P.R.O., E 134/15 Chas. II Mich./34, m. 8; B.L. Add. MSS. 5685, f. 58; 5705, ff. 86v.-87; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/106/288.

²⁷ P.R.O., LR 2/196, f. 8; cf. *S.A.C.* xxiii. 282.

²⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 5705, ff. 86v.-87.

²⁹ P.R.O., LR 2/196, f. 7.

³⁰ *Ibid.* E 134/15 Chas. II Mich./34, mm. 2-3, 8; B.L. Add. MSS. 5705, f. 87v.; 6027, f. 125; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 2497.

³¹ Cf. above.

³² *Chief Elements used in Eng. P.N.s* (E.P.N.S.), 21.

³³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5795, f. 6; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 77v.

³⁴ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 63.

³⁵ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 84.

³⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, p. 36.

³⁷ *S.R.S.* x. 154.

³⁸ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388.

³⁹ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 119; cf. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 144.

⁴⁰ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 85.

⁴¹ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 229.

⁴² *Ibid.* lvi. 64; cf. *ibid.* xix. 124-5.

⁴³ *Ibid.* xix. 125.

⁴⁴ P.R.O., REQ 2/41/97; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 79.

⁴⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 79; cf. Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 120 n. 4.

⁴⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 79; for the date cf. below.

⁴⁷ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 91-2.

⁴⁸ *S.R.S.* liv, p. xxvii.

⁴⁹ Comber, op. cit. 94; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 79.

⁵⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 79.

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 2442.

⁵² Comber, op. cit. 96.

⁵³ Alberty, *Parl. Hist.* facing p. 45.

⁵⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 227; Comber, op. cit. 96-7; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 292.

⁵⁵ 7 & 8 Geo. IV, c. 22 (Private).

⁵⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 2497.

⁵⁷ Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 723; *S.N.Q.* xiv. 255.

⁵⁸ *S.N.Q.* xiv. 260 n. 16; Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 2326; W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/2/221.

⁵⁹ Date on bldg.; the ho. is depicted in Norden's plan of Chesworth park, 1617; B.L. Add. MS. 6027, f. 125.

consisted of four ranges round a central courtyard, the entrance being on the west side. The three gabled bays of the east front, with their tall chimneys, survived in 1982, though the bay window which originally decorated the southernmost bay had been removed at some time after 1788.⁶⁰ The tall gabled north tower, of four storeys and with a contemporary staircase, is also early 17th-century. The original west front was similar to the east, and had an arched entrance doorway.⁶¹ In the 1720s a visitor mentioned a spacious hall and a marble-floored lobby at the house, which then also had a collection of paintings.⁶² About 1730 the west range was rebuilt or refronted with a five-bayed two-storeyed façade in classical style, finishing in a high parapet pierced by circular windows, and flanked by rusticated pilasters.⁶³ The pilasters were retained when the west front was returned to an early 17th-century style c. 1875;⁶⁴ at the same time the house was enlarged to the south, also in a pastiche of the 17th-century style, though using coursed rubble and not the large ashlar blocks which characterized the earlier work. In 1948 or soon afterwards the building was bought by Capt. C. R. Cook of Chesworth House and c. 1950 was converted into flats,⁶⁵ as it remained in 1982.

A parcel of pasture ground called Deanes park which existed in Horsham in 1588⁶⁶ was perhaps Denne park. There was a rabbit warren north and north-east of Denne Park house in 1617, which Sir Thomas Eversfield (d. 1616) had laid out, allegedly encroaching on Chesworth park to the east.⁶⁷ The warren seems later also to have extended south-east of the house, where field names Great and Little Warren hills were recorded c. 1844.⁶⁸ Most of its area was later incorporated in the park. A park with fallow deer, on the east and perhaps also on the west side of Denne Park house, was mentioned in the 1720s. There were certainly avenues there by that time,⁶⁹ but it is not clear whether the double avenue of lime trees nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (0.5 km.) long, which forms a grand approach to the house from the west, was laid out in the 17th century, as tradition avers;⁷⁰ the first certain reference to it is of 1790.⁷¹ Part of the avenue was derelict in 1982. Two rectangular pieces of water, aligned north-south across the west front of the house, also existed in the 1720s;⁷² they survived in 1982. There was a north-south avenue west of the house as well in 1794,⁷³ part of which remained in 1982.⁷⁴ In the earlier 19th century the park com-

prised c. 230 a. and abounded in game;⁷⁵ at its northern end at about that time was a grass terrace, rolled and mown for the benefit of the townspeople, who came on summer evenings to enjoy the view over Horsham.⁷⁶ There were 150 fallow deer in the park in 1892.⁷⁷ Deer were still kept in 1935⁷⁸ and in 1982, when the park remained open grazing land.⁷⁹

The manor of COLTSTAPLE, adjoining Chesworth on the south, was a sub-manor of it.⁸⁰ In 1397 it belonged to Richard FitzAlan, earl of Arundel.⁸¹ After his execution in that year it was granted, like Heene Falconer manor near Worthing, to John Holand, duke of Exeter (beheaded 1400),⁸² and was presumably afterwards restored like Heene Falconer to Richard's son Thomas, earl of Arundel (d. 1415), who had it in 1406.⁸³ Margaret, wife of Roland Lenthall, held a life interest in it between 1412⁸⁴ and her death in 1423,⁸⁵ as did Beatrice, widow of the last named Thomas, earl of Arundel, at her death in 1439.⁸⁶ John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk (d. 1461), settled the manor on Thomas Charles.⁸⁷ In 1504 it was settled on Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey,⁸⁸ as lord of Chesworth, and thereafter it descended with that manor through the Crown to the Eversfield family.⁸⁹ Between 1602 and c. 1844 Coltstaple farm was recorded as containing between 100 and 120 a.⁹⁰ Between the mid 16th and early 17th centuries members of the Michell family were often described as of Coltstaple,⁹¹ perhaps as tenants, though Peter Ravenscroft held the lease at his death c. 1574.⁹²

A manor house at Coltstaple is recorded in 1397.⁹³ By 1650 there were two chief houses on the estate,⁹⁴ which were evidently identical with the houses called Coltstaple Farm and Little Coltstaple Farm in 1982. The former, which in 1650 had a hall and parlour and at least five upstairs rooms, is a T-shaped building of the 17th century or earlier, timber-framed with brick infilling, and with an early 19th-century range added at the south end. Little Coltstaple Farm is a 15th-century hall house with parlour cross wing. A moulded dais beam survives in the hall. A chimney-stack and upper floor were inserted in the 16th or early 17th century, and in 1650 there were two rooms on each floor besides service rooms.⁹⁵ The service wing was demolished and additional rooms were constructed beyond the parlour at an unknown date.

The manor of ROFFEY, another sub-manor of Chesworth,⁹⁶ lay north-east of the town but included property within it and also in Rusper parish.⁹⁷ It is

⁶⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 18.

⁶¹ Ibid. Lansd. MS. 918, ff. 28v.-29.

⁶² Ibid. f. 20.

⁶³ Ibid. Add. MS. 5673, f. 18.

⁶⁴ Illus. at *S.C.M.* ix. 201. For the date cf. Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), facing p. 135; Albery, *Souvenir Guide*, 41.

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/2221; inf. from Mrs. Ramsey (cf. above).

⁶⁶ P.R.O., REQ 2/158/79.

⁶⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 6027, ff. 124-5; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 12230; *S.A.C.* xxiii. 281-2.

⁶⁸ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁶⁹ B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, f. 20.

⁷⁰ e.g. *Country Life*, 12 Dec. 1931, p. 642.

⁷¹ *Topographer*, iv (1790), 142; cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁷² B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, ff. 28v.-29.

⁷³ P.R.O., MPH 132 (WO 78/1534). ⁷⁴ Local inf.

⁷⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 2497.

⁷⁶ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 135-6.

⁷⁷ J. Whitaker, *Deer Parks and Paddocks of Eng.* 155.

⁷⁸ *S.C.M.* ix. 203. ⁷⁹ Local inf.

⁸⁰ Arundel Cast. MSS. A 1852, rot. 1; A 2139.

⁸¹ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, pp. 219-20.

⁸² *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Arundel; *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, 280-1; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 88.

⁸³ *Cal. Pat.* 1452-61, 203, reciting a deed of 1406.

⁸⁴ *Feud. Aids*, vi. 521.

⁸⁵ P.R.O., C 139/5, no. 35.

⁸⁶ Ibid. C 139/98, no. 28; *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Arundel.

⁸⁷ P.R.O., C 139/32.

⁸⁸ *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, B 4047, 4049.

⁸⁹ e.g. *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (1), p. 691; *S.A.C.* xxiv. 228-31; B.L. Add. MSS. 5685, f. 198; 5705, ff. 86v.-87.

⁹⁰ *S.A.C.* xxiv. 230; Horsham Mus. MS. SP 5; W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁹¹ *S.R.S.* xxi, *passim*.

⁹² *S.A.C.* xlvi. 187-8.

⁹³ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 220.

⁹⁴ *S.A.C.* xxiv. 228.

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ P.R.O., LR 2/203, f. 153; *S.A.C.* xxiii. 289; Arundel Cast. MS. A 2139.

⁹⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 340; Roffey man. ct. bk. 1783-1934, pp. 39-47, and Roffey man. rental, 1911-25, at Messrs. Cotching & Son, Horsham.

not recorded before the 15th century. Thomas Hoo, half-brother of Thomas, Lord Hoo, and M.P. for Horsham in 1472,⁹⁸ was dealing with it in 1457–8⁹⁹ and perhaps had it earlier too, since his father-in-law Walter Urry is said to have owned it.¹ At Thomas's death in 1486 it passed to his niece Anne, wife of Sir Roger Copley.² His son, another Sir Roger (d. 1549), was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas,³ M.P. for Gatton (Surr.) and a noted recusant, who died in 1584, having left the country before 1572.⁴ Sir Thomas's widow Catherine was apparently living at Roffey in the 1590s.⁵ After her death in 1608 her son William Copley, of Gatton, had the manor.⁶ In 1615 he settled it on his son and namesake,⁷ who died seised of it in 1623 in the lifetime of his father,⁸ Roffey passing then or after the elder William's death in 1643 to the younger William's daughter Mary, wife of John Weston of Sutton (Surr.).⁹ Weston was dealing with the manor by 1649¹⁰ and died between 1684 and 1690.¹¹ Richard Weston was said to be lord in 1700,¹² and was evidently succeeded at his death in 1700 or 1701 by his son John,¹³ who was dealing with Roffey in 1702¹⁴ and died seised of it in 1730. John's unmarried daughter and heir Melior Mary¹⁵ was recorded as lady in 1759;¹⁶ at her death in 1782¹⁷ Roffey passed to John Webb who took the additional surname Weston,¹⁸ and who had the manor between 1783 and 1797.¹⁹ Before 1803 he conveyed it to Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk,²⁰ who in 1812 had over 1,000 a. at Roffey.²¹ The lordship of the manor remained with later dukes of Norfolk until the 20th century.²² Between 1868 and 1889, however, the demesne lands were sold to James Innes, whose son Capt. J. A. Innes had them in 1910.²³ The Innes family were great benefactors to the new suburb of Roffey at that period.²⁴

A manor house at Roffey was mentioned in 1537,²⁵ but no trace of it survived in 1982. At the west end of the existing building, called Roffey Place, is a timber-framed, gabled range perhaps of the early 17th century. A new red brick double-pile house on a stone base was built c. 1700; it is of five bays and two storeys, and originally had mullioned and transomed windows on both floors, dormer windows in the roof, and end chimneys.²⁶ Two staircases and some panel-

ling survive from the early 18th century, and there is also reset late 17th- or early 18th-century oak carving. Additions were made in the 19th century and especially in the mid 20th, when the house incorporated successively a school for the mentally handicapped and a training centre for the R.S.P.C.A.²⁷ Woodwork apparently from the pre-18th-century house is said to have been transferred in the later 19th century to the new house called Roffey Park which James Innes built in Lower Beeding parish.²⁸

There seems to have been a park at Roffey, described as within St. Leonard's Forest, in 1439.²⁹ In 1480 a distinction was made between an old park and a home park there,³⁰ and in 1499 there was a forester for Roffey, Shelley, and Thrustlehole bailiwicks in St. Leonard's Forest taken jointly. Deer were mentioned at that date³¹ and apparently in 1641.³² The park lay south-west of Roffey Place and Roffey hamlet, between the Horsham–Crawley and Horsham–Colgate roads.³³ The building misidentified in 1830 as the manor house, which had apparently comprised a moated quadrangle 120 ft. (36.6 metres) square,³⁴ seems likely to have been a lodge in the park; it may have occupied the same site as the modern Roffeyhurst, formerly Roffey Park, on the Horsham–Colgate road, a house of c. 1900 which incorporates an earlier timber-framed structure. In the early 19th century the park comprised 139 a. and was perhaps being used as a rabbit warren; 14 a., however, had already been converted to arable, and the rest was apparently converted soon afterwards.³⁵ A new park, partly in Horsham and partly in Lower Beeding, was created before 1896 for the new house called Roffey Park.³⁶

Two manors, Hawksbourne in the north and Nut-ham in the south of the parish, were originally outliers of Applesham manor in Coombes near Shoreham. The manor of *HAWKSBOURNE* appears to be the 'Ablesborna' from which tithes were granted to Bramber college by William de Braose in 1073.³⁷ It descended with Applesham until at least 1242,³⁸ and the mesne lordship continued to descend with that later.³⁹ By 1262, however, the date of his death, Sir John de Gatesden, lord of Broadwater, had become undertenant,⁴⁰ and thereafter the

⁹⁸ *S.A.C.* viii. 110, 116, 122, 125.

⁹⁹ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 269.

¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39501, f. 106; *S.A.C.* xvii. 21. Wal. is wrongly called Nic. at *S.A.C.* viii. 122. For earlier members of the Urry fam. in Horsham par., *S.R.S.* x. 154; xxiii, pp. 75, 166; *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, C 3387.

² *S.A.C.* viii. 118, 127; P.R.O., C 1/254/16.

³ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 70–1; *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 61; cf. *ibid.* xx. 372.

⁴ *D.N.B.*; P.R.O., E 178/2238; *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 49.

⁵ *Suss. Fam. Historian*, iii. 70.

⁶ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 72; *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, A 5705.

⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39501, f. 108.

⁸ P.R.O., C 142/502, no. 66.

⁹ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 72–3.

¹⁰ *S.R.S.* xx. 372. A Geo. Weston was dealing with it in 1646 and 1650: *ibid.*; *S.A.C.* xxiii. 289.

¹¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39501, f. 113.

¹² Loose sheet inside Roffey man. ct. bk. 1783–1934, at Messrs. Cotching & Son, Horsham.

¹³ B.L. Add. MS. 39501, f. 114.

¹⁴ *S.R.S.* xx. 372.

¹⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39501, ff. 110, 115.

¹⁶ Loose sheet inside Roffey man. ct. bk. 1783–1934, at Messrs. Cotching & Son.

¹⁷ O. Manning and W. Bray, *Hist. and Antiq. Surr.* i. 135.

¹⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 340.

¹⁹ *S.R.S.* li. 5, 52.

²⁰ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 340; B.L. Add. MS. 39477, f. 31.

²¹ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 8.

²² Roffey man. ct. bk. 1783–1934, at Messrs. Cotching & Son.

²³ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 146; *ibid.* (1889), 147; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 264.

²⁴ G. Scott, *All Saints' Ch., Roffey, 1878–1978*, [5] (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

²⁵ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii (1), pp. 580–1; xii (2), p. 197.

²⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 68.

²⁷ *Suss. Life*, Nov. 1973, p. 28; *The Times*, 5 July 1982.

²⁸ *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 176; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (3), Lower Beeding (forthcoming).

²⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. A 1859.

³⁰ T. Thorpe, *Descriptive Cat. of Orig. Charters, etc. of Battle Abbey* (1835), 123–4.

³¹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 814.

³² A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 29.

³³ Arundel Cast. MS. PM 101.

³⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 340.

³⁵ Arundel Cast. MSS. HO 2170–2; PM 101.

³⁶ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIV (1879 edn.); XIV. NW. (1899 edn.).

³⁷ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

³⁸ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689.

³⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 144; xiii, p. 151; but cf. *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 3.

⁴⁰ *Close R.* 1261–4, 62.



HORSHAM FROM THE AIR c. 1948
showing the 'colonized' market place, the gasworks on the left, St. Mark's church on the right,
and Horsham park in the background



WEST GRINSTEAD: CLOTHALLS FARM FROM THE WEST showing the moat



HORSHAM: NORTH CHAPEL, NORTH STREET



SHIPLEY: BENTONS PLACE FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



HORSHAM: EASTEDS FARM

undertenancy descended with Broadwater until the mid 15th century.⁴¹ The mention of a park at Hawksbourne in 1335 indicates that the then lord, Ralph de Camoys, had free warren there.⁴² Robert Radmyld died seised of a moiety of the manor in 1457,⁴³ but his moiety is not afterwards heard of. The other moiety belonged to Sir Thomas Lewknor (attainted 1484), being afterwards leased by the Crown in 1485 to Thomas Hoo of Roffey and others.⁴⁴ Sir Roger Lewknor presumably had it in 1509 and 1515, since he then held the advowson of Rusper rectory which descended with the moiety at that period.⁴⁵ He or a namesake had the moiety in 1538⁴⁶ and died seised of it in 1543.⁴⁷ The estate in Hawksbourne which passed in 1572 from John Worsfold to his son Thomas was probably a lease of the demesne.⁴⁸ Richard Lewknor was dealing with the second moiety in 1588 and Thomas Lewknor in 1606.⁴⁹ Thereafter the estate was called the manor rather than a moiety of the manor. John Mill (created Bt. 1619), apparently a relative of the Lewknors,⁵⁰ was dealing with it in 1617,⁵¹ and after his death in 1648 it evidently passed in the direct line through his grandson Sir John (d. 1670) to the latter's son, also Sir John,⁵² who conveyed it c. 1672 in payment of debts to Nathaniel Tredcroft, vicar of Horsham⁵³ (d. 1696). Nathaniel's son and namesake was succeeded in 1720 by his son Edward (d. 1768), whose son and heir Nathaniel had Hawksbourne at his death in 1825.⁵⁴ After the death of Nathaniel's son Henry in or before 1844⁵⁵ it was sold c. 1856 by Edward Tredcroft to R. H. Hurst of Horsham Park,⁵⁶ afterwards descending in the Hurst family.

A manor house at Hawksbourne was mentioned in 1485⁵⁷ and 1572.⁵⁸ In 1639 it was leased to two Southampton merchants.⁵⁹ The present house is L-shaped and 16th- or 17th-century in date; it is faced with brick below and tilehung above.⁶⁰

The manor of NUTHAM, which extended into Nuthurst and Rusper parishes,⁶¹ remained a member of Applesham manor until the early 16th century. About 1349 its demesne lands comprised c. 150 a.⁶² Maud, widow of Sir Henry Roos (d. c. 1504), sold it

in or before 1512,⁶³ apparently to John Caryll of Warnham, who is said to have died seised of it in 1523.⁶⁴ Thereafter it evidently descended with Warnham Place to John Caryll (d. 1681).⁶⁵ Philip Caryll, apparently John's grandson,⁶⁶ was dealing with it in 1693 and later.⁶⁷ In 1727 he sold it to John Wicker of Horsham Park (d. 1741),⁶⁸ who was succeeded by his son John (d. 1767), whose daughter Mary married Sir Thomas Broughton, Bt.⁶⁹ In 1776 Broughton sold Nutham to the Revd. Joseph Jackson,⁷⁰ who sold it c. 1780 to John Manley.⁷¹ He sold it apparently c. 1811⁷² in trust for Robert Aldridge of St. Leonard's house in Lower Beeding, who still had it in 1826.⁷³ Thomas Sanctuary of Rusper had it in 1829 and 1835,⁷⁴ but by 1868 it had again joined the Horsham Park estate, descending afterwards in the Hurst family.⁷⁵ The demesne lands meanwhile, later known as Easteds farm, were sold by Philip Caryll in 1714 to Charles Sergison,⁷⁶ whose great-nephew and heir Thomas Sergison⁷⁷ sold them in 1757 to Philippa Clitherow and Samuel Blunt.⁷⁸ The Blunts later acquired the Clitherow moiety, and the lands afterwards descended with Newbuildings in Shipley⁷⁹ until 1838 when F. S. Blunt sold them to the Revd. Sir John Godfrey Thomas, Bt.⁸⁰ By c. 1844 Easteds farm belonged to C. G. Eversfield of Denne,⁸¹ but by 1868 it had been re-united with the lordship of Nutham manor.⁸²

There was a manor house at Nutham c. 1349,⁸³ which presumably occupied the same site as its successor, the modern Easteds Farm. The latter is a medieval hall house on a high stone base. The hall preserves a moulded bressummer at the dais end and two arched doors to the screens passage; the entrance door to the hall is reached by an external staircase, and the south front is weatherboarded.⁸⁴

Two other manors, Marlpost and Shortsfeld, also originally formed parts of manors in the south of the county. *MARLPOST* in the south-west of the parish was a member of Tarring manor, long the property of the archbishops of Canterbury, which was often called Tarring with Marlpost or Tarring Marlpost.⁸⁵ The manor also had tenements on the west side of

⁴¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 69. ⁴² *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, 198.

⁴³ *P.R.O.*, C 139/163, no. 15.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Fine R.* 1471-85, pp. 313-14.

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (3), Rusper (forthcoming).

⁴⁶ *S.R.S.* xx. 445-6.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* xxxiii, p. 3, erroneously describing it as a third instead of a moiety.

⁴⁸ *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 200.

⁴⁹ *S.R.S.* xx. 461-2.

⁵⁰ *G.E.C. Baronetage*, i. 132; cf. *S.R.S.* xx. 461.

⁵¹ *S.R.S.* xx. 446.

⁵² *G.E.C. Baronetage*, i. 132-3; *S.R.S.* xix. 152.

⁵³ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 10102 (TS. cat.); Horsham Mus. MS. 1781.

⁵⁴ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 337-8; cf. *S.R.S.* li. 121. The duke of Norf. was wrongly said to be lord of the man. at the time of the inclosure of Horsham com. in 1812-13: *W.S.R.O.*, QDD/6/W 8.

⁵⁵ Comber, op. cit. 338; Horsham Mus. MS. 2185.

⁵⁶ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 106; cf. Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 36; *W.S.R.O.*, Hurst MSS., estate map, 1861.

⁵⁷ *Cal. Fine R.* 1471-85, pp. 313-14.

⁵⁸ *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 200.

⁵⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 3651 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁰ Reference made to a moat in 1868 was evidently an error in view of the terrain: Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 144.

⁶¹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 339.

⁶² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 211.

⁶³ *S.R.S.* xlii. 236. ⁶⁴ *B.L. Add. MS.* 5686, f. 19.

⁶⁵ e.g. *ibid.* 5686, f. 20; 5700, f. 18; *S.R.S.* iii, pp. 33-7; xx. 326, 396; xxxiii, p. 70; cf. below, Warnham, manors and other estates.

⁶⁶ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* facing p. 253.

⁶⁷ *Lytton MSS.* pp. 29-30, 33.

⁶⁸ *S.R.S.* xx. 396; *B.L. Add. MS.* 5686, f. 20.

⁶⁹ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39477, ff. 39v-40.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 5686, f. 20; *S.A.C.* lii. 79-80; above, Shipley, manors and other estates (Knepp).

⁷¹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 338; cf. *S.R.S.* li. 23, 70.

⁷² *W.S.R.O.*, Hurst MSS., papers relating to Holbrook, Horsham.

⁷³ *S.R.S.* li. 107, 123.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 128; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 263.

⁷⁵ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 36; *W.S.R.O.*, Hurst MSS., notice of ct. baron, 1910.

⁷⁶ *Lytton MSS.* p. 35; cf. *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 10939 (TS. cat.); for the name Easteds cf. *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 106/9/1, f. 130.

⁷⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 156.

⁷⁸ *Lytton MSS.* p. 38.

⁷⁹ e.g. *ibid.* p. 1.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* p. 40.

⁸¹ *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 68, wrongly naming Jas. Eversfield.

⁸² Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 36.

⁸³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 211.

⁸⁴ See pl. opposite.

⁸⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 272.

Horsham town, including Needles farm, the estate called Tanbridge, and lands in Bishopric.⁸⁶ The archbishop evidently had free warren at Marlpost in 1333.⁸⁷ About 1650 the demesne comprised 109 a.⁸⁸ In 1806 Marlpost was sold by the lord of Tarring manor, Edward Barker, to Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk (d. 1815); his executors sold it shortly after his death to Robert Hurst of Horsham Park,⁸⁹ after which date it descended with the Hurst family estates.⁹⁰ Marlpost Farm, presumably the manor house, is 17th-century or earlier, and is an L-shaped timber-framed building faced with bricks, weatherboarding, and hung tiles, and with a massive stepped chimney breast at the south end.

The manor of *SHORTSFIELD*, originally an outlying part of Fécamp abbey's Steyning estate,⁹¹ was first apparently recorded in 1203 when the abbey was confirmed in tithes from lands of John de 'Strotefeld' within Chichester diocese.⁹² The manor house lay west of the town in later times, being identical with the demolished Coote's Farm,⁹³ but lands belonging to the manor also lay in the north and east of the parish, and in Nuthurst and Rusper.⁹⁴ The estate was augmented in 1313 by a grant of 90 a. from Robert at Hurst,⁹⁵ an ancestor of the Hurst family later of Horsham Park, and in 1535, when it had passed with Steyning to Syon abbey, it comprised fixed rents and farms worth £20 6s. 6d.⁹⁶

In 1540 the manor, first so called, was granted by the Crown to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk.⁹⁷ After his forfeiture in 1547 the Crown first in 1550 leased it and then in 1553 granted it in fee to John Caryll of Warnham⁹⁸ (d. 1566). Thereafter it descended with Nutham. In 1568 Thomas's grandson and namesake, also duke of Norfolk, quitclaimed his rights in the manor to the Carylls.⁹⁹ Free warren was claimed by the Carylls in 1578.¹ The demesne lands of the manor belonged between 1737 and 1844 to the Shelleys of Field Place in Warnham,² but by 1868 had rejoined the descent of the manor itself.³

Two reputed manors were held of Shortsfeld. *STAMMERHAM*⁴ in the south-west part of the parish, which was called a manor in 1262⁵ and apparently in 1627⁶ but not, it seems, at other dates, probably derives from the land there with which Nicholas of Stammerham was dealing in the earlier

13th century, described as $\frac{1}{2}$ hide in 1224⁷ and as 80 a. in 1255.⁸ The estate was settled on Walter de la Hyde in 1262, together with Cokeham in Sompting.⁹ Other persons surnamed of Stammerham are recorded as holding land in Horsham in the 14th century,¹⁰ but the descent of the estate is lost until the mid 15th. John Michell, who held land in Horsham of Tarring Marlpost in 1448,¹¹ was described as of Stammerham in 1463.¹² At his death in 1474 he was succeeded by his son John (d. 1520 × 1522), whose son Richard died in 1524 or 1525. Richard was succeeded by his grandson John, who died seised of Stammerham in 1555,¹³ and the estate later passed to John's cousin John (d. 1610).¹⁴ The last-named John was also succeeded by a cousin, Edward,¹⁵ who died seised of Stammerham in 1639. Edward's son Theobald¹⁶ (d. 1641) was succeeded by his brother Edward¹⁷ (d. 1666), and Edward's son Walsingham (d. 1704 × 1713) by his son the Revd. Theobald (d. 1737), whose daughter and heir Mary Catherine (d. 1760) married Bysshe Shelley.¹⁸ After 1790 Stammerham descended with Field Place in Warnham¹⁹ until c. 1870, when it was sold by the Shelleys to Henry Padwick, lord of Hewells manor, who sold it in 1885 to the Aylesbury Dairy Co.;²⁰ in 1892, when the company's estate at Stammerham comprised over 1,300 a., most of it was sold to Christ's Hospital, providing the site for the new school.²¹ Christ's Hospital still had the Stammerham estate in 1982.

A house at Stammerham existed in 1520; it apparently had a chapel, since provision was made for saying mass there at that date.²² It is presumably represented by Stammerham Farm, which comprises a 16th- or 17th-century L-shaped south range, of timber-framing faced with brick and weatherboarding, and a north range of the later 19th century in revived vernacular style, also using brick and weatherboarding. The paths around the house include huge slabs of Horsham stone.

The reputed manor of *HILLS*, so called by 1548,²³ was held freehold of Shortsfeld,²⁴ and perhaps derives from land in the parish held by the Hill family recorded in 1340-1 and later.²⁵ Richard Wakehurst and others are said to have endowed Butler's chantry in Horsham church with part of the

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 106, pp. 5, 17; 108, p. 8; 110, p. 321; S.C.M. xi. 83-4.

⁸⁷ Cal. Pat. 1330-4, 391. ⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1997.

⁸⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 338.

⁹⁰ e.g. Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 36; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 21422.

⁹¹ V.C.H. Suss. vi (1), 226-7.

⁹² Cal. Doc. France, ed. Round, p. 52. For the name cf. Srottesfeld, mentioned at the same period in B.L. Add. Ch. 18572 (MS. cal.).

⁹³ Lytton MSS. p. 50.

⁹⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 338; B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 84; below, econ. hist. (agric.).

⁹⁵ Cal. Close, 1341-3, 197; Cal. Pat. 1340-3, 428.

⁹⁶ Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), i. 424-5.

⁹⁷ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xv, p. 220.

⁹⁸ Cal. Pat. 1553, 261.

⁹⁹ Ibid. 1566-9, p. 238.

¹ S.R.S. xx. 396.

² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 33368; ibid. TD/W 68; Hants R.O., 18 M 51/97; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 350.

³ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 36.

⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 84; cf. S.R.S. lvi. 65, which lists John and Ric. Michell of Stammerham under Shortsfeld.

⁵ S.R.S. vii, p. 54.

⁶ Wiston Archives, i, p. 380.

⁷ Cur. Reg. R. xi, p. 419.

⁸ S.R.S. vii, pp. 13-14.

⁹ Ibid. p. 54.

¹⁰ S.A.C. xl. 100-1, 108-10, 115-16; S.R.S. xxiii, pp. 53, 117-18.

¹¹ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 230.

¹² Cat. Anct. D. iii, B 4040.

¹³ Comber, op. cit. 230-2.

¹⁴ Ibid. 232-4; P.R.O., C 142/325, no. 193; cf. Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 149.

¹⁵ P.R.O., C 142/325, no. 193.

¹⁶ Ibid. C 142/743, no. 14.

¹⁷ S.R.S. xiv, pp. 157-8; Comber, op. cit. 242.

¹⁸ Comber, op. cit. 242-4.

¹⁹ e.g. S.A.C. xxxix. 132; W.S.R.O., TD/W 68; cf. below, Warnham, manors and other estates.

²⁰ Inf. from the Clerk, Christ's Hosp.; below (Hewells).

²¹ V.C.H. Suss. ii. 435; H. Clunn, *Face of Home Cos.* (1937), 385; inf. from the Clerk, Christ's Hosp.

²² S.R.S. xlii. 348.

²³ Ibid. xxxvi. 71.

²⁴ e.g. B.L. Add. Roll 8952.

²⁵ S.R.S. xxiii, pp. 94-5, 175, 276; P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 4; Cal. Fine R. 1437-45, 256.

demesne lands in 1444,²⁶ and what may have been Hills was settled in 1499 by Thomas Mauncell on members of the Michell family.²⁷ In the early 16th century a John Hill held lands in Horsham of Shortsfeld.²⁸ At some date between 1504 and 1515, however, John Caryll owned Hills,²⁹ and it seems to have descended between that time and 1620 or later with Nutham.³⁰

John Middleton, M.P. for Horsham from 1624,³¹ had the estate between 1610³² and his death in 1636. His son and heir Thomas,³³ also M.P. for the town, was a prominent figure in county politics in the 1640s, first as a lukewarm parliamentarian, and then as a supporter of the abortive royalist rising at Horsham in 1648.³⁴ Between 1648 and 1651 or later the estate was forfeit.³⁵ In 1659 it comprised 180 a.³⁶ At his death in 1661 or 1662 Thomas was succeeded by his grandson and namesake, who in 1668 sold Hills to John Machell,³⁷ also M.P. for Horsham,³⁸ and perhaps already tenant, since in 1664 his house, in Shortsfeld tithing, was taxed at 22 hearths.³⁹ At Machell's death in 1704⁴⁰ Hills passed to his grandson the Hon. Richard Ingram,⁴¹ later Viscount Irwin (d. 1721), and thereafter descended with the Irwin title through Richard's younger brothers Arthur (d. 1736), Henry (d. 1761), and George (d. 1763). Arthur and Henry both sat for the borough before succeeding to the title, the Ingram interest being the dominant one in Horsham elections after c. 1738.⁴² Members of the family often lived at Hills house during that time.⁴³ After the death of George's nephew and heir Charles Ingram, Viscount Irwin, in 1778, the estate was held in dower by the latter's widow Frances (d. 1807),⁴⁴ who also lived at Hills⁴⁵ and who continued to wield political influence.⁴⁶ Her daughter and heir Isabella married Francis Seymour Conway, marquess of Hertford,⁴⁷ who sold Hills in 1811 to Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk.⁴⁸ After his death in 1815 the estate was divided among various proprietors including Robert Hurst of Horsham Park.⁴⁹ In 1844 William Sharp both owned and occupied Hills farm, of 95 a.,⁵⁰ and in 1876 Charles Sharp was said to own much of the former Hills

estate.⁵¹ In 1912 the house and adjacent land belonged to R. F. Bacchus.⁵² The later history of the estate has not been traced.

There was a timber-framed house at Hills by the 16th century. It became offices⁵³ when in 1610 John Middleton built a new range on its south side, whose impressive east front, of five bays and three storeys, had polygonal bay windows, tall chimneys, and Dutch gables.⁵⁴ After the acquisition of the estate by the duke of Norfolk in 1811 the 17th-century building was demolished, together with part of the earlier one.⁵⁵ Various additions were made west of the surviving part of the timber-framed range in the 19th century. That timber-framed part, which contained some fine panelling, was demolished c. 1925,⁵⁶ and in 1982 only 19th-century work survived.

The 17th-century house at Hills had a small formal garden to the south, including a 'mount',⁵⁷ but deer mentioned 'in Mr. Middleton's ground' in 1641 seem more likely to have been at Bewbush park in Lower Beeding.⁵⁸ By 1766 a long lake had been constructed east of the house, extending south-westwards from the Horsham-Guildford road.⁵⁹ A scheme for the reconstruction of the park made in 1768 by Capability Brown⁶⁰ was carried out in part c. 1769-73,⁶¹ the existing lake being given a serpentine outline, and a large evergreen shrubbery being planted.⁶² A bridge perhaps across the lake was mentioned in 1774.⁶³ In the early 19th century the grounds were open to the public, but they were destroyed evidently not long after the house was demolished.⁶⁴

Horsham RECTORY belonged between 1230 and the Dissolution to Ruser priory,⁶⁵ which leased it in 1534 for 60 years to Thomas Shirley and Thomas Michell. In 1537 the reversion was granted by the Crown to Robert Southwell and his wife Margaret,⁶⁶ who exchanged it back in or before 1539;⁶⁷ in 1551 it was apparently granted to the bishop of Winchester.⁶⁸ Peter Ravenscroft at his death c. 1574 devised to his son John the remaining term of the 1534 lease,⁶⁹ and John in 1594 was granted a new lease by the Crown;⁷⁰ in 1607 his interest was converted to a fee simple.⁷¹ At the time of John's death

²⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 336; for the date, *Cal. Pat.* 1441-6, 278.

²⁷ P.R.O., SC 2/206/45, rot. 11.

²⁸ Ibid. SC 12/3/56; cf. *S.R.S.* lvi. 65.

²⁹ P.R.O., C 1/295/59.

³⁰ e.g. *S.R.S.* iii, pp. 33-7; xxxvi. 71; B.L. Add. Ch. 18889, 18924 (MS. cal.).

³¹ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 500.

³² B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 10.

³³ P.R.O., C 142/595, no. 103.

³⁴ A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 271, 288; Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 514-15.

³⁵ C. Thomas-Stanford, *Suss. in Gt. Civil War*, 202-3.

³⁶ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 92.

³⁷ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 277-9; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2039.

³⁸ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* facing p. 39.

³⁹ P.R.O., E 179/258/14, f. 11.

⁴⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 156.

⁴¹ Ibid. 39495, f. 228.

⁴² *Complete Peerage*, vii. 72-5; Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 512-13 and facing pp. 55, 82; cf. below, *parl. hist.*

⁴³ e.g. Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2202; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 338; *S.A.C.* lxix. 138-9, listing contemp. inventories of the ho., now lost.

⁴⁴ *Complete Peerage*, vii. 75.

⁴⁵ e.g. *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 292.

⁴⁶ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 114-15.

⁴⁷ *Complete Peerage*, vii. 75 n. 2.

⁴⁸ *Arundel Cast. Archives*, i, pp. 106, 109.

⁴⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 337.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁵¹ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 121.

⁵² *Horsham Illustrated*, 14.

⁵³ Cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 338.

⁵⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 10; Horsham Mus. MS. 2800.

⁵⁵ Horsham Mus. MS. 230A.

⁵⁶ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* facing p. 120; *S.A.C.* lxvi. 242; photo. at N.M.R.

⁵⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. 2800.

⁵⁸ Fletcher, *County Community*, 29; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (3), Lower Beeding (forthcoming).

⁵⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. 2800.

⁶⁰ Ibid. 2801.

⁶¹ D. Stroud, *Capability Brown* (1975 edn.), 118, 229; *S.A.C.* lii. 54.

⁶² Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 338.

⁶³ *S.A.C.* lii. 63.

⁶⁴ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 137-8; cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁶⁵ Cf. below, churches.

⁶⁶ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), pp. 467-8.

⁶⁷ Ibid. xiv (1), p. 590.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1550-3, 178; P.R.O., E 318/2084 (MS. cal.).

⁶⁹ *S.A.C.* xlvi. 186-8.

⁷⁰ P.R.O., E 310/25/144, rot. 49.

⁷¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39477, f. 29v. The Geo. Hall who had an interest in the estate between 1589 and his death in 1601 was John Ravenscroft's uncle: P.R.O., E 123/17, f. 223v.; E 134/31 & 32 Eliz. I Mich./32; *S.A.C.* xlvi. 191-4; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 152-3, 312.

in 1615⁷² the estate was estimated at 100 a.⁷³ John's son and heir Hall Ravenscroft⁷⁴ conveyed the rectory in 1649 to Sir Henry Delves, Bt.,⁷⁵ father-in-law of his daughter Elizabeth. He was succeeded in 1663 by his son Sir Thomas (d. 1713); the Thomas Delves who was dealing with the estate in 1705 seems to have been the latter's son, another Thomas.⁷⁶ John Wicker (d. 1720)⁷⁷ had the rectory in 1707,⁷⁸ and in 1724 it belonged to his son and namesake.⁷⁹ From 1727 it descended with Nutham⁸⁰ until 1776, when it was retained by Sir Thomas Broughton,⁸¹ who sold it c. 1790 to Robert Hurst,⁸² after which it descended in the Hurst family.⁸³ About 1844 it comprised 207 a., including Parsonage farm north of the town.⁸⁴

The manor of HEWELLS, which had tenements in Cowfold and other parishes besides Horsham,⁸⁵ seems originally to have been part of the rectory estate: it is not mentioned before the 16th century, in 1532 it belonged to Rusper priory, the inappropriate rector,⁸⁶ and the town mill which was later part of it seems likely to be a successor to the rectory mill mentioned in 1231.⁸⁷ In 1537 the reversion of Hewells, together with that of the rectory, was granted by the Crown to Robert and Margaret Southwell,⁸⁸ who conveyed it back in 1546.⁸⁹ In 1608 John Ravenscroft claimed to hold the manor under a lease from Southwell of 1545,⁹⁰ but at his death in 1615 his estate, like his estate in the rectory, had become a fee simple.⁹¹ Thereafter Hewells descended with the rectory until 1704 or 1705 when Elizabeth Delves conveyed it to Nathaniel Tredcroft,⁹² lord of Hawksbourne (d. 1720). Afterwards Hewells descended with Hawksbourne⁹³ until c. 1857,⁹⁴ when Edward Tredcroft sold it to Henry Padwick, a local solicitor who had acted as election agent for R. H. Hurst of Horsham Park.⁹⁵ Padwick was living at Hewells manor house in 1871.⁹⁶ His son and namesake had succeeded by 1910⁹⁷ and died in or before 1916.⁹⁸

A manor house existed at Hewells in 1608;⁹⁹ part of it seems to have survived as offices in 1789,¹ and some re-used panelling from it remained in its successor in 1982. A new house was built in 1704;² called The Manor House in 1982, it is a seven-bayed three-storeyed pedimented double-pile house of brick with corner quoins, the general design appar-

ently being based on that of Winslow Hall (Bucks.).³ A large additional range was built on the north c. 1888, having two gables on the garden front,⁴ and further additions were made in the 20th century. Two sets of 18th-century stable buildings survived in 1982, one north and one south of the house. The house was sold in or after 1916⁵ and from c. 1920 to 1970 was a private school, part of the southern stable block then being converted into a chapel.⁶ Since 1973 The Manor House has been the national headquarters of the R.S.P.C.A.⁷ There may have been a park west of the house in 1734, when an avenue of trees led from the modern Worthing Road, across land which in 1982 was school playing fields.⁸

From the 18th century onwards four small or medium-sized estates, each based on a large house, were formed on the outskirts of Horsham town. The nucleus of the estate later called HORSHAM PARK, north of the town, was a burghage called Cockmans in 1611.⁹ By the early 1720s it belonged to John Wicker,¹⁰ later lord of Nutham, and son of another John Wicker who had been M.P. for Horsham.¹¹ After 1727 it descended with Nutham, and in the 1770s John Baker the diarist was tenant of the house.¹² In 1776 Sir Thomas Broughton sold the estate with Nutham to the Revd. Joseph Jackson, from whom it passed to William Smith (d. 1798), whose son Edmund sold it c. 1800 to Robert Hurst, M.P. successively for Steyning and Horsham.¹³ The Hurst family had held land in the parish possibly since the mid 13th century;¹⁴ Robert Hurst (d. 1483) lived at Moated House Farm north of the town.¹⁵ The Robert Hurst who bought Horsham Park died in 1843.¹⁶ By that date the Hurst estates in the parish totalled over 2,100 a.,¹⁷ being later further enlarged by the acquisition of the Tredcroft estates.¹⁸ Robert's son Robert Henry, also M.P. for Horsham (d. 1857), left the country to escape his creditors in 1845,¹⁹ and was succeeded by his son, another Robert Henry, who was also M.P. for Horsham, and who wielded a great influence in the town until his death in 1905.²⁰ His younger son Col. A. R. Hurst²¹ sold Horsham Park house and grounds in 1928 to the urban district council.²²

Horsham Park house, known since c. 1930 as Park

⁷² P.R.O., C 142/351, no. 114.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615).

⁷⁴ P.R.O., C 142/351, no. 114.

⁷⁵ S.R.S. xix. 215.

⁷⁶ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, i. 164; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 315; B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 209v.; S.R.S. xix. 225.

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/1/1/3, f. 238v.

⁷⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 28243, f. 187v.

⁷⁹ Ibid. 39477, f. 39v.; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 14.

⁸⁰ e.g. W.S.R.O., Oglethorpe & Anderson MS. 494; B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 197.

⁸¹ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 374.

⁸² Horsham Mus. MS. 351 (MS. cat.); Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 349.

⁸³ Cf. above (Nutham); below (Horsham Park).

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68. ⁸⁵ P.R.O., LR 2/196, f. 245.

⁸⁶ S.A.C. v. 259. ⁸⁷ S.R.S. xlvii, p. 362.

⁸⁸ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xii (2), pp. 467-8. ⁸⁹ S.R.S. xx. 377-8. ⁹⁰ P.R.O., LR 2/196, f. 245.

⁹¹ Ibid. C 142/351, no. 114.

⁹² S.R.S. xix. 215; for the earlier date cf. below.

⁹³ Above (Hawksbourne).

⁹⁴ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 106; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 102.

⁹⁵ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 269, 331.

⁹⁶ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 32.

⁹⁷ *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 286.

⁹⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 306.

⁹⁹ P.R.O., LR 2/196, f. 245.

¹ *Suss. Views* (S.R.S.), 82. ² Ibid.; S.N.Q. iii. 253.

³ Cf. N. Pevsner, *Bucks.* 297 and pl. 43.

⁴ *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 102; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 142.

⁵ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 306.

⁶ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 1959; *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 24 Oct. 1969; *Horsham: Official Guide* [1921], 17, 50.

⁷ Below, econ. hist. (trade and ind.).

⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 2799.

⁹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 51, 63.

¹⁰ B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, f. 19.

¹¹ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 520 and facing p. 55, confusing the two John Wickers; B.L. Add. MS. 39477, f. 39v.

¹² *Diary of John Baker*, ed. P. C. Yorke, 53-6.

¹³ Ibid. 368-9; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 342; Horsham Mus. MS. 209; Arundel Cast. MS. FC 175.

¹⁴ P.R.O., JUST 1/909A, rot. 24; *Cal. Close*, 1341-3, 197.

¹⁵ Dallaway & Cartwright, op. cit. 340, 358; Hurst, *Horsham* (1888), 80-1.

¹⁶ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 512. ¹⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

¹⁸ Ibid. Hurst MSS., estate map, 1861; cf. above (Hawksbourne).

¹⁹ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 330, 512.

²⁰ Ibid. 512; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 142; Horsham Mus. MS. 768.

²¹ Inf. from Miss B. Hurst, Rusper.

²² Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 168.

House,²³ incorporates in an inner wall part of a timber-framed range which seems to have occupied an area of the front half of the house. The present house, which has a double-pile plan and a main east front of 9 bays, dates from a rebuilding of the early 18th century;²⁴ the west front, however, seems to be mid 18th-century.²⁵ Both east and west fronts are pedimented and of brick with stone dressings, the east front having pilaster strips with channelled rustication; the architectural inspiration for both was evidently Hewells manor house, built shortly before. The staircase is apparently 18th-century, as is the entrance hall with a screen of Ionic columns. Many other rooms also have mid 18th-century door-cases, fireplaces, or ceilings. An 18th-century Chinese wallpaper from one room was sold by the urban district council in 1937.²⁶ Some additions to the house were made after its purchase by the council, and in the early 1980s it was fully restored after a fire.

The park belonging to the house was presumably laid out after the early 18th-century remodelling of the building, through the engrossment of adjacent closes, including several burgage properties.²⁷ By 1787 it extended some way west of the house,²⁸ and by 1812 as far as North Parade. Two lakes had been created by that time.²⁹ The park was further enlarged before 1982, when the two lakes survived as a single piece of water.

Samuel Blunt, a member of a family recorded in Horsham since the 17th century,³⁰ built a new house, Springfield, north-west of the town, shortly before 1758.³¹ At his death in 1799 it passed to his grandson Francis Scawen Blunt (d. 1842),³² who leased it between 1819 and 1836 to the Thornton family. In 1819 the estate comprised 206 a.³³ Blunt's son and namesake owned it in 1870, when it was again tenanted, but died two years later.³⁴ By 1888 the house had become a school called Horsham College,³⁵ a successor to which was opened in 1904 by Gerald Blunt.³⁶ Springfield was still a school in 1982. The house is of brick, and has seven bays and three storeys, its east façade, like that of Horsham Park house, deriving stylistically from the east front of Hewells manor house.³⁷ One room has a fine rococo plaster ceiling, but other rooms have 18th-century

decoration of a character which was old-fashioned for the 1750s. The stables and offices to the west are contemporary with the house, and are connected to it by curved passages. In 1758 there was a park of c. 35 a. with a lake, lying south of the house;³⁸ most of its area was built on in the 1960s.³⁹

The estate called Coolhurst, south-east of the town, which c. 1844 comprised 55 a.,⁴⁰ was in origin a copyhold of Shortfield manor, recorded from 1402.⁴¹ In 1642 Sir William Ford and John Caryll owned it.⁴² Later it passed to the Linfield family:⁴³ John Linfield was dealing with land in Horsham in 1715 and 1722,⁴⁴ and Charles Linfield in 1793 leased Coolhurst to Edward Carter, who was apparently already tenant.⁴⁵ In 1807 he or another member of the Linfield family sold it to George Stewart, earl of Galloway,⁴⁶ who was living there in 1813.⁴⁷ He sold it to Arthur Chichester (created in 1831 Lord Templemore),⁴⁸ who had sold it by 1830 to Mary Compton, dowager marchioness of Northampton. At her death in 1843⁴⁹ it passed to her daughter Frances Elizabeth, wife of Charles Scrase-Dickins.⁵⁰ He held it in 1870,⁵¹ but was succeeded before 1887⁵² by Charles Robert Scrase-Dickins (d. 1947).⁵³ The later history of the estate has not been traced.

A house existed by 1642,⁵⁴ part of which, of stone and red brick, survived in 1959 at the rear of the former service range.⁵⁵ The rest was rebuilt shortly before 1835 in Elizabethan style to the designs of P. F. Robinson; it is asymmetrical and cemented, with large bay windows, and the parapets of the south and west fronts are decorated in 16th-century style by Latin psalm sentences in large openwork characters.⁵⁶ About 1950 the house was a country club,⁵⁷ but by c. 1957⁵⁸ it had become a school, St. John's College, as it remained in 1981. The attached park was created apparently at the same time as the present house, and by 1868 included Birchen Bridge pond in Nuthurst.⁵⁹ In 1835 it had fine trees and rhododendrons.⁶⁰ In the early 20th century it was enlarged greatly on the south in Nuthurst,⁶¹ but by 1981 it had returned to roughly its late 19th-century size. In 1936 it included a woodland garden.⁶²

Holbrook, north of the town, which comprised 172 a. c. 1844,⁶³ was mentioned as a tenement of Tarring Marlpot manor perhaps from c. 1285,⁶⁴ and

²³ S.N.Q. iii. 26-7.

²⁴ Cf. B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, ff. 19, 28.

²⁵ Ibid. Add. MS. 5673, f. 11.

²⁶ Inscr. on photo. at Horsham Mus. libr.; cf. *Diary of John Baker*, ed. Yorke, 54.

²⁷ Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Proc.* ii, facing p. 125; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2207, p. v.

²⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 11.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 8; *ibid.* Lytton MS. 531.

³⁰ e.g. P.R.O., E 179/258/14, f. 37.

³¹ W.S.R.O., Lytton MS. 109; *Lytton MSS.* p. 52.

³² 59 Geo. III, c. 44 (Private); *Lytton MSS.* p. ix.

³³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 357; Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1035; Dudley, *Horsham*, 67; 59 Geo. III, c. 44 (Private).

³⁴ *Lytton MSS.* p. ix; Lower, *Hist. Suss.* i. 238, 246.

³⁵ Alberty, *Souvenir Guide*, p. ii.

³⁶ *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 413.

³⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 12.

³⁸ W.S.R.O., Lytton MS. 109; for the lake cf. *S.A.C.* lii. 69.

³⁹ Local inf.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁴¹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4021; B.L. Add. Roll 8952.

⁴² B.L. Add. Ch. 18964 (MS. cal.).

⁴³ *S.A.C.* xxv. 200.

⁴⁴ *S.R.S.* xix. 106; xx. 424.

⁴⁵ N.R.A. Rep. 1094 (Worthing Ref. Libr.), lease, 1793; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 292.

⁴⁶ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 144; *Complete Peerage*, v. 607.

⁴⁷ *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, Suss. 97.

⁴⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 341; *Complete Peerage*, xii (1), 662.

⁴⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *op. cit.* 341; *Complete Peerage*, ix. 686-7. Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 264 wrongly dates the transaction 1833.

⁵⁰ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 264; W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁵¹ Lower, *Hist. Suss.* i. 246.

⁵² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

⁵³ *S.C.M.* xxi. 342; mon. in Coolhurst chyd.

⁵⁴ B.L. Add. Ch. 18964 (MS. cal.).

⁵⁵ Dept. of Environment hist. bldgs. list.

⁵⁶ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 265 and pl. facing 264.

⁵⁷ *Horsham and Dist.* (c. 1950), 19.

⁵⁸ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 12 (1958 edn.).

⁵⁹ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 145; cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV (1879 edn.).

⁶⁰ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 265.

⁶¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. SW. (1912 edn.); W. Good-

liffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 48.

⁶² *Country Life*, 14 Nov. 1936, pp. 507-9.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁶⁴ *S.R.S.* lvii. 27-8; cf. e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 106, p. 59.

the Holbrook family was recorded in Horsham in the 15th century.⁶⁵ In 1799 the estate belonged to John Manley, who sold it c. 1811 to Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed. He sold it in 1843 to R. H. Hurst of Horsham Park, whose mortgagee Henry Padwick sold it c. 1844⁶⁶ to (Sir) W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, M.P. for Horsham from 1852.⁶⁷ In 1877 it was sold to H. D. Harrison, who sold it in 1888 to A. R. Creyke⁶⁸ (d. before 1895).⁶⁹ His widow lived there until her death in 1905, and was succeeded by her niece, whose husband H. Alan Scott, a businessman with New Zealand connexions, had Holbrook in 1910.⁷⁰ W. A. Wigram was living there in 1927.⁷¹ About 1950, when the estate comprised 175 a., it was sold by the executors of E. T. Neathercoat.⁷²

There was a house of red brick at Holbrook, described as of recent construction, c. 1800.⁷³ After c. 1844 it was greatly enlarged by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald⁷⁴ as an asymmetrical, rendered building in Italianate style, with a north-east tower. A park had been laid out by c. 1844, including a sheet of water south of the house,⁷⁵ and comprised 82 a. in 1950.⁷⁶ The house had been converted by c. 1975 into luxury flats.⁷⁷

Archbishop George Abbot in 1629 gave to Holy Trinity hospital, Guildford, which he had founded ten years earlier, Highland farm (100 a.) in the east part of Horsham parish.⁷⁸ About 1844 the estate was described as 131 a.⁷⁹ The hospital sold it c. 1878.⁸⁰

The printer Bernard Lintott (d. 1736) bought estates in and near Southwater. He was succeeded by his son Henry (d. 1758), whose daughter and heir Catherine married Sir Henry Fletcher of Walton-on-Thames (Surr.) (created Bt. 1782; d. 1807). Thereafter the estates descended in the direct line through Sir Henry (d. 1821) and Sir Henry (d. 1851) to Sir Henry (d. 1910), who took the surname Aubrey-Fletcher.⁸¹ About 1844 the Fletcher estates in Horsham totalled nearly 750 a.⁸² The last-named Sir Henry's brother and heir Sir Lancelot (d. 1937) was succeeded by his son Sir Henry (d. 1969), whose son Sir John was still alive in 1983, when the estates still totalled over 450 a.⁸³

ECONOMIC HISTORY. AGRICULTURE. In Saxon and medieval times, as noted above, much of the

parish was detached swine pasture for manors in the south of the county.⁸⁴ Seasonal pannage was perhaps still taken in the mid 13th century, when tithes of pannage were mentioned at Crockhurst.⁸⁵

As such seasonal settlements became permanent, each acquired its own arable land. By the mid 14th century, for instance, Nutham manor had 150 a. of demesne arable, described as unproductive,⁸⁶ and by the end of the century Coltstaple manor had 180 a.⁸⁷ Assarting for arable was recorded in the 13th century at Crockhurst⁸⁸ and Marlpost,⁸⁹ both in the south of the parish. Shaws, or belts of woodland surrounding closes, which survived in many parts of the parish in 1982, may sometimes represent the original woodland from which medieval assarts were made. Medieval assarting is also reflected in the many 'clearing' names in the parish, of which Shortsfeld is an example.⁹⁰ Further, some modern farms named from surnames recorded in the parish in the 13th and 14th centuries may themselves have existed by that period; examples are Curtis's, Bulls, Kings, Pifolds, Griggs, and Benhams farms.⁹¹ Benhams farm apparently indicates the cultivation of beans at some earlier date;⁹² other crops mentioned in the Middle Ages were wheat and oats.⁹³

Common fields are not certainly known to have existed in the parish, but may be indicated by some medieval references. Land apparently lying in a field called Westfield was the subject of a grant by William at Denne in 1331,⁹⁴ and land in Broadfield 'at the windmill' was mentioned as held of Tarring Marlpost manor in 1427.⁹⁵ There is a reference of 1315 to 2 a. in a field called the Tyghe at Roffey,⁹⁶ and another of 1336 to a field called the Hill.⁹⁷ Closes called Northfield and Streetfield recorded in the later 14th century and in 1813 respectively may once have been common fields.⁹⁸ Common pasture rights were mentioned at Marlpost c. 1285, when they could be exercised all year round except at the season of pannage, or 'danger'.⁹⁹ There was waste land belonging to Marlpost manor in Bishopric and at Tower Hill in later times.¹ An estate which seems to have been the Nutham manor demesne farm had pasture for 100 sheep in 1347,² but where is unknown. There was presumably common pasture, as later, on Broadbridge Heath in the west of the parish, which is apparently recorded from the late 13th century,³

⁶⁵ *Cal. Fine R.* 1405-13, 91; B.L. Add. Ch. 8867 (MS. cal.).

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., papers relating to Holbrook; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 339; for the last date cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁶⁷ Alberty, *Parl. Hist.* facing p. 360.

⁶⁸ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 149.

⁶⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁷⁰ *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 158, 296.

⁷¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1927).

⁷² B.L. Maps, 31. c. 48.

⁷³ Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 69.

⁷⁴ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 143.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁷⁶ B.L. Maps, 31. c. 48.

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., SP 693.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 6672; *V.C.H. Surr.* iii. 548.

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 6672.

⁸¹ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 196-7; G.E.C. *Baronetage*, v. 219; Horsham Mus. MSS. 280, 282; inf. from Sir J. Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt. For Lintott, above, introduction.

⁸² W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁸³ Inf. from Sir J. Aubrey-Fletcher.

⁸⁴ Above, introduction (outlying settlements); manors

and other estates.

⁸⁵ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 10.

⁸⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 211.

⁸⁷ *S.R.S.* lxvii. 99.

⁸⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 5-6, 35-6, 64.

⁸⁹ *S.R.S.* lvii. 27.

⁹⁰ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 228-30.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 229-30; *S.R.S.* x. 57, 154.

⁹² *P.N. Suss.* i. 225; cf. *Chief Elements used in Eng. P.N.s* (E.P.N.S.), 4.

⁹³ *S.R.S.* lvii. 30; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 57.

⁹⁴ B.L. Add. Ch. 30335 (MS. cal.); cf. *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 4984.

⁹⁵ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1043, m. iv.

⁹⁶ *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 5274.

⁹⁷ *P.N. Suss.* i. 230.

⁹⁸ *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 5281; E.S.R.O., SAS/WH 164 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁹ *S.R.S.* lvii. 29.

¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 11011, 21387.

² *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, 278.

³ *S.R.S.* x. 154, listing Thos. at Heath in Warnham; E.S.R.O., SAS/FB 118-19 (TS. cat.), mentioning 'La Brome'; cf. Broom Ho. beside Broadbridge Heath: O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

and on Horsham common, north and east of the town, mentioned from 1305–6.⁴

Besides the demesne lands of Nutham and Coltstaple mentioned above, there were 163 a. of demesne land at Crockhurst in 1254⁵ and 80 a. of demesne arable at Chesworth in 1326.⁶ About 1400 the Chesworth demesne appears to have been managed jointly with that of Wiston;⁷ in 1427, however, it was being farmed.⁸

Tenants are recorded in the Middle Ages of most of the manors which then existed in the parish. Several small holdings of Sele priory at Crockhurst were recorded in the mid 13th century,⁹ there were tenants of Ruser priory, presumably of the rectory estate, in 1375,¹⁰ and at least 7 free and bond tenants held land of what was apparently Nutham manor in 1347.¹¹ Fixed rents of Chesworth¹² and Coltstaple¹³ were also mentioned in the 14th century. Marlpost manor had at least 25 tenants in 1426;¹⁴ Needles farm near Horsham town was held of it in 1487.¹⁵ The free and copyhold tenements of Shortsfield recorded in the 15th century included Langhurst farm in the north of the parish.¹⁶ Some tenants held land of more than one manor: two brothers in 1278, for instance, held lands jointly or severally of three lords,¹⁷ and Walter Burgess of Horsham town c. 1325 held lands in the parish from Fécamp abbey, William de Braose, and John Covert.¹⁸

Only at Marlpost is anything known in detail about medieval conditions of tenure. About 1285 the c. 25 tenants there, both free and customary, held their lands at money rents, paying heriots and, in the case of customary tenants, hens at Christmas and Easter. Though some labour services had been commuted others were then still owed: some tenants, for instance, had to carry firewood from Marlpost to West Tarring when the lord himself came there. Ploughshares and horseshoes could be rented by tenants from the lord.¹⁹ At Shortsfield the tenants of Steyning manor had commuted some or all of their services by 1338.²⁰ In 1476, however, Richard Farnfold, possibly as lessee of the Shortsfield estate, was attempting to treat as serfs tenants who claimed to be free.²¹ At the end of the 15th century tenants of both Marlpost and Shortsfield could let their holdings.²²

Between the 16th and 18th centuries much land continued to be held freehold or copyhold of manors within the parish. South of the town lay tenements of Chesworth, Denne, Marlpost, Nutham, and Hewells manors. Chesworth had 52 freeholds in Horsham parish in 1608;²³ tenements held of it in 1650 included Jackrells farm near Southwater.²⁴ Despite engrossing or enfranchisement there were still many tenements of the manor in the parish c. 1780.²⁵ There were also freeholds of Denne manor in 1650²⁶ and later.²⁷ Marlpost manor had 16 freeholds in Horsham in 1659, besides 22 copyholds; several were over 40 a. in area.²⁸ The custom of freebench obtained on copyholds there in 1503,²⁹ and copyholds descended by borough English in the later 16th century.³⁰ About half the c. 20–25 tenements of Nutham recorded in the 18th century lay in Horsham parish;³¹ similarly, 34 of the 42 freeholds of Hewells manor recorded in 1734 lay in Horsham.³²

Shortsfield manor west of the town had both free and copyhold lands in Horsham and elsewhere in the 16th and 17th centuries, including Griggs farm near Southwater and Coolhurst south-east of the town.³³ Despite engrossing, evidenced in 1646,³⁴ there remained roughly the same number of tenements in 1776; only a quarter, however, lay in Horsham parish.³⁵ North-east of the town much land was held of Roffey manor, which was said in 1615 to have both free and copyhold tenements,³⁶ though only freeholds were mentioned later. About 1700 there were 57,³⁷ but by 1783 there were 64, which mostly lay in Horsham parish.³⁸ The neighbouring Hawksbourne manor also still had tenants in the 18th century.³⁹ No tenants of Coltstaple were mentioned after 1500, and neither Hills manor nor Stammerham is ever recorded as having tenants. Manors outside the parish which had tenements within it in the 18th century were Washington,⁴⁰ Denne in Warnham,⁴¹ Knepp in Shipley,⁴² and Magdalen College, Oxford's manor of Sele or Sela in Upper Beeding, whose tenements in 1789 included the Cock inn at Southwater.⁴³

As free and copyhold tenements were engrossed, the demesnes of the various manors increased in size. Marlpost farm, for instance, had 109 a. c. 1650;⁴⁴ at the same date the Chesworth manor demesnes

⁴ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 209; cf. Westm. Abbey Mun. 4021.

⁵ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 5.

⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 436.

⁷ *S.A.C.* liv. 164.

⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. A 1851.

⁹ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 62–5.

¹⁰ P.R.O., SC 2/206/29.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1345–8, 278; cf. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 211.

¹² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 436; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. A 1851.

¹³ *S.R.S.* lxvii. 99.

¹⁴ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1043, m. 1.

¹⁵ *S.C.M.* xi. 83–4.

¹⁶ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4021; B.L. Add. Rolls 8903, 8906; P.R.O., SC 2/206/45; *ibid.* SC 6/1033/18, rot. 5v.

¹⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1272–9, 457–8.

¹⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 396.

¹⁹ *S.R.S.* lvii. 27–30.

²⁰ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4012.

²¹ *Cal. Close*, 1468–76, p. 434; the Farnfold fam. later owned Gatewick and Wyckham mans. in Steyning: *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 227–8, 230.

²² Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1047, m. 2v.; cf. *ibid.* 1055, m. 2; B.L. Add. Roll 8906.

²³ P.R.O., LR 2/203, ff. 149–155v.

²⁴ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 290.

²⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. A 2139.

²⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 12230.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 19445, pp. 1–17, 162–3.

²⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 38487, ff. 42–3; cf. *ibid.* ff. 2–38; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 106–15.

²⁹ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1050, m. 1.

³⁰ *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 152.

³¹ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Nutham man. rentals, 1715, 1776.

³² Horsham Mus. MS. 1132; cf. *S.A.C.* v. 258–9.

³³ B.L. Add. Roll 8952; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfield man. rental, 1668.

³⁴ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 136.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfield man. rental, 1776.

³⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39501, f. 108.

³⁷ List of freeholders, 1701 (loose sheet inside Roffey man. ct. bk. 1783–1934, at Messrs. Cotching & Son, Horsham).

³⁸ Roffey man. ct. bk. 1783–1934, pp. 39–47.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., lists of quit rents, Hawksbourne man.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5226, pp. 59, 171.

⁴¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 1130; below, Warnham, manors and other estates.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., list of quit rents, Knepp man. 1791; cf. *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 67; *Cal. Pat.* 1575–8, pp. 128–9.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., MP 1584; cf. Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 116, f. 2.

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1997.

included 10 farms of up to 63 a. in size.⁴⁵ The Roffey manor estate comprised Newhouse, Wimland, and Hurst farms, besides several others, in 1750,⁴⁶ while the estates of Edward Tredcroft of Hewells included Hawksbourne farm and at least four other farms in 1762.⁴⁷ Easteds farm, the Nutham manor demesne farm, had 130 a. in 1714.⁴⁸ Demesnes were often let, for instance at Hewells between 1539 and 1608,⁴⁹ at Coltstaple⁵⁰ and Chesworth in the mid 17th century,⁵¹ and at Chesworth in 1780.⁵² Parcels of the Roffey demesnes, including Wimland farm, were leased in 1579 for periods of between 10 and 21 years.⁵³ Other farms too were often leased, for instance Benhams farm for 21 years in 1599, Langhurst farm for 21 years in 1609, and Coolhurst in 1642.⁵⁴ Farms leased in the later 18th century included North Heath⁵⁵ and Bulls farms⁵⁶ and part of Nutham farm, the last named for 14 years in 1774.⁵⁷ Other farms recorded before 1800 which survived until the 19th or 20th centuries were Pondtail, Parthings, and Whitesbridge farms,⁵⁸ and Blakes farm at Southwater.⁵⁹

Sheep farming was practised in the parish in 1556, when a shepherd was recorded,⁶⁰ and in the 1720s one farmer, possibly at Stammerham, had c. 70 ewes.⁶¹ Wheat, oats, and barley were grown in the 17th century, as well as peas⁶² and possibly some hemp and flax.⁶³ In the 18th century farming seems to have been predominantly pastoral. More oats than wheat were grown in the 1740s⁶⁴ and in 1801.⁶⁵ Fodder crops were often mentioned too: peas in the 1740s,⁶⁶ turnips and clover seeds at Chesworth farm in 1780,⁶⁷ and potatoes grown as horse fodder on the Denne estate in the late 18th century.⁶⁸ One parishioner was described as a haymaker in 1750.⁶⁹ In 1801 over 1,500 sheep were recorded in the parish, 857 cattle, and nearly 1,200 pigs, a large number.⁷⁰ Barley was mentioned in the 1740s,⁷¹ but only 44 a. were listed in 1801 despite the existence of two breweries in the town.⁷² In the late 18th century

yields of both wheat and barley were said to be much lower than on the downs.⁷³

One other crop often mentioned in the 17th and earlier 18th centuries was hops. Two or three hop-growers are recorded between 1640 and 1653, one of whom had a hop garden apparently in the town.⁷⁴ Fruit was also being grown in 1717.⁷⁵

Common pasture rights were important in the parish between the 16th and 18th centuries. Broadbridge Heath in the west part provided pasture for tenants of Broadbridge manor in Sullington and Drungewick in Wisborough Green.⁷⁶ The chief commonable area, however, was Horsham common north and east of the town, of c. 750 a.,⁷⁷ where pasture rights belonged to the burgesses of Horsham borough,⁷⁸ and to tenants of Roffey,⁷⁹ Hawksbourne,⁸⁰ Marlpost, and Shortsfield manors.⁸¹ Waste land belonging to Denne manor in Warnham was mentioned as adjacent to Horsham common in 1798.⁸²

The common had been subject to encroachment at least since the 17th century, both for economic exploitation and for settlement.⁸³ During the 18th century the practice became very much more widespread,⁸⁴ the land taken out being leased to the squatters by the duke of Norfolk as lord of Horsham borough,⁸⁵ often without the necessary consent of the borough corporation.⁸⁶ After 1787 efforts were made to control encroachments, at the instance of the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough and of the homage of Roffey manor.⁸⁷ Disputes over encroachment continued⁸⁸ until 1812–13, when the duke of Norfolk, having recently bought the Irwin interest in the borough, with the common rights attached,⁸⁹ engineered the common's inclosure by Act of Parliament,⁹⁰ partly in order to consolidate further his electoral interest.⁹¹ Surviving roadside waste, for instance at Roffey, was dealt with under the same Act, besides the common proper. Older encroachments were ratified, but those made during the

⁴⁵ S.A.C. xxiii. 281–6.

⁴⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39501, f. 110.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 11037.

⁴⁸ Lytton MSS. p. 35.

⁴⁹ P.R.O., LR 2/196, f. 245.

⁵⁰ S.A.C. xxiv. 229.

⁵¹ Ibid. xxiii. 280–6.

⁵² Horsham Mus. MS. 313.

⁵³ P.R.O., E 310/25/143, rot. 37.

⁵⁴ B.L. Add. Ch. 18888, 18911, 18964 (MS. cal.).

⁵⁵ E.S.R.O., SAS/DD 376.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 11048 (TS. cat.).

⁵⁷ Lytton MSS. p. 39.

⁵⁸ S.R.S. xxi. 288, 345, 395.

⁵⁹ Ibid. xlii. 360.

⁶⁰ Ibid. xxi. 311.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19516; cf. *ibid.* 19498 (TS. cat.).

⁶² Ibid. Ep. I/29/106.

⁶³ Ibid. Ep. I/25/3 (1635).

⁶⁴ Ibid. Par. 106/6/1.

⁶⁵ P.R.O., HO 67/7, no. 120.

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/6/1.

⁶⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. 313.

⁶⁸ Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 120.

⁶⁹ Lytton MSS. p. 50.

⁷⁰ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, ff. [50v–51].

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/6/1.

⁷² P.R.O., HO 67/7, no. 120; cf. below (trade and ind.).

⁷³ Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 92, 100.

⁷⁴ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 89; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 19; B.L. Add. MS. 38487, f. 22v.; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635); Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 461; Lytton MSS. pp. 48, 50; P.R.O., E 126/21, f. 112v.; E 134/3 Geo. I Mich. 6, mm. 3, 5v.; cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 168.

⁷⁵ P.R.O., E 126/21, f. 112v.

⁷⁶ Cf. W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 28–9.

⁷⁷ Ibid. QDD/6/W 8.

⁷⁸ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 55–6; the doc. cited there wrongly states that the boro. alone had com. rights.

⁷⁹ Roffey man. ct. bk. 1783–1934, at Messrs. Cotching & Son, Horsham, and loose sheets inside; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2207, p. 94; Horsham Mus. MS. 1138.

⁸⁰ Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2207, p. 94.

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 8; below.

⁸² S.A.C. lxix. 158.

⁸³ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 55–6, 410; S.R.S. liv. 61, 87; S.N.Q. ii. 112; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2207, pp. iii, x, 1–2, 10–11, 16; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5294, f. 2; loose sheets inside Roffey man. ct. bk. 1783–1934, at Messrs. Cotching & Son.

⁸⁴ Arundel Cast. MSS. HO 2207, pp. 95–6; HO 2246, pp. 5, 7, 10, 14; MD 2512; Horsham Mus. MS. 200; Roffey man. ct. bk. 1783–1934, at Messrs. Cotching & Son.

⁸⁵ Lytton MSS. pp. 48–9; Arundel Cast. Archives, i, pp. 134, 136; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 2512; W.S.R.O., MP 1848.

⁸⁶ Arundel Cast. MSS. HO 2207, p. 95; HO 2246, pp. 60, 70–1; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 172–3; Arundel Cast. Archives, i, p. 135.

⁸⁷ Horsham Mus. MSS. 201, 1138; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2246, pp. 59–71; W.S.R.O., MP 1590, App. IV; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 174–8.

⁸⁸ e.g. E.S.R.O., SAS/SM 205 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁹ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 254–5.

⁹⁰ 52 Geo. III, c. 18 (Local and Personal, not printed).

⁹¹ S.A.C. cxx. 185–91; Horsham Mus. MS. 204. The acct. of the inc. given in Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, is tendentious.

previous 20 years were disallowed.⁹² The area to be allotted was divided between Horsham borough and three of the four manors whose tenants had pasture rights there, Roffey, Hawksbourne, and Marlpost; over two thirds of the land went to the borough, to be allotted in proportion to burgage rents paid,⁹³ and between a fifth and a quarter to Roffey manor. Excluding land sold to pay costs, the duke of Norfolk received 486 a., the largest allotment (333 a. as burgage-owner, and the rest as lord of the borough and for his rights in the three other manors), Robert Hurst of Horsham Park 68 a., including 45 a. as impropiator, and Sir Henry Fletcher 47 a., while the remainder (63 a.) was divided between the 52 other commoners.⁹⁴ The two borough bailiffs claimed extra allotments in right of their office but were refused.⁹⁵ Half an acre at Roffey was allotted as a stone and gravel pit for road repair.⁹⁶

The inclosure came under the censure in 1823 of Cobbett, who complained that the land had been spoiled and disfigured, and 'the labourers all driven from its skirts'.⁹⁷ Some recompense was provided by the foundation in 1837, supported by subscriptions, of a branch of the national Labourers' Friend Society, which aimed to rent allotments to the poor. About 1844 there were allotments in three areas, east, north-east, and north of the town, rented from three landlords. The branch still existed in 1854.⁹⁸ There were still allotments east of the town in the 1870s.⁹⁹

The common rights of Shortsfild manor on the common had been intended to be commuted under the Act of 1812, but the lord of the manor declined the option.¹ About 20 a. of land at Trafalgar Road west of North Parade therefore remained uninclosed until at least 1844;² it was afterwards inclosed privately and built over, and in 1982 the common was represented only by a small piece of land by the Dog and Bacon inn in North Parade. The greater part (32 a.) of Broadbridge Heath, meanwhile, was inclosed in 1858. Matthew Stanford, lord of Broadbridge manor in Sullington, received 10 a., and 2½ a. were allotted as a recreation ground for the parishioners of Horsham, Warnham, and Sullington detached, the remainder being divided between the lord of Drungewick manor in Wisborough Green and the surviving commoners, tenants of Broadbridge and Drungewick.³

Most of the manors in the parish continued to have free or copyhold tenants in the 19th century, and some in the 20th, for instance Roffey, which still had 60 tenants, some of urban property, in 1911.⁴ There

were also still tenements of Knepp manor in Shipley,⁵ Denne manor in Warnham,⁶ and Sele or Sela manor in Upper Beeding in the parish in the 19th century.⁷

By the earlier part of the century, however, landholding in the parish was dominated by five great estates divided into leased farms. One was the Tredcroft estate, including Hawksbourne and Hewells farms.⁸ The Norfolk estate, chiefly at Roffey, comprised over 1,000 a. in the parish, including five farms over 100 a. in size, in 1813.⁹ The Denne estate south of the town included Chesworth farm of 325 a. and four other farms of over 100 a. c. 1821.¹⁰ In the south-west the Fletcher estates included Southwater Place farm of 154 a., leased for 12 years, and at least four other leased farms of between 56 a. and 141 a.¹¹ The Hurst estates both north and south of the town included seven farms in the 1820s, of which the largest were Parsonage and Park farms, of c. 300 a. and 145 a. respectively.¹² Those five large estates, together with the Shelley family's estate west and south-west of the town, continued to dominate c. 1844, when there were 70 farms over 50 a. in area. The Hurst estate then included Park, Pond, Parsonage, Comptons Brow, Moated House, and Pilfolds farms, all over 100 a. On the Denne estate were Chesworth farm of 282 a., and Easteds, Blakes, Coltstaple, and other farms over 100 a. The Norfolk estate at Roffey at the same date comprised four farms over 150 a., and the Tredcroft estate had two farms over 200 a. and two more over 100 a. The Fletcher estate had four farms over 100 a. in area, and the Shelley estate three. As before, most farms were leased, though the chief landowners were nearly all resident; farmers generally held only one farm.¹³ Leases of 7, 14, or 21 years had been recorded in the period 1809–21,¹⁴ but leases for a year were also common, for instance at Chesworth farm in 1849¹⁵ and on farms at Southwater at the same period. The Charmans, who farmed at Greathouse farm in Southwater from 1825, were still there in 1982.¹⁶

By 1861 much of the north part of the parish had come to be a solid block of land belonging to the Hurst estate.¹⁷ Henry Michell the brewer occupied 300 a. in 1867. At the same date it was noted that some labourers had to travel three or four miles to work, because of the scattered distribution of farms.¹⁸ The parish remained under the domination of great estates until the mid 20th century.¹⁹ In 1909 there was nearly twice as much rented as owner-occupied land; 176 holdings were then listed, three of which exceeded 300 a.²⁰ By 1982, however, great estates

⁹² 52 Geo. III, c. 18 (Local and Personal, not printed).

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 8.

⁹⁵ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 190–1.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 8.

⁹⁷ W. Cobbett, *Rural Rides*, ed. Cole, i, 156.

⁹⁸ Horsham Mus. MSS. 498–9; W.S.R.O., MP 1508; *ibid.* TD/W 68.

⁹⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

¹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 184; W.S.R.O., MP 1590, p. 33.

² W.S.R.O., TD/W 68; *Arundel Cast. Archives*, i, p. 135; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 339; P.R.O., T 72/9.

³ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 28–9.

⁴ *Arundel Cast. MS.* MD 2497; Horsham Mus. MSS. 1124, 1135–6, 1161; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19445, p. 17; *ibid.* Hurst MSS., quit rent receipts, Hewells and Hawksbourne mans.; Roffey man. rental, 1911, at Messrs. Cotching & Son, Horsham.

⁵ W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., Knepp man. ct. bk. 1622–1915, pp. 135–8.

⁶ Horsham Mus. MSS. 1125, 1128, 1131.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., quit rent receipts, Sele man., 1803–27.

⁸ Cf. *ibid.* Add. MS. 11037; *ibid.* TD/W 68.

⁹ *Ibid.* QDD/6/W 8; cf. *Arundel Cast. MS.* K 2/62, pp. 135–43.

¹⁰ *Arundel Cast. MS.* MD 2497.

¹¹ Horsham Mus. MSS. 280, 282.

¹² W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., farm valuations, 1825, 1828.

¹³ *Ibid.* TD/W 68.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* Hurst MSS., farm leases, 1809–21.

¹⁵ E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 166 (TS. cat.).

¹⁶ *Southwater, 1837–1977*, 5–6, 41.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., estate map, 1861.

¹⁸ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 81.

¹⁹ e.g. W.S.R.O., Par. 102/54/15; E.S.R.O., SAS/PS 224; above, manors and other estates.

²⁰ P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

were less important, though in 1974 Christ's Hospital had had 1,200 a. of land around the school, much of it tenanted.²¹ In 1975 most holdings listed were of less than 50 ha., though one was over 500 ha.²² The expansion of the town during the 20th century engulfed some farms on its outskirts, including Spencer's and Parsonage farms on the north side and Needles farm on the south.²³

Much farming was still backward in the earlier 19th century; of seven farms on the Hurst estate in the 1820s, for instance, only three were said to be in good condition, while another was described as ill managed, and the two largest were in need of under-draining, insecurity of tenure being an obstacle to improvement.²⁴ The Arundel and Bramber Agricultural Association held ploughing and stubble cutting competitions at Chesworth farm in 1841,²⁵ and another 'improving' society, the Horsham Agricultural Society, held Christmas exhibitions in the town c. 1866.²⁶

Nonsuch and clover were grown at Stammerham farm in 1808.²⁷ About 1844 over half the parish was apparently arable land, and only a quarter meadow or pasture.²⁸ Much of the former common had become arable by 1861.²⁹ After the mid 19th century, however, arable steadily gave way to pasture, to supply the demand for milk from the growing urban populations of London and of nearer towns.³⁰ Between 1875 and 1909 the number of cattle listed increased by half, the area of permanent grassland doubling from 2,632 a. to 5,230 a.³¹ Milk production was said to be the chief type of farming in the parish in 1933.³² The largest dairying establishment in the later 19th century was at Stammerham farm, bought in 1885 by the Aylesbury Dairy Co. In 1887 various breeds of cattle were kept there, besides other livestock. The very large milking sheds built by the company survived in 1982; their scale seems to have contributed to the company's bankruptcy, which resulted in the sale of the estate in 1892 to Christ's Hospital.³³ By 1933 there were 1,418 dairy cattle on farms in the parish, milk being supplied to London, the north Surrey suburbs, and the coastal towns.³⁴ Meanwhile the acreage of wheat had fallen from 1,493 a. listed in 1875 to 300 a. in 1933, and that of oats from 1,040 a. to 262 a. in the same period.³⁵

There had been 663 pigs in the parish in 1875.³⁶

and in 1933 there were said to be still very many.³⁷ Sheep were less popular: few had been kept at Southwater in the mid 19th century,³⁸ and numbers were not high in the parish in later times. In 1875 only 1,781 were listed, and in 1909 only 1,129;³⁹ in 1933 there were said to be very few. Beef production was also said to have declined by 1933.⁴⁰

The growth of London and other towns also led to the development of poultry farming, fruit growing, and market gardening. Southwater had been noted for its geese in the earlier 19th century.⁴¹ Much poultry was being reared near Horsham for the London market in 1831,⁴² and geese were again mentioned c. 1837.⁴³ A poultry breeder and a poultry farmer were listed in 1903,⁴⁴ and 30 years later poultry farming, especially for eggs, was said to be on the increase and perhaps the most up-to-date branch of local agriculture.⁴⁵ There were 30 a. of orchards in the parish, growing especially apples, in 1909;⁴⁶ in 1934 fruit growing was said to be a minor though popular feature of agriculture south-west of the town.⁴⁷ About 1945 there were four market gardens around the town.⁴⁸

Pastoral farming remained the chief kind in Horsham after 1945; in that year, despite the wartime expansion of arable land in the county, there were said to be no purely arable farms in the parish, nor many where arable predominated.⁴⁹ There were three dairy farms on the Denne estate in 1948.⁵⁰ In 1975, when 3,200 cattle were listed in the parish, 12 of the 74 holdings listed specialized in dairying and 3 others were mainly concerned with it;⁵¹ in 1981 one of them, the Christ's Hospital home farm, of c. 280 a., had as its chief purpose the supply of milk to the school.⁵² There was much more grassland than arable in 1975, while barley was a much more common crop than wheat. Poultry remained very important at the same date, with 50,000 head listed, chiefly for egg production, while there were also 27 ha. of horticultural crops, including hardy nursery stock.⁵³ In 1981 beef cattle were being raised at Amiesmill farm and at the Denne Park home farm south and south-east of the town.⁵⁴

MILLS. The mill belonging to Rusper priory's rectory estate in 1231⁵⁵ may have stood immediately south-west of the church, where there was a waterfall

²¹ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 27 June 1974; inf. from the Clerk, Christ's Hosp. (1981).

²² M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

²³ O.S. Map 6", TQ 13 SE. (1961 edn.).

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., farm valuations, 1825, 1828.

²⁵ Horsham Mus. MS. 636.

²⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866). For a third local improving soc. cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 234.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., inventory of Stammerham fm. 1808.

²⁸ *Ibid.* TD/W 68.

²⁹ *Ibid.* Hurst MSS., estate map, 1861.

³⁰ e.g. *Southwater, 1837-1977*, 41.

³¹ P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

³² *Horsham: Official Guide* (1933-5), 46; cf. A. D. Hall and E. J. Russell, *Agric. and Soils of Kent, Surr. and Suss.* 127.

³³ *Country around Christ's Hosp.* (priv. print. 1934), 4 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887), 2020; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. SE. (1898 edn.); above, manors and other estates (Stammerham); local inf.

³⁴ Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 184; *Horsham: Official Guide* (1933-5), 46; *Country around Christ's Hosp.* 16.

³⁵ P.R.O., MAF 68/433; Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 185.

³⁶ P.R.O., MAF 68/433.

³⁷ *Horsham: Official Guide* (1933-5), 46.

³⁸ *Southwater, 1837-1977*, 4.

³⁹ P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

⁴⁰ *Horsham: Official Guide* (1933-5), 46.

⁴¹ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 326.

⁴² Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1831).

⁴³ *Southwater, 1837-1977*, 4.

⁴⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903), 448, 553.

⁴⁵ *Country around Christ's Hosp.* 16; cf. *Horsham: Official Guide* (1933-5), 46.

⁴⁶ P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

⁴⁷ *Country around Christ's Hosp.* 17.

⁴⁸ Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 196.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 189.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/2221.

⁵¹ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975; cf. *Southwater, 1837-1977*, 44; local inf.

⁵² Inf. from the Clerk, Christ's Hosp.

⁵³ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975; for nurseries cf. below (trade and ind.).

⁵⁴ Inf. from Mr. A. Francis, Amiesmill Fm.; Mr. B. Francis, Garden Cottage, Home Fm., Denne Park.

⁵⁵ *S.R.S.* xlvi, p. 362.

in 1982. In later times the town's chief mill, called the town mill,⁵⁶ stood a little further downstream; it seems to have succeeded to the other, since it belonged to Hewells manor, apparently an offshoot of the rectory estate.⁵⁷ It is not certain on which of the two sites was the mill mentioned in 1375⁵⁸ or that leased from the priory by Richard Michell in 1524.⁵⁹ The mill was called Horsham mill in 1593 and 1737.⁶⁰ It was rebuilt, new machinery being installed, in 1867. The mill continued to grind until 1969, latterly by electric power, but by 1975 was derelict. It was restored in 1982 as a house.⁶¹

At Chesworth, upstream of the town, a mill was mentioned in 1326.⁶² There is a possible site immediately south-east of Chesworth House; alternatively the mill may have been on the same site as the later Ashley's or Amies mill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (0.8 km.) to the east.⁶³ Ashley's mill, recorded from 1404,⁶⁴ was rebuilt shortly before 1650 to comprise two water wheels under one roof. In that year it was held with 54 a. of land.⁶⁵ It was in good repair in 1717,⁶⁶ but no later reference to a mill on the site has been found.

Fulling mills were referred to apparently at Hornbrook south-east of the town in 1288,⁶⁷ and at Chesworth between 1427 and 1608.⁶⁸ There were other medieval mills at Crockhurst,⁶⁹ Hawksbourne,⁷⁰ and Nutham,⁷¹ besides a windmill on Marlpot manor.⁷² There was perhaps also a medieval mill at Stammerham, where a waterfall existed in 1982.

Millers were often recorded in the parish in the 16th century and later.⁷³ From the earlier 17th century there were windmills on the higher ground of Horsham common north and east of the town,⁷⁴ one of which the miller of Warnham mill agreed to lease in 1733.⁷⁵ In 1795 there were at least two,⁷⁶ and by 1831 four, besides another at Littlehaven.⁷⁷ One south of the Star inn in Roffey, beside the modern Comptons Lane, may have been built in 1756.⁷⁸ Another north of Crawley Road, called the new mill

c. 1844⁷⁹ and later the Star windmill, was in the hands of Weston Bros., steam millers and bakers, in 1895;⁸⁰ it was taken down soon afterwards.⁸¹ In 1801 there were 7 wind and 2 water corn mills in the parish,⁸² and in the early 1830s seven millers were listed.⁸³ The windmill at Cripplegate in the south of the parish existed by 1813.⁸⁴ In 1895 the miller there was also a corn and oilcake merchant, and steam was used to supplement wind power.⁸⁵ The mill was burnt down in 1914.⁸⁶

A steam mill below the town mill at Tan Bridge was built in 1861 and sold in 1872 to W. Prewett, who also in 1874 had Warnham mill.⁸⁷ The mill was later much enlarged.⁸⁸ In 1905 the firm of W. Prewett worked a dairy farm, Spencer's farm, along with the mill, and had engineering, electrical, and motor works at the mill site.⁸⁹ In 1945 c. 42 men were employed,⁹⁰ and there were 60 in 1962.⁹¹ The mill was powered by electricity from c. 1940; c. 1955, when the firm also worked the town mill, it exported stone-ground flour to Africa and Canada as well as all over England. The engineering works was sold in 1948 and closed in 1957.⁹² In 1975 stone-ground flour was still being produced.⁹³ The mill was closed in 1978,⁹⁴ and converted into offices in 1983.⁹⁵ There was another steam mill by 1869 in Denne Road, which had ceased to be used by 1896,⁹⁶ a bus depot being built on the site after 1935.⁹⁷

MARKETS AND FAIRS. William de Braose, later Lord Braose, lord of Horsham borough, was granted as a minor in 1233 the right to hold a three-day fair at the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas Becket (7 July),⁹⁸ and in 1279 he claimed the right to hold markets on Wednesday and Saturday too.⁹⁹ The borough bailiffs had an interest in the markets by 1350 when they were apparently trying to prevent Horsham being bypassed by local goods going direct to London.¹ By the later 14th century the tolls of the July fair and of the markets were being farmed by the

⁵⁶ Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Proc.* ii, facing p. 125; Horsham Mus. MS. 1790 (MS. cat.).

⁵⁷ e.g. P.R.O., C 142/351, no. 114, locating the mill between Tan Bridge and Cobbett's Bridge; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), p. 467; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 11037; Horsham Mus. MS. SP 106; above, manors and other estates.

⁵⁸ P.R.O., SC 2/206/29.

⁵⁹ S.R.S. xlv. 49; cf. S.A.C. v. 259.

⁶⁰ S.R.S. xxxiii, p. 32; E.S.R.O.; SAS/DD 365 (TS. cat.).

⁶¹ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 1975; inf. from Mr. F. Gregory, Brighton.

⁶² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 436.

⁶³ S.A.C. xxiii. 271-4, naming the miller as Rebecca Ames.

⁶⁴ *Cat. Anct. D. i*, B 1587; iii, B 4050.

⁶⁵ S.A.C. xxiii. 271-3.

⁶⁶ *S.N.Q.* xv. 222-3.

⁶⁷ P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.), i. 227; cf. the surname 'le Follour' recorded in the rural part of the par. in 1327: S.R.S. x. 154.

⁶⁸ Arundel Cast. MSS. A 1851; A 1852, rot. 1; P.R.O., LR 2/196, f. 8; cf. below (trade and ind.).

⁶⁹ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 65.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1385-9, 134.

⁷¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, 278.

⁷² Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1043, m. iv.; cf. S.R.S. lvii. 27.

⁷³ *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 154, 210; S.R.S. xxi. 65, 370, 373; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/106/428.

⁷⁴ S.R.S. xxi. 370; S.C.M. xi. 804; B.L. Add. MS. 39501, f. 108; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 106, p. 59; Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁷⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 2512.

⁷⁶ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁷⁷ P.R.O., T 72/9.

⁷⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 808; illus. at Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 141.

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁸⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁸¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. NE. (1898 edn.); inf. from Mr. G. Coomber, Horsham.

⁸² E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, ff. [50v.-51].

⁸³ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1036.

⁸⁴ 250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss. ed. H. Margary, pl. 20.

⁸⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895), s.v. Southwater.

⁸⁶ *Southwater*, 1837-1977, 40 and pls. [3-4]; inf. from Mr. Gregory.

⁸⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874); *Horsham: Official Guide* (c. 1955), 57; inf. from Mr. Gregory and Mr. Coomber.

⁸⁸ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 and later edns.).

⁸⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905); cf. below (trade and ind.).

⁹⁰ Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 205.

⁹¹ Hamblin, 'Horsham', 170.

⁹² *Ibid.*; *Horsham: Official Guide* (c. 1955), 29-30, 57, 59; inf. from Mr. Coomber and Mr. Gregory.

⁹³ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 1975.

⁹⁴ Inf. from the operations director, Booker Health Foods Ltd.

⁹⁵ Inf. from Mr. Coomber.

⁹⁶ *Stranger's Guide to Horsham* (Horsham, 1869), 10; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.); XIII. SE. (1898 edn.); A. Windrum, *Horsham*, pl. 14.

⁹⁷ Inf. from Mr. Coomber.

⁹⁸ *Close R.* 1231-4, 243.

⁹⁹ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 760. The fair was then described as of 2 days in the octave of Sts. Peter and Paul (29 June), but was later again associated with St. Thos.: below.

¹ *Cal. of Letters from Mayor and Corp. of Lond. c. 1350-70*, ed. R. R. Sharpe, pp. 32-3, quoted at Windrum, *Horsham*, 116.

bailiffs and burgesses,² as they continued to be later.³ The borough fair and markets were evidently then held in the market place, i.e. the modern Market Square and Carfax,⁴ again as later.⁵ The archbishop of Canterbury was granted in 1449 the right to hold a market on Monday, and also two three-day fairs, one at the feast of St. Edmund the archbishop (16 November), and the other beginning on the Monday before Whitsun. The place of holding of the archbishop's market and fairs was described as West Street,⁶ evidently the later Bishopric, which formed part of the archbishop's manor of Marlpot,⁷ and where markets and fairs were held later.⁸

Of the three medieval markets only the Saturday one is recorded later.⁹ Its hinterland included Slinfold and Wisborough Green in the later 16th and earlier 17th centuries,¹⁰ and had a radius of perhaps 20 miles in 1756.¹¹ In 1610 the market was described as 'indifferent',¹² but in 1673 it was said to be thriving, poultry being bought by higglers in large quantities for the London market.¹³ Poultry continued to be bought at Horsham for sale in London during the 18th and 19th centuries.¹⁴ Meanwhile in 1703 the brewer John Wicker obtained evidently for the bailiffs and burgesses a grant of another market, for cattle, to be held monthly on Tuesdays; the claim made in his petition that the market would benefit London as much as Sussex shows how far Horsham had become part of the capital's hinterland.¹⁵ The market was only rarely held in 1723¹⁶ and later lapsed, to be revived by the bailiffs, again for cattle, in 1790; then, and presumably before, it was held in Carfax.¹⁷ About 1800 the market was said to be very large,¹⁸ and it continued to be held in 1836,¹⁹ though it is not heard of later.

In 1756 the Saturday market was in decline, owing to the activities of forestallers and regrators,²⁰ who had also been a problem earlier;²¹ it was claimed that local farmers and butchers were sending meat directly to London and elsewhere, so that only poor meat at high prices was available at Horsham. To deal with the problem a group of prominent tradesmen undertook to buy only commodities which had first been offered in open market, and to prosecute offenders. The scheme was successful for a time, at least for small commodities including poultry,²² but by 1800

the problem had returned.²³ By 1787, however, the turnpiking of the Horsham-Dorking road had enabled the Saturday market to attract much of Dorking's corn trade.²⁴

Inns were already apparently being used as auxiliary market places in 1756.²⁵ In 1793 the Black Horse in West Street had granaries and other facilities for the use of the corn market,²⁶ and c. 1798 'corn rooms' were mentioned at the Swan, also in West Street.²⁷ Both the Black Horse and the Swan continued to be used for market purposes in the mid 19th century. At that period the Saturday market specialized in corn, supplying London, while a Monday market, recorded from c. 1832, specialized in poultry. A new Wednesday cattle market had meanwhile been established in Bishopric c. 1852; in 1853 it was held monthly,²⁸ and in 1868 fortnightly.²⁹ The greater popularity of the Wednesday market led to the transfer of the corn market too to Wednesdays in 1862; the agreement by which the transfer was achieved was signed by, among others, farmers from Ashurst and Pulborough, and merchants and other traders from as far afield as Brighton, Lewes, and Petworth.³⁰ The Saturday market afterwards lapsed. In 1866 a corn exchange of three bays and two storeys in Italianate style was built by a private company in West Street next to the Black Horse inn.³¹ After it ceased to be used in the earlier 20th century it was incorporated in the inn,³² and it was demolished with that in or after 1964.³³

By 1882 the poultry market had moved to the Swan inn, being transferred later to the Black Horse;³⁴ as a result Carfax was no longer used for markets. In 1883 the local board of health acquired the markets, leasing the tolls in 1884 for £5 a year.³⁵ In 1883 the corn market was apparently one of the chief of its kind in Sussex.³⁶

The Monday and Wednesday markets were still held in 1887, for poultry and corn respectively, cattle being sold on alternate Wednesdays.³⁷ Selling by auction was introduced in the later 19th century.³⁸ Between 1907 and 1913 the corn and stock markets were each held every other Wednesday.³⁹ The Monday market also survived in 1912,⁴⁰ but had ceased by c. 1921.⁴¹ In 1913 the market was taken over by a private company, the Horsham Market Co.⁴² By

² P.R.O., SC 6/1023/2.

³ Horsham Mus. MS. 1177; Arundel Cast. MSS. A 416, rot. 1; A 1860.

⁴ Above, introduction (growth of town).

⁵ e.g. Burstow, *Horsham*, 71; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 94.

⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1427-1516, 106.

⁷ Above, manors and other estates.

⁸ e.g. Harmer, *Horsham*, [13]; cf. below.

⁹ e.g. Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 55; *S.A.C.* xxxvi. 188; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2207, p. 97; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 290; J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1814), i. 23.

¹⁰ *S.R.S.* xxi. 192, 383.

¹¹ *S.A.C.* xlvi. 185.

¹² Camden, *Brit.* (1610), 312, presumably in the sense 'neither good nor bad': cf. *O.E.D.*

¹³ R. Blome, *Britannia* (1673), 225.

¹⁴ *S.A.C.* viii. 255; Horsham Mus. MSS. 213, 323; Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 392; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 290; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845); Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 34.

¹⁵ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1703-4, 343, 456; *Lytton MSS.* p. 48.

¹⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2207, p. 97.

¹⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. 213; cf. *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 290.

¹⁸ Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 70.

¹⁹ Dudley, *Horsham*, 72.

²⁰ *S.A.C.* xlvi. 182.

²¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 192, ff. 55v., 69.

²² *S.A.C.* xlvi. 182-6; the orig. doc. is Horsham Mus. MS. 205.

²³ Horsham Mus. MS. 213.

²⁴ *Gent. Mag.* lvii (2), 1062, quoted at Windrum, *Horsham*, 118.

²⁵ *S.A.C.* xlvi. 184.

²⁶ Horsham Mus. MS. 1595.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/8/3, f. [3].

²⁸ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 107; Horsham Mus. MS. SP 92; Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1035; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

²⁹ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 34.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., MP 1508, illus. at Windrum, *Horsham*, 170.

³¹ Horsham Mus. MSS. 536-8; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 115; Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 81.

³² Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 107; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918, 1922).

³³ Cf. above, introduction (inns).

³⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.).

³⁵ *Rep. Com. Mkt. Rights* [C. 6268-VI], pp. 276-7, H.C. (1890-1), xxxix.

³⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 1883, p. 850.

³⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

³⁸ Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 81.

³⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1907, 1913); W.S.R.O., UD/HO 49/1.

⁴⁰ *Horsham Illustrated*, 11.

⁴¹ *Horsham: Official Guide* [1921], 26.

⁴² Hamblin, 'Horsham', 116-17.

1918 the corn market had been transferred from the corn exchange to a new site near the station,⁴³ where the cattle market from Bishopric was also moved about the same date.⁴⁴ From 1924 the market was held every Wednesday,⁴⁵ but by 1929 it no longer had any great importance, its volume of livestock sales being less than a quarter of those at Chichester, Lewes, or Steyning markets.⁴⁶ Only cattle were being sold by 1934.⁴⁷ The market was conducted between the 1920s and the 1950s by the firm of H. Smith & Son.⁴⁸ In the 1930s an average of 10,000 dozen eggs a week were sold at auction, chiefly for consumption in London or Brighton.⁴⁹ There was still a general weekly market in 1945, at which cattle, poultry, eggs, and farm equipment were sold.⁵⁰ In 1962 it served a ten-mile radius, but not very effectively, and Horsham was then said to be no longer regarded as a market town by progressive farmers.⁵¹ The market closed in 1966, its site, in Nightingale Road, being sold for light industrial development.⁵²

An annual Christmas fat stock show was held from 1853, apparently always on a Wednesday in December. In 1864 some exhibits were said to be second only to those shown at Smithfield. At first held in or near Bishopric it was later transferred to the new market site by the railway. It ceased in 1967.⁵³

The Central Market building, on the north-east corner of Carfax, which survived in 1982, was patronized between c. 1932 and c. 1966 by travelling salesmen, mostly from London, selling miscellaneous goods.⁵⁴ A women's institute weekly produce market was started before 1945, apparently the first of its kind.⁵⁵

The July fair, sometimes called St. Thomas's fair,⁵⁶ continued to be held in Carfax between the 16th century and the 19th.⁵⁷ In 1784 and 1831 it was chiefly for sheep.⁵⁸ As a borough fair, its tolls were paid to the bailiffs and burgesses, later called the corporation.⁵⁹ After the latter's demise in 1835 the last borough beadle continued to receive them for his own use, but despite their trifling value⁶⁰ the duke of Norfolk in 1877 claimed them as successor to

the lords of the borough.⁶¹ At the change of the calendar in 1752 the date of holding the fair was moved to 18 July. By the end of the 18th century the fair extended between that date and the following Saturday, so that it could last up to eight days. In the 19th century, however, only the first day was devoted to business, the rest being merely a pleasure fair.⁶²

The pre-Whitsun fair and the fair of 16 November also continued until the 19th century,⁶³ the latter also changing its date of holding in 1752. Welsh cattle were sold at the November fair in 1609 and perhaps had been in 1587.⁶⁴ In 1784 the November fair was for cattle and the pre-Whitsun fair for sheep;⁶⁵ in 1831 both were for cattle and horses.⁶⁶ By the early 19th century there were three other fairs in the town besides. One held on 25 July was only a pleasure fair c. 1832.⁶⁷ Another held on 5 April is said to have been illegally established shortly before 1830;⁶⁸ it was for sheep, and was alternatively known as Teg fair.⁶⁹ The third was St. Leonard's fair, transferred from St. Leonard's Forest before 1794⁷⁰ and held on 17 November, for the sale of Welsh cattle.⁷¹ At first held on the common east of the town,⁷² it was moved at inclosure in 1813 to a site near the Queen's Head inn on the Brighton road just outside the town.⁷³

Provisions for the household of Princess Mary (d. 1533), who lived at Waltham in Essex, were bought at Horsham, presumably at one of the fairs, in 1522.⁷⁴ The pre-Whitsun fair in 1717 was patronized by an inhabitant of Hurstpierpoint north of Brighton.⁷⁵ Wives are said to have been sold at both the July and November fairs in the earlier 19th century.⁷⁶

By 1874 the fair held on 25 July had evidently ceased.⁷⁷ In that year the pre-Whitsun fair was described as worn out,⁷⁸ and it ceased soon afterwards. At the same date the July fair in Carfax, which had begun to be a nuisance to the townspeople, was limited to a single day after local agitation.⁷⁹ In 1877 its ownership passed from the duke of Norfolk to the local board,⁸⁰ and in 1887, when it had become almost entirely a pleasure fair, it was abolished.⁸¹ It was

⁴³ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1918).

⁴⁴ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 107.

⁴⁵ Hamblin, 'Horsham', 117; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1927 and later edns.).

⁴⁶ *Mkts. and Fairs in Eng. and Wales*, iv (Min. of Agric. and Fisheries, econ. ser. 23), 199, 216; cf. Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 107.

⁴⁷ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1934, 1938).

⁴⁸ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 16 June 1955.

⁴⁹ Hamblin, 'Horsham', 117.

⁵⁰ Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 200.

⁵¹ Hamblin, 'Horsham', 162-3; cf. Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 81.

⁵² *Brighton Evening Argus*, 28 Apr. 1966; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 1966.

⁵³ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 34-5; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 1967; Horsham Mus. MS. 686; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., papers relating to Horsham stock mkt.

⁵⁴ *Brighton Evening Argus*, 22 Oct. 1962; 28 Apr. 1966; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 1966; Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 201.

⁵⁵ Pearmain, op. cit. 200-1.

⁵⁶ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 55.

⁵⁷ e.g. *ibid.* 87; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/3, f. 6v.; S.A.C. lii. 47, 70; *Rep. Com. Mkt. Rights* [C. 5550], p. 209, H.C. (1888), liii.

⁵⁸ G. A. Walpoole, *New Brit. Traveller* (1784), 51; Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1831).

⁵⁹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 55, 87.

⁶⁰ Horsham Mus. MS. 767, Case for Opinion of Mr. Lumley Smith, 1866, p. 7.

⁶¹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 162.

⁶² *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 290; Burstow, *Horsham*, 70-1; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 35; *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 1874, pp. 5346-7.

⁶³ e.g. Horsham Mus. MS. 250A; S.A.C. lii. 54; *Rep. Com. Mkt. Rights* [C. 5550], 209.

⁶⁴ S.R.S. xxi. 371; cf. *ibid.* 165, 347.

⁶⁵ Walpoole, *New Brit. Traveller*, 51.

⁶⁶ Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1831).

⁶⁷ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1035.

⁶⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 334.

⁶⁹ Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1831); Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 98-100; Burstow, *Horsham*, 63; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 35.

⁷⁰ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 290.

⁷¹ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1035; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 35; cf. *Trans. R.H.S.* 4th ser. ix. 147.

⁷² Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 98.

⁷³ K. Neale, *Victorian Horsham*, 44; cf. Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 413.

⁷⁴ L. & P. Hen. VIII, iii (2), p. 1408; *Agrarian Hist. of Eng. and Wales*, ed. Finberg, iv. 518.

⁷⁵ S.A.C. xxv. 181.

⁷⁶ Burstow, *Horsham*, 73.

⁷⁷ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1874).

⁷⁸ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 23 May 1974.

⁷⁹ *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 1874, pp. 5346-7; Burstow, *Horsham*, 72; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., papers relating to July fair.

⁸⁰ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 162-3.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* 99; *Lond. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 1887, p. 169.

restarted before 1889 in Bishopric, under the aegis first of the local board⁸² and then of the urban district council;⁸³ later it was moved to Jew's meadow nearby, where it remained until the site was built over c. 1934.⁸⁴ The fairs of 5 April, and 17 and 27 November, also still survived c. 1921.⁸⁵ In 1909 the July fair was chiefly for sheep, the two November fairs being the chief cattle fairs.⁸⁶

A pedlary fair was held at Southwater from 1784 or earlier on 8 July. It survived in the mid 19th century, when it was held at Southwater Street, near Blakes Farm, but had ceased by 1888.⁸⁷

TRADE AND INDUSTRY. A draper was mentioned at Horsham c. 1230⁸⁸ and there were at least two drapers or cloth merchants in 1262–3.⁸⁹ Other merchants were recorded in the later 13th century, including Walter Randolph, who dealt in cloth, wine, and wool, and had property in Findon and Ashurst as well as in Horsham.⁹⁰ The surname Marchant occurs in the earlier 14th century, as does Chaloner, apparently indicating a dealer in blankets.⁹¹ Merchants continue to be recorded in the later Middle Ages: a spicer apparently in 1362,⁹² drapers in 1433 and 1474,⁹³ a chapman in 1438,⁹⁴ and apparently a cloth merchant in 1456.⁹⁵ In 1429 one inhabitant who was presumably a merchant had luxury goods in his house including a silver girdle worth £1, three gowns worth £2, and a drinking cup worth 6s. 8d.⁹⁶

Horsham presumably also possessed the usual complement of tradesmen found in small medieval towns. Surnames recorded before 1350 and apparently indicating the practice of trades included Baker, Cooper, Glover, Turner, Salter, and Skinner.⁹⁷ The tanner apparently mentioned at Marlpost manor c. 1285 presumably lived in Bishopric.⁹⁸ In the later 15th century the usual food trades were represented,⁹⁹ and in 1538 there were at least five brewers in the town.¹

From the early 14th century there are indications of economic links with London. A Horsham man owned property in a London suburb in 1328,² and debts of Horsham men to London tradesmen are mentioned in 1401 and 1433.³ The case of Richard Collyer, moreover, was probably not unique. A native of the town, in the later 15th or earlier 16th century he went to London to make the fortune as a mercer which enabled him to found the town's grammar school. Collyer's bequest of money to repair two portions of the road to London suggests regular economic links between Horsham and the capital.⁴ Trading ties with central southern England are also recorded in the later 15th century: a fuller or tucker was described in 1459 as late of Horsham, Wilton, Wimborne, and other places, suggesting a connexion between Horsham and the West Country cloth trade.⁵ There are indications of wider trade too. A tenant of Marlpost manor, presumably at Bishopric, was surnamed Fleming c. 1285,⁶ and two residents in the parish in 1378 were surnamed French.⁷ In 1436 natives of the Netherlands and of Cologne were living in the town.⁸

Between the 16th and 18th centuries Horsham had the usual complement of tradesmen of any middling country town.⁹ The leather trades were apparently particularly important in 1524.¹⁰ The Waller family participated in them between the late 15th century and the early 18th;¹¹ other families involved in the 17th and 18th centuries included the Foyces,¹² who had been Horsham residents since the 15th century,¹³ the Groombridges,¹⁴ the Popes,¹⁵ the Osmers,¹⁶ and the Graces.¹⁷ Four tanners were listed at Horsham in 1794, besides a currier, a fellmonger, and two harness makers.¹⁸ The cloth industry meanwhile was represented by drapers,¹⁹ clothiers,²⁰ a haberdasher,²¹ weavers,²² feltmakers,²³ and a sherman;²⁴ fulling was practised in the 16th and earlier 17th

⁸² Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 34; Burstow, *Horsham*, 72; E. V. Lucas, *Highways and Byways in Suss.* (1904), 115.

⁸³ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 49/1.

⁸⁴ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 99.

⁸⁵ *Horsham: Official Guide* [1921], 26.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 49/1.

⁸⁷ Walpole, *New Brit. Traveller*, 51; *Southwater, 1837–1977*, 11; *Rep. Com. Mkt. Rights* [C. 5550], 210.

⁸⁸ Hist. MSS. Com. 77, *De L'Isle*, i, p. 24.

⁸⁹ P.R.O., JUST 1/912A, rot. 44; cf. *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 63–4.

⁹⁰ e.g. B.L. Add. Ch. 8796 (MS. cal.); P.R.O., JUST 1/924, rot. 64; *S.N.Q.* iv. 162.

⁹¹ *S.R.S.* x. 153; Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 494.

⁹² E.S.R.O., SAS/E 144 (TS. cat.); cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1361–4, 486.

⁹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1429–36, 309; *Cal. Fine R.* 1471–85, p. 76.

⁹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1436–41, 172. ⁹⁵ *S.A.C.* xcvi. 26.

⁹⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1436–41, 172.

⁹⁷ *S.R.S.* x. 68, 153; *ibid.* xxiii, p. 2; cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/E 144 (TS. cat.). For fullers cf. above (mills).

⁹⁸ *S.R.S.* lvii. 28; cf. above, introduction (growth of town).

⁹⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 838, rot. 1. In addition the brewers mentioned at Marlpost during the 15th cent. may have lived in Bishopric: Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1043, m. 1; 1047, mm. 1–2.

¹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 4.

² Hist. MSS. Com. 8, 9th Rep. I, D. & C., *St. Paul's*, p. 3; cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1364–7, 129.

³ *Cal. Pat.* 1399–1401, 497; 1429–36, 309; cf. *ibid.* 1436–41, 172.

⁴ A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 4–5, 9; for another Horsham man who migrated to Lond. cf. *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, viii, p. 30.

⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1452–61, 480.

⁶ *S.R.S.* lvii. 27.

⁷ P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 4v.

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1429–36, 568, 570.

⁹ e.g. W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/106; Horsham Mus. MSS. 562–621 (MS. cat.); *S.R.S.* xxviii, *passim*; xlii. 337–44; *liv, passim*; *Clough and Butler Archives*, pp. 16–18.

¹⁰ *S.A.C.* cxiv. 19.

¹¹ *Ibid.*; *Cal. Pat.* 1476–85, 519; *S.R.S.* lvi. 81; *S.N.Q.* i. 139; ii. 7 n.; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., deed of tannery, 1719.

¹² *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 393; *S.R.S.* liv. 36; P.R.O., C 142/338, no. 26.

¹³ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 276; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 342.

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/106/18, 278; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 89; *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 192.

¹⁵ *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 136, 401; Horsham Mus. MSS. 2217, 2221 (MS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19475 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* Ep. 1/29/106/384.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/106/103; *ibid.* Par. 106/9/1, f. 122v.; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 124; *S.R.S.* xxviii. 140.

¹⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. 383 (MS. cat.); Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2246, p. 60; *S.R.S.* xxviii. 52, 205.

¹⁸ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 291–2; cf. below.

¹⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, i (1), p. 818; *S.R.S.* xlii. 352; Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 44 n.; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1639–40, 366; E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 165 (TS. cat.); SAS/ND 221 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2144 (TS. cat.).

²⁰ *S.R.S.* xvi. 70; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/106/44, 317.

²¹ *S.R.S.* xlii. 344.

²² W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/106/3, 155, 187, 262, 365; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 292.

²³ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/106/215, 424; Arundel Cast. Archives, iii, p. 21; *S.R.S.* liv. 144.

²⁴ *S.R.S.* xxi. 225.

centuries,²⁵ and one parishioner was licensed to trade in yarn in 1702.²⁶ A more unusual occupation connected with the clothing trade was that of maker of cards for combing wool, recorded in 1618.²⁷ The presence of aliens in the town in the earlier 16th century may indicate continuing trading links with Europe. Two Frenchmen and a 'Dutch', i.e. German, carver in wood or stone ('cerver') were recorded in 1524,²⁸ and other Frenchmen and Flemings in the 1540s and 1550s.²⁹

Already by the 16th century there were representatives of more specialized trades, reflecting the high social and economic status of many of the town's residents: an armourer, a barber, a cutler, a foyster or maker of saddle trees, a hat dresser, a last maker, a painter, and makers of buckets, pins, points (i.e. fastenings for clothes), scythes, baskets or trugs,³⁰ and shovels.³¹ During the 17th century the trades of pommel maker,³² tallow chandler, tobacconist,³³ glazier,³⁴ and locksmith³⁵ were recorded. Trades to which references have been found first during the 18th century are, in chronological order of occurrence: lathmaker,³⁶ pipemaker,³⁷ distiller,³⁸ clock-maker, ironmonger,³⁹ bodice maker, flaxdresser,⁴⁰ mantua maker,⁴¹ hop merchant,⁴² wigmaker,⁴³ plumber,⁴⁴ staymaker,⁴⁵ gunsmith, timber viewer, upholsterer,⁴⁶ wine merchant, and jeweller.⁴⁷ In 1784 sacks and hats were said to be made in the town; at the same date there was a stationer and printer.⁴⁸ In 1794 food retailers in the town included 8 butchers, 7 bakers, a fishmonger, and a tea dealer, but were outnumbered by those in the clothing trades, who included 6 shoemakers, 6 tailors, 4 wig-makers, 2 milliners, and 2 hatters. Tradesmen in building or decorating then included 4 stonemasons, a bricklayer, 8 carpenters, and a surveyor, while among representatives of the more specialized or 'luxury' trades were a china dealer and 2 hair-dressers.⁴⁹

In the 19th and 20th centuries retail trades and services expanded in step with the growth of the town. At the beginning of the period Horsham, like other country towns, was still closely involved in agriculture: 23 families in the urban area, or one in nine of those in work, were chiefly supported by it in 1811.⁵⁰ Among tradesmen those who made or sold clothing and food still dominated in 1851, when there

were 44 boot and shoemakers in the town, 22 tailors, 14 bakers, and 15 butchers.⁵¹ New specialized or luxury trades recorded by 1820 were those of cabinet-maker and coachmaker.⁵² In the 1830s there were 6 fruiterers, 3 spirit merchants, 2 straw hat makers, 2 china and glass dealers, a furniture broker, 3 booksellers and stationers, and a silversmith. At the same date the leather trades remained strong, with 3 saddlers, 2 curriers, and a fellmonger, besides the tanners mentioned below.⁵³ In the earlier 20th century employment in the town was dominated by building and related trades, which accounted for a quarter of the urban district's male workforce of 2,790 in 1901. Another 154 then worked on the railways.⁵⁴ Trades and services ancillary to agriculture naturally remained common in 1912; but the great expansion of middle-class suburban Horsham by the same date is evidenced by the several musical instrument dealers and piano tuners then in the town.⁵⁵

In 1921 Horsham's shops were said to serve a large district,⁵⁶ and the town remained an important shopping centre in 1971 despite the growth of Crawley.⁵⁷ In 1982 the shops provided by the two towns were complementary, with Horsham having the smaller, more specialized ones. The first multiple store in the town had been opened in 1923.⁵⁸ In 1982 there were two department stores. A shopping precinct between West Street and Carfax, opened in 1976, contained 40 shops c. 1979, including two large stores.⁵⁹

The only medieval industry recorded in the town apart from those using agricultural products was glassworking, practised on a site north of the church.⁶⁰ The industry apparently continued later in the parish.⁶¹ A branch of the Eldridge family's bellfounding business existed in the town, also near the church, in the early 17th century.⁶² One millwright was recorded in the town in the 1620s,⁶³ and others in 1693, 1794, and 1798.⁶⁴

The chief urban industries in the 17th and 18th centuries, however, were brewing and tanning. Brewers who flourished in the town before 1600 are mentioned above, and others were recorded in the 17th and 18th centuries.⁶⁵ In the 1790s there were apparently only two breweries in the town: Rawlison's, recorded from 1784, which occupied premises on the west side of Worthing Road,⁶⁶ and the Fountain brewery of Richard Thornton in Carfax.

²⁵ Ibid. 437; *Cal. Pat.* 1550-3, 156; P.R.O., LR 2/196, f. 8; cf. above (mills); W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

²⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6673 (TS. cat.).

²⁷ S.R.S. xxi. 387. ²⁸ Ibid. lvi. 65, 81, 83.

²⁹ Ibid. xxi, pp. xxiii, 5, 8, 79, 302; xxxvi. 21.

³⁰ Ibid. xxi, pp. xxiv, 8, 62, 69, 173, 298, 300-1, 305-6.

³¹ P.R.O., E 134/27 Eliz. I East. 16, rot. 5.

³² S.R.S. xxxvi. 192.

³³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/106/108, 142.

³⁴ *Lytton MSS.* p. 47; S.R.S. liv. 144, 151.

³⁵ Leeds Dist. Archives, TN/HM 8 (TS. cat.).

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/106/286.

³⁷ *Clough and Butler Archives*, p. 16; cf. S.N.Q. xvi. 78-9.

³⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/106/310.

³⁹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 124.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/106/326, 345.

⁴¹ S.R.S. xxviii. 128.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1513 (TS. cat.).

⁴³ S.R.S. xxviii. 116. ⁴⁴ S.A.C. lxix. 118.

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 11051 (TS. cat.).

⁴⁶ Ibid. Ep. I/29/106/412, 435, 442.

⁴⁷ Horsham Mus. MSS. 310, 599 (MS. cat.).

⁴⁸ Ibid. 323; A. Windrum, *Horsham*, 132-3.

⁴⁹ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 290-2. ⁵⁰ *Census*, 1811.

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., MP 1576; cf. Burstow, *Horsham*, 22-3.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2334 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. S 410 (TS. cat.); cf. Horsham Mus. MS. 688.

⁵³ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1036-7.

⁵⁴ *Census*, 1901; cf. *Horsham Illustrated*, 20. *Census* statistics from 1921 are naturally distorted by commuting.

⁵⁵ *Horsham Illustrated*, 14, 16, 19.

⁵⁶ *Horsham: Official Guide* [1921], 45.

⁵⁷ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 1971.

⁵⁸ Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 201.

⁵⁹ *Horsham Dist. Official Guide* (c. 1979), 21.

⁶⁰ W. Suss. C. C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 13 SE 13. The medieval pottery factory said to have been in West St. is now discounted: S.A.C. xx. 194, 196; K. J. Barton, *Med. Suss. Pottery*, 94.

⁶¹ e.g. S.R.S. xxi, pp. xxiv, 439.

⁶² S.A.C. xxxi. 81-94; lvii. 78-9; S.N.Q. i. 143; S.R.S. xlix. 46-7.

⁶³ *Clough and Butler Archives*, p. 16; P.R.O., E 134/19 Jas. I Trin./3, m. 3v.

⁶⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/106/255; Horsham Mus. MS. 2103 (MS. cat.); *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 291.

⁶⁵ P.R.O., E 134/19 Jas. I Trin./3, m. 5; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/106/322; *Lytton MSS.* p. 48; S.A.C. lii. 53.

⁶⁶ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 291; Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 71; Horsham Mus. MS. 323.

Thornton in 1796 contracted to supply beer to the new barracks; in the 1820s, however, he went bankrupt.⁶⁷ Henry Michell, who came to Horsham in 1834, first leased the Carfax brewery, and then moved to Rawlison's brewery in 1841, afterwards amassing a fortune in brewing and other activities, including brickmaking and coal dealing.⁶⁸ In 1852 he bought the Carfax brewery, which had latterly belonged to the Gates family, and which by that date had 14 tied houses and two beershops.⁶⁹ He later acquired other public houses in the county,⁷⁰ and manufactured mineral water as well as beer.⁷¹ In 1867 he also farmed 300 a. in the parish.⁷² Michell's brewery was bought in 1911 by the Rock brewery of Brighton,⁷³ and ceased operation in the following year.⁷⁴

Meanwhile two other breweries,⁷⁵ in North Parade and the modern Queen Street, had been separately acquired in the 1860s and 1870s⁷⁶ by the firms which in the earlier 20th century were known as King & Sons and Barnes & Co.;⁷⁷ King & Sons' premises were in Bishopric. The two firms united in 1906, and after 1912 the brewery of King & Barnes in Bishopric was the only one in the town. It remained a family firm in 1982. In 1962 there were c. 50 employees.⁷⁸ With the renewed interest in traditional beer during the 1970s output doubled, and by 1981 there were c. 65 employees. In that year there were 59 tied houses in Sussex and Surrey, and the firm also manufactured soft drinks and traded in wine and spirits.⁷⁹ Malting, too, was important in Horsham in the 19th century; by c. 1850 the town's malthouses had become very large,⁸⁰ and the industry remained important in 1912.⁸¹ King & Barnes continued to have their own maltings until 1960.⁸²

The early prominence of the leather trades in Horsham has been mentioned. In the mid 18th century there were still tanneries west of the town near Tan Bridge, as there had been in the 15th century.⁸³ The chief area for tanning in the later 18th and 19th centuries, however, was on the common east of the town. The 'lower tanyard' south of the Brighton road existed by 1719,⁸⁴ and from the later 18th century was occupied successively by the Ansell, the Killicks, and the Moons.⁸⁵ It closed between 1832 and c. 1844.⁸⁶ The 'upper tanyard' on the north side

of the Brighton road existed by 1787⁸⁷ and survived until c. 1911, having passed by 1899 to the firm of Gibbings, Harrison and Co., which also had premises at Chichester.⁸⁸ The weatherboarded building which later remained there bears the date 1842, but had been brought from another site, probably at Bermondsey in south London, between 1875 and 1896. It was taken down in 1982 and re-erected at the Chalk Pits Museum, Amberley, in 1983.⁸⁹ A third tannery, sited on the same stream as the other two, but further north beyond Depot Road, was recorded in 1831,⁹⁰ and ceased operation apparently between c. 1844 and 1876.⁹¹ In 1911, shortly before the closure of the upper tanyard, there were still 33 inhabitants of the urban district employed in the leather trades.⁹²

The older industries of the town were supplemented by new ones in the 19th and 20th centuries, especially after the arrival of the railway in 1848. A coachmaker had been mentioned in 1820;⁹³ c. 1832 there were three.⁹⁴ In 1866 there were a carriage factory and another firm of coach builders, and in 1913 two firms which built carriages or motor cars.⁹⁵ A soap factory was recorded in East Street c. 1844⁹⁶ but had gone by 1855.⁹⁷ An ironmonger who was also a gunsmith and brazier flourished in East Street in 1847 and later.⁹⁸ There was an ironfounder and agricultural implement maker in Carfax in 1855,⁹⁹ and one in East Street in 1866.¹ In 1882 two firms were described as ironfounders, agents for or makers of agricultural machinery, and millwrights.² An ironfounding and engineering business in Foundry Lane north of the railway station was taken over c. 1897 by the firm which became Lintott Engineering Ltd.³ The foundry operated continuously thereafter, supplying much ironwork for the urban district council, until c. 1960, but the firm meanwhile diversified. In 1912, besides making agricultural machinery, it installed and serviced electric lighting plants, water supplies, and heating systems for country houses. After 1939 it was much involved in munitions work, and after 1945 in precision engineering. In 1962 there were over 650 employees, and at its peak annual turnover exceeded £4½ million. The company closed in 1980 as a result of the economic recession.⁴ The firm of W. Prewett at the Tan Bridge mill had also

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/8/3, f. [4]; Horsham Mus. MSS. 473-6, 2101-2 (MS. cat.).

⁶⁸ K. Neale, *Victorian Horsham*, 12-13, 22, 32-3, 35, 49.

⁶⁹ Ibid. 29; Horsham Mus. MSS. 473-6 (MS. cat.); ibid. SP 88; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., sale poster of brewery, 1832.

⁷⁰ Neale, *Victorian Horsham*, 31-2.

⁷¹ A. Windrum, *Horsham*, 127; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 31.

⁷² *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 81; cf. Neale, *Victorian Horsham*, 33.

⁷³ Neale, op. cit. 32.

⁷⁴ *Guide to King & Barnes Hos.* (c. 1978), 9 (copy at Horsham Mus. libr.).

⁷⁵ Para. based mainly on W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 20780; *Guide to King & Barnes Hos.*

⁷⁶ Cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.).

⁷⁷ Cf. W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, pp. xvii, xxi.

⁷⁸ Hamblin, 'Horsham', 168.

⁷⁹ Inf. from Mr. D. J. King, managing dir., King & Barnes Ltd.

⁸⁰ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 506-7; Horsham Mus. MS. SP 109; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

⁸¹ *Horsham Illustrated*, 12.

⁸² Inf. from Mr. King.

⁸³ E.S.R.O., SAS/DD 365 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 11037; above, introduction (growth of town).

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., deed of tanyard, 1719.

⁸⁵ Horsham Mus. MS. 323; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 10960, 10964 (TS. cat.); ibid. Hurst MSS., lease of tanyard, 1813; P.R.O., T 72/9.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., QR/W 764, f. 86; ibid. TD/W 68.

⁸⁷ *S.A.C.* cxxi. 177; cf. P.R.O., T 72/9; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 and later edns.).

⁸⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1899 and later edns.); *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 260; Burstow, *Horsham*, 14.

⁸⁹ *S.A.C.* cxxi. 173-82; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 16 June 1983.

⁹⁰ P.R.O., T 72/9.

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

⁹² *Census*, 1911.

⁹³ Above.

⁹⁴ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1036.

⁹⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866, 1913); cf. *Horsham Illustrated*, 12; below.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁹⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855).

⁹⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 675; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855).

⁹⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855); Horsham Mus. MS. 2191.

¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866).

² Ibid. (1882).

³ *Horsham Illustrated*, 17; O.S. Map 6", XIII. NE. (1898 edn.); cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

⁴ Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 208; Hamblin, 'Horsham', 171; *Horsham Illustrated*, pp. ii, 17; inf. from Lintott Engineering Ltd.



West Street in the early 20th century, from the east



Causeway, from the north, *c.* 1900, with Causeway House on the left

HORSHAM



Warnham Brickworks in 1985



CIBA Factory, built in 1939, from the north-west

HORSHAM

diversified into engineering by 1905, and c. 1910 claimed to have the largest stock of agricultural implements and machinery in Sussex.⁵ About 1921 it too, like Lintott's, installed water supplies and electric lighting.⁶

In the 20th century there were two firms of motor engineers in the town. Jackson Bros., started c. 1890 as a cycle hire and repair business, later turned to motor cycles and cars, closing after 1955.⁷ Rice Bros., which began in 1895 as a firm of saddlers, later became coachbuilders and dealers in agricultural machinery as well as motor engineers. In 1965 the firm had a staff in Horsham and elsewhere of nearly 300.⁸ A major new firm in the town from 1937 was CIBA, which manufactured medical and chemical products. The firm's modernistic brick factory building of 1939 near the railway station was enlarged after 1945,⁹ the number of employees rising from 110 in that year¹⁰ to over 300 by 1962,¹¹ over 500 by 1965, in which year a research unit was opened,¹² and over 750 in 1982.¹³ After the Second World War there was a great expansion of light engineering in the town; the urban district council, which had been encouraging firms to come to Horsham in the 1930s,¹⁴ provided industrial estates east and west of King's Road after c. 1946.¹⁵ Many small firms also existed behind Brighton Road in 1962.¹⁶ In 1979 many different products were made at Horsham, including plastics and fertilizers.¹⁷

A timber merchant was recorded in the town in 1784,¹⁸ and another in the 1790s.¹⁹ In the early 19th century William Longhurst sent timber as far afield as Croydon and Camberwell in Surrey.²⁰ A timber and hoop merchant was mentioned in 1855.²¹ The firm of J. & S. Agate moved from Warnham c. 1860 to the site by the station which it still occupied in 1982. In 1886 it dealt chiefly in oak from a radius of 12 miles, and had contracts with various railway companies, besides van, wagon, and boat builders. Its sawmill was then powered by steam. By 1902 foreign timber too was being processed, and the firm also dealt in building materials generally, both wholesale and retail.²² In 1961 the main sawmill was moved to Faygate in Rusper, so that by 1981 the Horsham

yard was used chiefly as a softwood depot.²³ In 1962, when timber was sent all over England and Scotland, 50 to 60 full-time staff were employed.²⁴ By 1981 there were c. 45–50 at Horsham and Faygate together.²⁵

Professional men are recorded in Horsham from the later 16th century. From 1579 until his death in 1618 James Alleyn, the master of the grammar school, acted as a notary public.²⁶ There was another attorney in the early 17th century,²⁷ and thereafter there was apparently usually at least one in the town,²⁸ the assizes and sessions providing business. In 1784 there were three,²⁹ and in 1794 six.³⁰ In the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries the lawyer T. C. Medwin acted also as agent for the duke of Norfolk and other local landowners;³¹ he was dismissed from the duke's service in 1812, and replaced by another Horsham attorney, D. Stedman.³² A surgeon was recorded in Horsham in the mid 16th century,³³ and James Alleyn the schoolmaster also acted as a physician in 1595.³⁴ Two surgeons, a physician, and two practitioners in bloodletting were mentioned in 1640.³⁵ Several doctors and surgeons were recorded in the later 17th and earlier 18th centuries,³⁶ one physician practising in Horsham for 50 years until 1737.³⁷ An apothecary was recorded in 1685.³⁸ During the 18th century there was always apparently at least one surgeon and one apothecary in the town.³⁹ In 1784 there were four surgeons,⁴⁰ and in 1794 six medical persons.⁴¹ A bank was established in Horsham before 1780 or 1781, when its promoter went bankrupt.⁴² Another was set up in 1791 by Thomas Harben, of the Lewes bank, in partnership with John Lanham and others, but failed two years later.⁴³ There was an auctioneer in the town by 1794.⁴⁴

Numbers of professional men increased greatly in the town in the 19th and 20th centuries. At least two early 19th-century banks, one involving the ill-fated John Lanham, were shortlived,⁴⁵ but a savings bank established at the town hall in 1819, which was open for an hour on Saturday evenings in 1824, survived till at least 1905.⁴⁶ Henty and Co.'s bank of Worthing had a branch in 1840,⁴⁷ and by 1855 there was another bank besides.⁴⁸ From 3 in 1912⁴⁹ the number of

⁵ *Official Guide to Horsham* (c. 1910), 16; above (mills).

⁶ *Horsham: Official Guide* [1921], 53.

⁷ *S.C.M.* xxix, 104; *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1971).

⁸ *70 Yrs. of Service: the Story of Rice Bros.* (1965) (copy in Horsham Mus. lib.); *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 12 May 1972.

⁹ *Horsham: Official Guide* (c. 1960), 55; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 246; inf. from Mr. S. Love, CIBA-GEIGY Pharmaceuticals Div.; see pl. opposite.

¹⁰ Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 216.

¹¹ Hamblin, 'Horsham', 166.

¹² *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 May 1965. ¹³ Inf. from Mr. Love.

¹⁴ *Horsham: Official Guide* (1933–5), 16.

¹⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, UD/HO 21/2/230; 21/3/72–3; cf. above (mkts. and fairs). ¹⁶ Hamblin, 'Horsham', 174.

¹⁷ *Inds. in Dist. of Horsham* (Horsham D.C. c. 1979).

¹⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 323.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 378 (MS. cat.); *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 292.

²⁰ Horsham Mus. MS. 421.

²¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855).

²² *Timber Trades Jnl.* 20 Nov. 1886; 22 Feb. 1902.

²³ Inf. from Mr. G. J. Agate, of J. & S. Agate Ltd.

²⁴ Hamblin, 'Horsham', 168. ²⁵ Inf. from Mr. Agate.

²⁶ A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 38, 51; *S.R.S.* xxi, 387; *P.R.O.*, E 134/27 Eliz. I Hil./1, rot. 7.

²⁷ Willson, op. cit. 46.

²⁸ e.g. *S.A.C.* liii, 197; *S.R.S.* xxviii, 26, 77; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 124; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); Horsham Mus. MS. 342, 346 (MS. cat.).

²⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. 323.

³⁰ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 290.

³¹ For Medwin's papers, Horsham Mus. MSS. 1–622.

³² *S.A.C.* cxx, 188; Horsham Mus. MS. 448.

³³ *S.R.S.* xxi, 64, 99.

³⁴ Willson, op. cit. 39–40.

³⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

³⁶ *Ibid.* Ep. I/17/33, ff. 105, 153, 156; Ep. I/29/106/109, 180, 260, 387, 432; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 80.

³⁷ *B.L. Add. MS.* 43449, f. 45.

³⁸ *Wiston Archives*, 1, p. 135.

³⁹ *S.R.S.* xxviii, 32–3, 37; *S.A.C.* xxxiii, 165; *Clough and Butler Archives*, p. 18; Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 70–1; Horsham Mus. MSS. 370–2, 574 (MS. cat.).

⁴⁰ Horsham Mus. MS. 323.

⁴¹ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 290.

⁴² Horsham Mus. MS. 313.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 357; *E.S.R.O.*, LAN 202–5 (TS. cat.); *S.N.Q.* ii, 255.

⁴⁴ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 291; cf. *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 5959 (TS. cat.).

⁴⁵ Horsham Mus. MSS. 443, 446 (MS. cat.); Burstow, *Horsham*, 39.

⁴⁶ Horsham Mus. MSS. 457, 622; *W.S.R.O.*, MP 935; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

⁴⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. 812, f. 160.

⁴⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855).

⁴⁹ *Horsham Illustrated*, 12.

banks in the town rose to 4 by c. 1925 and 5 by c. 1950.⁵⁰ Besides doctors and lawyers throughout the period⁵¹ the town had a vet by 1813.⁵² By 1832 there were 8 insurance agents.⁵³ There was at least one auctioneer or estate agent throughout the period;⁵⁴ in 1832 there were three,⁵⁵ and by 1979 as many as twelve.⁵⁶ The firm of Churchman and Sons, estate agents, was founded in 1884, and after amalgamation in 1967 with H. J. Burt of Steyning⁵⁷ survived as Churchman, Burt & Son in 1982. The Horsham Permanent Benefit Building Society was established in 1856, as one of the first in the country.⁵⁸ By 1874 it had become the Horsham and Crawley Building Society;⁵⁹ after liquidation in 1914⁶⁰ it was reformed to survive in 1982 as the Horsham Building Society. A branch office in Billingshurst was opened in 1978.⁶¹

The 20th century also saw the growth of commercial offices as a new ingredient of the town's economy. In 1901 only 52 out of 2,790 employed males in the urban district were clerks in commerce or business, besides 15 females.⁶² By 1931 the proportion of the male workforce of the urban district in commerce had risen to 23 per cent.⁶³ The chief employer of office workers in 1982 was the Sun Alliance Insurance Group which moved part of its headquarters to Horsham in 1964. In that year it had c. 370 staff in the town; after enlargement of its premises in 1972 it employed c. 1,500 in 1982.⁶⁴ The R.S.P.C.A. national headquarters was moved to the town in 1973, and in 1981 had c. 160 administrative jobs.⁶⁵

Meanwhile, since the Middle Ages the rural part of the parish had supplied the raw materials for three extractive industries: ironworking, stone quarrying, and brickmaking. A bloomery existed at Roffey⁶⁶ apparently between 1327 and 1347. At the earlier date 1,000 horseshoes were sent to Shoreham to be shipped to the king's army in the north. In 1338 six thousand arrows for crossbows were bought at Horsham to be taken to London,⁶⁷ and 9 years later the sheriff obtained another 150 sheaves of arrows

there.⁶⁸ The surnames Bowyer and Fletcher were recorded in the town in the 1330s,⁶⁹ and a bowyer with a possibly foreign surname was mentioned in 1460.⁷⁰ Iron ore may have been dug in the parish c. 1583.⁷¹ The ironworks in St. Leonard's Forest provided work for Horsham parishioners in the later 16th and earlier 17th centuries.⁷²

Stone for roofing and flooring was presumably being quarried in the parish by the later 14th century, when the term 'Horsham stones' was already applied to the characteristic roofing slabs of the district;⁷³ the name was later to be transferred to the geological formation that produced them.⁷⁴ There were quarries on Shortfield manor and possibly on Chesworth manor in the 15th century,⁷⁵ and a 'stoneheler' was recorded in the parish in 1450.⁷⁶ A stone digger was mentioned in 1574,⁷⁷ and other stonehelters, including one at Southwater, in the 16th and earlier 17th centuries.⁷⁸ The right to dig for stone on Chesworth manor was leased by the Crown in 1583.⁷⁹ Stone was being dug before 1592 at Marlpost,⁸⁰ where three quarries were recorded c. 1650.⁸¹ By the latter date the stone that cropped out on the surface of Horsham common had begun to be dug,⁸² as it continued to be, often illegally, throughout the 18th century.⁸³ Quarries near the town were mentioned in the 1730s,⁸⁴ and another is recorded in 1794,⁸⁵ perhaps at Stammerham where one existed by 1809.⁸⁶ The Stammerham quarry, in Itchingfield parish, was still being worked in 1896,⁸⁷ and supplied stone for building Southwater church in 1850.⁸⁸ The pavement of Causeway was said in 1868 to be made of stones from Stammerham,⁸⁹ some of which remained in 1982. By 1911, with the declining use of the stone for roofing, the Stammerham quarries were no longer used.⁹⁰ Another quarry at Tower Hill south-west of the town existed between 1830⁹¹ and 1868,⁹² but was disused by 1876.⁹³

One brickmaker was recorded in the parish in 1555.⁹⁴ Two brick kilns were erected on Horsham common by 1709,⁹⁵ and a bricklayer was mentioned

⁵⁰ *Official Guide to Horsham* (c. 1925), 20; *Horsham and Dist.* (c. 1950), 11.

⁵¹ e.g. Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1036; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

⁵² Horsham Mus. MS. 596.

⁵³ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1036.

⁵⁴ e.g. Horsham Mus. MSS. 585, 603.

⁵⁵ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1036.

⁵⁶ *Horsham Dist. Official Guide* (c. 1979), 89.

⁵⁷ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 31 Aug. 1973.

⁵⁸ *S.A.C.* cxiv. 92; inf. from the secretary, Horsham Bldg. Soc.

⁵⁹ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., letter relating to the soc.

⁶⁰ Ibid. Add. MS. 18906.

⁶¹ Inf. from the secretary. ⁶² *Census*, 1901.

⁶³ Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 226.

⁶⁴ Inf. from Sun Alliance Insurance Group; *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 14 Jan. 1972.

⁶⁵ Inf. from Mr. H. D. Luetchford, R.S.P.C.A.; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 1981; cf. above, manors and other estates (Hewells).

⁶⁶ E. Straker, *Wealden Iron*, 442; *Wealden Iron* (Wealden Iron Res. Group), ix. 2; cf. the field name Mine pit field recorded nearby in Rusper c. 1840: W.S.R.O., TD/W 104.

⁶⁷ *S.A.C.* xvii. 117.

⁶⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 242.

⁶⁹ *S.R.S.* x. 228; Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 494.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1452-61, 636.

⁷¹ P.R.O., E 310/25/143, rot. 15.

⁷² *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (3), Lower Beeding (forthcoming); e.g. *ibid.* E 134/30 Eliz. I East. 17, m. 10. Some of the ironworkers named in the par. reg. at that period may have lived in Lower Beeding: *S.R.S.* xxi, pp. xxiii-xxiv.

⁷³ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 218.

⁷⁴ F. Dixon, *Geol. of Suss.* (1878 edn.), 5.

⁷⁵ Arundel Cast. MSS. A 430, m. 10; A 1851; P.R.O., SC 6/1033/18, rot. 5v.; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 230.

⁷⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 230.

⁷⁷ *S.R.S.* xxi. 336.

⁷⁸ Ibid. 66, 277; P.R.O., E 134/27 Eliz. I East. 16, rot. 5.

⁷⁹ P.R.O., E 310/25/143, rot. 15.

⁸⁰ *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 149.

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1997.

⁸² Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2207, pp. ii-iii.

⁸³ Ibid. HO 2207, p. 96; HO 2246, pp. 65-6.

⁸⁴ *S.A.C.* viii. 255; for the date, *ibid.* cxiv. 337-8.

⁸⁵ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 290.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., inventory of Stammerham [fmho.] 1809. The place name Stammerham may indicate earlier quarries there: *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 233; *S.N.Q.* i. 29.

⁸⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), p. viii; Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849); W.S.R.O., TD/W 68; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 and later edns.).

⁸⁸ *Southwater, 1837-1977*, 25.

⁸⁹ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 220; cf. *ibid.* 31; Albery, *Souvenir Guide*, 43; Dudley, *Horsham*, 3.

⁹⁰ A. D. Hall and E. J. Russell, *Agric. and Soils of Kent, Surr. and Suss.* 127.

⁹¹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *op. cit.* p. viii.

⁹² Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 31.

⁹³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

⁹⁴ *S.R.S.* xxi. 308.

⁹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 2512; Horsham Mus. MSS. 1674-8 (MS. cat.).

in 1736.⁹⁶ Sand and clay continued to be dug on the common during the 18th century and three more brick kilns were erected before 1787, one of which made bricks for building the new gaol begun in 1775.⁹⁷ In 1831 there were two chief brickworks on the former common north-east of the town.⁹⁸ One, which was afterwards called the Lambsbottom brickworks, had greatly expanded by 1876, but was closed not long after 1896. The other, north of Depot Road, still existed in the 1930s.⁹⁹ Another brickmaker was recorded on the common in 1832, besides seven bricklayers there and elsewhere in the town.¹ Other brickworks sprang up around the town in the mid and later 19th century as required by building development.² One north of East Street near the railway, belonging to Henry Michell the brewer, provided $\frac{1}{2}$ million bricks for the Crystal Palace in 1852.³ In 1911 in the urban district there were 62 workers in brickmaking and related trades, and in 1931 in the enlarged urban district there were 200.⁴ All the brickworks near the town had however gone by c. 1939.⁵

Meanwhile bricks were being made at Southwater on a site north of the railway by 1874.⁶ In 1895 the firm of Charles Weller made bricks, tiles, and drainpipes there. Within a few years the brickworks had moved across the railway, where it expanded greatly during the 20th century. A brickworks was also set up in the north of the parish west of Warnham station by 1896, which before 1909 moved east of the railway; some semidetached houses for brickworkers were built near the station by 1896, and by 1909 there was a row of ten. The Warnham brickworks too were much enlarged in the 20th century. In 1903 the Sussex Brick & Estates Co. was formed to take over the Warnham brickworks, and in 1907 it took over the Southwater firm as well. In the earlier 20th century the company's products were used at Victoria station in London, at Christ's Hospital, and at the Kursaal in Worthing. By 1912 the total area of its two brickfields was c. 150 a. In 1926 the company had other sites in Lingfield (Surr.) and Tonbridge (Kent),⁷ and in 1935 it was joined by a Dorking firm to become the Sussex & Dorking United Brick Cos. Ltd. After 1958 the company's title changed again to Redland Bricks Ltd. In 1962 the Warnham works, whose output was the largest in south-east England, employed c. 300 men, and the Southwater works 100. In the mid 20th century bricks were sent all over southern and eastern England, being used, for in-

stance, at Guildford cathedral.⁸ In 1974 the Southwater brickworks had 80 or 90 men and produced 18 million bricks a year, for use both in Britain and abroad.⁹ Two further sites besides the Warnham brickworks had been opened in the north of the parish by 1980, when the total workforce was 250, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ million high quality facing bricks were produced weekly. The brickworks at Southwater was closed in 1982, its site being zoned for industrial and recreational use.¹⁰

The common north and east of the town also supplied the raw material for broom making, recorded in the parish in 1767 and 1784.¹¹ The trade continued after inclosure in 1812-13;¹² in 1862 six out of the 23 brush and broom makers in the county lived in the parish.¹³ Land north and east of the town including former common land was also the site from the earlier 19th century of several nurseries for trees and other flora. Allman's nursery, on the corner of Park Street and East Street, was founded in 1828 and comprised 10 a. in 1866, growing forest trees, ornamental trees and plants, and exotics.¹⁴ It closed between c. 1875 and c. 1895.¹⁵ Two other nurseries existed on the corner of Brighton Road and St. Leonard's Road c. 1844,¹⁶ and other short-lived nurseries were recorded elsewhere in the later 19th and 20th centuries.¹⁷ The firm of Riley Scott, nurserymen, seedsmen and florists, was founded in 1866 north-east of the railway station, and in 1912 raised fruit, flowers, and exotics on over 16 a., with a large staff. In addition the firm undertook contract work in floral displays and garden layouts.¹⁸ The nursery survived in 1971, when there were other nurseries in the parish besides.¹⁹

A smith was recorded at Southwater in 1346,²⁰ and two weavers in 1665.²¹ In the 19th and 20th centuries the hamlet had many tradesmen. The business of wheelwright and blacksmith for long run by members of the Piper family flourished between 1789 and the mid 20th century; after its closure the forge building was re-erected in 1971 at the Open Air Museum at Singleton near Chichester.²² In the earlier 20th century the Pipers made wagons and dealt in timber.²³ Other trades recorded at Southwater during the period were chiefly the usual village ones, for instance those of grocer, butcher, shoemaker, and saddler. A coal merchant was recorded in 1895 and there were two in 1922. There was a steam threshing machine proprietor in 1878 and an auctioneer in 1895. A firm of builders was recorded

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/106/429.

⁹⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. 200; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2246, pp. 62-6, 69.

⁹⁸ P.R.O., T 72/9; cf. W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., valuation of Parsonage fm. 1828; Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1036.

⁹⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 and later edns.).

¹ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1036.

² O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 and later edns.); XIV. NW. (1899 and later edns.).

³ K. Neale, *Victorian Horsham*, 35, 49.

⁴ *Census*, 1911; Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 204.

⁵ A. Windrum, *Horsham*, 130.

⁶ Para. based mainly on O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII, XXIV (1879-80 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.); *Horsham Illustrated*, pp. ii, 18; inf. from Redland Bricks Ltd.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 18909.

⁸ Hamblin, 'Horsham', 167. Cf. above, pl. facing p. 177.

⁹ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 30 May 1974.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 1981; 4 Mar. 1982.

¹¹ H.L.R.O., papist return, 1767 (inf. from Mr. T. J. McCann, W.S.R.O.); Horsham Mus. MS. 323; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2246, pp. 62, 65; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 291.

¹² e.g. Horsham Mus. MS. 594 (MS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6650 (TS. cat.).

¹³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

¹⁴ *Ibid.* (1866); Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 161; *Thos. Jull's Horsham Almanack for 1860*, 27 (copy at Horsham Mus. libr.).

¹⁵ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.); XIII. SE. (1898 edn.).

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

¹⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII-XIV (1879-80 and later edns.).

¹⁸ *Horsham Illustrated*, 16.

¹⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1971).

²⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, 495.

²¹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 426.

²² W.S.R.O., MP 1584; inf. from Open Air Mus., Singleton.

²³ *Southwater, 1837-1977*, 35.

in 1909, and a vet and two insurance agents in 1922.²⁴ In 1867 the parishioners of Southwater were said to travel long distances for seasonal barking and hoop shaving.²⁵ From the earlier 20th century the largest number of local jobs were in the brickworks. Meanwhile increased traffic on the London–Worthing road had brought a garage by 1922, and by 1938 two haulage contractors, a firm of caravan builders, and five tea or refreshment rooms.²⁶ In 1980 there were a garage and a transport café. There were still many different trades in the hamlet in the 1950s.²⁷ In the 1970s an industrial estate was laid out near the site of the railway station, where by c. 1979 several light engineering firms had premises.²⁸ The lack of adequate shopping facilities for the fast-growing hamlet was supplied by the erection of a group of shops in the same area c. 1977.²⁹

A smith was recorded in the old rural hamlet of Roffey in 1344,³⁰ and a tailor in 1722.³¹ The growth of the suburban settlement called by the same name and of Littlehaven nearby was accompanied by the provision of shops and services. By 1882 there were the usual non-agricultural occupations of a village, besides some more urban ones, such as those of dressmaker and music teacher. In 1895 there were a watchmaker, a photographer, and an insurance agent.³² In the 20th century Crawley Road, the spine of the settlement called Roffey, became the chief suburban shopping centre in the town.³³ A large parade of new shops was built west of the Star inn in the 1960s or 1970s. Shops and businesses similarly came to serve Broadbridge Heath as it grew from the late 19th century onwards. In 1851 there had been a blacksmith, carpenters, and a 'tinman';³⁴ in 1897 there were a grocer and a wheelwright,³⁵ and in 1903 three grocers, a carpenter, and a laundress.³⁶ Between the 1930s and 1970s trades mentioned included those of draper, coal merchant, builder, plumber, and cabinet-maker.³⁷ Shops serving the hamlet in 1982 included a general store, a newsagent, and an ironmonger. An industrial estate was under construction west of the hamlet in the same year.

A large government establishment for armament research and development was set up at Langhurst in the north of the parish during the Second World War. There were 137 resident employees in 1951, and 250 employees in 1962.³⁸ The site was bought from the Ministry of Defence in 1982 by Horsham district council.³⁹

There were riding stables in Kerves Lane in the south-east part of the parish in 1965,⁴⁰ and a stud farm at Whytings farm on the Nuthurst border between 1968 and 1975.⁴¹ Another stud farm at Broadbridge Heath bred thoroughbreds for export in 1974.⁴² A smithy in London Road was still working in 1978.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES. BOROUGH. Horsham is recorded as a borough in 1235⁴³ and was separately represented by twelve jurors at the eyre of 1248.⁴⁴ In 1292, and perhaps from the beginning, there were 52 burgesses each paying 1s. rent.⁴⁵

Horsham was originally a manorial borough under the lord's jurisdiction. One bailiff is recorded in 1288,⁴⁶ and two in 1350 and later.⁴⁷ Three constables were recorded in 1401,⁴⁸ but later there were two.⁴⁹ In 1279 William, Lord Braose (d. 1290), as lord successfully claimed the assize of bread and of ale in the borough,⁵⁰ and a view of frankpledge was held from the 14th century, biannually at first⁵¹ and later annually in autumn. A court baron is recorded from 1493 and was often held with the view, though by c. 1700 it was held less often than once a year. Court rolls for the two courts together survive from the years 1493, 1519, 1538, and 1572, for the court baron alone from the years 1650–1768 and 1791–2, and for the view alone from the years 1700 and 1733–88.⁵² The lord's view elected the bailiffs; in 1611 and later two names were chosen by the steward from four submitted by the burgesses.⁵³ In 1493 and 1572 the lord's view also elected the two constables. In addition at that period it held the assize of bread and of ale, and had jurisdiction over stray beasts and the goods of felons,⁵⁴ while later it oversaw nuisances and the repair of streets. It also in the later 15th and 16th centuries heard cases of assault. Both the view and the court baron dealt with encroachments on the common. A town crier was mentioned in the 1570s and 1580s.⁵⁵

From the late 14th century onwards, however, possibly because the lord no longer resided in Sussex, the borough had begun to develop some independence. By 1368 apparently,⁵⁶ and certainly by 1399,⁵⁷ the bailiffs and burgesses, described collectively as the community of the vill, were leasing the tolls of the markets and fairs from the lord at two marks a

²⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

²⁵ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 159.

²⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922, 1938).

²⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

²⁸ *Southwater, 1837–1977*, 40; *Inds. in Dist. of Horsham* (Horsham D.C. c. 1979), 69–70.

²⁹ *Southwater, 1837–1977*, 55.

³⁰ *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, B 4039.

³¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19456 (TS. cat.).

³² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.).

³³ Hamblin, 'Horsham', 182.

³⁴ P.R.O., HO 107/1650, ff. 187–8.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., SP 622.

³⁶ *Pike's Horsham, Crawley and Dist. Blue Bk. and Local Dir.* (1903–4).

³⁷ *Horsham, Crawley and Surrounding Mid-Suss. and S. Surr. Districts Dir.* (1933–5); *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957, 1971).

³⁸ Hamblin, 'Horsham', 171; *Census*, 1951; local inf.

³⁹ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 28 Jan., 29 July 1982.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., MP 846, f. [28].

⁴¹ *Suss. Life*, July 1975, p. 3.

⁴² *W. Suss. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 1974.

⁴³ *Cal. Close*, 1234–7, 215.

⁴⁴ P.R.O., JUST 1/909A, rot. 24, quoted at *S.C.M.* xiii. 91.

⁴⁵ *Rot. Parl.* i. 88; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 54; cf. below.

⁴⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 348.

⁴⁷ *Cal. of Letters from Mayor and Corp. of Lond. c. 1350–70*, ed. R. R. Sharpe, pp. 32–3; Horsham Mus. MS. 1177.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1399–1401, 458.

⁴⁹ Below.

⁵⁰ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 760.

⁵¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 435; P.R.O., E 152/145, no. 2.

⁵² Arundel Cast. MSS. HO 2207, 2246; M 279, rot. 4; M 838, rot. 1; M 839; M 724, rot. 2; MD 2512; Horsham Mus. MS. 188; on which rest of para. mainly based. The ct. rolls of Horsham for the years 1320–1688 described as at Norfolk Ho., Lond., in the 1920s or 1930s were untraceable in 1982; N.R.A. Man. Doc. Reg.; inf. from the archivist to the duke of Norf.

⁵³ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 54, 68; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 289.

⁵⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. A 1868, rot. 1; cf. *ibid.* HO 2207, pp. viii, 96.

⁵⁵ P.R.O., E 152/145, no. 2.

⁵⁶ *S.R.S.* xxi. 335, 348.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* SC 6/1023/2.

year, as they continued to do in later centuries.⁵⁸ Between the earlier 17th and earlier 19th centuries they were often referred to as the corporation,⁵⁹ though they never seem to have had full corporate status. At some stage, because the bailiffs accounted to the lord for the 52s. of burgage rent,⁶⁰ the corporation came to be considered the mesne lord of the borough,⁶¹ though in reality the burgages continued to be held directly of the lord.⁶² A common seal existed between 1595 and 1659,⁶³ and was mentioned again in the early 19th century,⁶⁴ but references to the corporation as holding property are vague and uncertain.⁶⁵

By the early 17th century the corporation was holding two courts of its own, a view of frankpledge and a three-weekly 'portmoot'. Neither is recorded before 1611, though they were then claimed to have been held immemorially, and though both the name and the frequency of holding of the portmoot would suggest that it was the successor to a medieval quasi-manorial court.⁶⁶

Court rolls of the burgesses' view survive for the years 1622-34, 1713, and 1736-70.⁶⁷ Its suitors apparently included not only all burgesses but also all non-burgesses residing within the borough.⁶⁸ In the earlier 17th century it was held annually in October and sometimes in the spring as well, but in the 18th century only annually, in October, November, or December; in the earlier 17th century at least it followed the holding of the lord's view.⁶⁹ The business it dealt with had clearly been hived off from the lord's view, and included the holding of the assize of bread and of ale, the election of the minor officers of the borough, and the upkeep of ditches, pavements and the like.⁷⁰ The minor officers of the borough, besides the constables, then comprised two aletasters, who also regulated weights and measures, two or sometimes three leather-searchers and sealers, and five headboroughs, one for each of the four main streets and another for Carfax.⁷¹ In addition a town crier continued to serve during the 17th and 18th centuries.⁷² In the early 17th century the burgesses' view also heard cases of affray, and tried on one occasion to prevent forestalling the market. Bylaws made by the view were referred to in 1623 and 1627.

Court rolls of the portmoot survive for the years

1622-34, 1712-17, and 1736-55.⁷³ Its business was to hear cases of debt or trespass of less than 40s. in value.⁷⁴ In the 1620s c. 12 or 13 cases were held at each court, but by the following decade the number had dropped. In the 18th century the court was held less frequently than a century earlier, and at some courts in the 1710s there was no business at all; similarly no business was done at the five courts held in 1755. The court nevertheless continued to exist in the early 19th century, when it still heard cases concerning small debts.⁷⁵

By the mid 18th century the borough courts had lost much of their original function. The lord's court baron was only very irregularly held after c. 1738, and not at all between 1774 and 1787, so that by the latter date many burgesses had not been formally admitted, the Ingrams apparently paying the annual 52s. burgage rent in a lump sum to the dukes of Norfolk.⁷⁶ The lord's court leet meanwhile often had very little business apart from the election of the bailiffs,⁷⁷ which because they were also the returning officers in parliamentary elections was subject to corruption.⁷⁸ The burgesses' courts also saw a decline in business; the view is not heard of after 1770,⁷⁹ and its functions were evidently resumed by the lord's view, which from 1794 appointed all the borough officers.⁸⁰

The decay of the town's government in the 18th century is shown by the fact that it was prominent tradesmen, individually or as a group, who attempted at that time to improve the working of the markets,⁸¹ rather than the borough authorities, which had done so in the early 17th century.⁸² In 1787, however, as part of the duke of Norfolk's attempt to regain political control of the borough, the lord's court baron was revived and its control wrested from the Ingram faction.⁸³ At the same time a more serious attempt was made than previously to stop encroachments on the common,⁸⁴ a salaried reeve being appointed for the purpose.⁸⁵ From then until 1832, however, the borough courts had little more function than that connected with parliamentary elections,⁸⁶ although in 1795 the bailiffs made an unsuccessful attempt to regulate the sale and manufacture of bread at a time of scarcity.⁸⁷ In 1800 or soon after, similarly, they were vigorously promoting

⁵⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 1177; Arundel Cast. MSS. A 263; A 416, rot. 1; HO 2207, p. viii. No trace has been found of the merchant gild mentioned by Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 5.

⁵⁹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 53-5, 67, 70; idem, *Parl. Hist.* 34; Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Proc.* ii. 6; Arundel Cast. MSS. MD 402, 1327; Horsham Mus. MS. 219.

⁶⁰ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 68; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2207, pp. viii, 95. They may already have done so c. 1548: *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 68.

⁶¹ P.R.O., C 142/340, no. 218; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2246, p. 70; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 53-5, 68; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 346.

⁶² e.g. W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 8.

⁶³ A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 40; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 67; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2144 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁴ *Rep. Com. on Public Rec.* H.C. 60, p. 458 (1837), xxxiv (2); Arundel Cast. MS. FC 461; Horsham Mus. MS. 196, f. 18; below (seal).

⁶⁵ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 67; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2207, p. [231]; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2314 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁶ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 54, 68; P.R.O., C 142/340, no. 218; cf. S. and B. Webb, *Manor and the Boro.* i. 340-2; M. A. Tierney, *Hist. Arundel*, 692, 698-9, 702.

⁶⁷ Para. based mainly on Horsham Mus. MSS. 192, 194.

⁶⁸ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 54.

⁶⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. 192, f. 46v.

⁷⁰ Cf. Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 54, 68-9; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2207, p. 95.

⁷¹ Cf. Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 54. There is no corroboration for the claim made in 1611 that the corp. appointed additional bailiffs to those of the lord: *ibid.* 56.

⁷² Horsham Mus. MS. 192, f. 1; *S.A.C.* xlvii. 183; Marsh, *Early Friends*, 80.

⁷³ Para. based mainly on Horsham Mus. MSS. 192, 194.

⁷⁴ Cf. Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 54, 69.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 82; Horsham Mus. MSS. 195, 419, 465.

⁷⁶ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 91, 127; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2207; Horsham Mus. MS. 4.

⁷⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2246.

⁷⁸ Cf. below, *parl. hist.*

⁷⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. 194.

⁸⁰ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 289; *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, Suss. 95; Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1831); cf. Horsham Mus. MS. 199; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 2, 3.

⁸¹ Above, *econ. hist.* (mkts. and fairs).

⁸² Above.

⁸³ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 127, 131-2, 137, 139; below, *parl. hist.*

⁸⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2246, pp. 59-71.

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., MP 1590, App. IV; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. MD 423.

⁸⁶ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 130.

⁸⁷ Horsham Mus. MSS. 208, 217.

the Horsham–Guildford turnpike.⁸⁸ After 1832 the borough was effectively defunct.⁸⁹

The duke of Norfolk's steward, T. C. Medwin, was described in 1789 and later as town clerk,⁹⁰ and was succeeded in that title before 1820 by another local lawyer.⁹¹ A salaried clerk of the market is recorded in the 1790s⁹² and in 1806; the reeve too still served in 1806.⁹³ After the demise of the borough in 1835 the town crier or beadle continued to collect the fair tolls, but kept them for himself.⁹⁴

URBAN GOVERNMENT SINCE 1835. In 1835⁹⁵ the Lighting and Watching Act, 1833, was adopted for the urban area of the parish, in order to replace the defunct borough administration. An elective board of inspectors was set up; in 1844, when there were nine of them, they met monthly. In that year the clerk was the town postmaster; other officers were a treasurer by 1838 and a salaried secretary by 1841. The work of the inspectors was financed by a rate which produced £200 a year *c.* 1840, most of it then being spent on gas street lighting. In 1861 rate income totalled £270.⁹⁶ Four watchmen were appointed in 1835. The inspectors also managed the town fire engine, and from 1839 appointed policemen.⁹⁷ There was a medical officer of health in 1874.⁹⁸

Since the inspectors had no powers to improve sanitation, various unsuccessful attempts were made in the town after 1859 to adopt the Local Government Act of 1858. R. H. Hurst of Horsham Park was one of the prime movers, a sanitary committee being formed as a pressure group *c.* 1862.⁹⁹ An alternative idea, to revive the borough corporation, was mooted between 1865 and 1874.¹ The Act of 1858 was not finally adopted until 1875, when a local board of health of 15 members was formed with R. H. Hurst as chairman.² In 1888 members retired in rotation over three years but could be re-elected.³ The board had the power to make bylaws.⁴ In 1894 it was succeeded by an urban district council.⁵ Despite successive enlargements of the area of jurisdiction first of the local board and later of the urban district council,⁶ the number of members remained 15 until 1947 when it was raised to 18, the urban district then being divided into three wards.⁷ On three occasions before 1944 the idea of applying for a new borough charter was broached without result.⁸

In 1974 Horsham urban district, together with Horsham Rural civil parish, became part of Horsham district.

In 1878, besides a clerk and presumably a treasurer to the local board, there were a surveyor who was also inspector of nuisances, and a medical officer.⁹ The board's first chief project was to lay main drainage, a scheme being completed by 1879.¹⁰ In 1877 the board acquired the duke of Norfolk's interest in the July borough fair, and from 1883 it owned the markets;¹¹ meanwhile it had also bought out the Horsham Waterworks Co.¹² The largest item of expenditure in 1878, however, was on highways, responsibility for which, within its area, the board had taken over from the parish highways board.¹³ The surveyor to the urban district council was also the waterworks engineer in 1909. After the council began to supply electricity to the town in 1902, it employed an electrical engineer.¹⁴ In 1905 there were a depot and stabling in New Street.¹⁵ By 1909 the council employed a farm manager to manage Broadbridge farm, and later Hills farm too, both bought in connection with sewage disposal.¹⁶ During the 1930s the council provided a museum, library, and reading room at Horsham Park house, together with sports facilities in the grounds. By *c.* 1955 it managed several recreation grounds, and had also bought the Capitol theatre.¹⁷ From 1938 or earlier it provided allotments at various sites around the town.¹⁸ The council was also very active in building houses. Before the Second World War 582 were built on the Brighton Road and Roffey estates, another 181 being added at the former estate between 1946 and *c.* 1955. Meanwhile other estates had been begun at Spencer's farm and Needles farm to provide accommodation for nearly 450 families.¹⁹ There was a housing manager by 1957.²⁰

The offices of the local board were in London Road in 1882, but by 1887 at the town hall. In 1903 the urban district council also had offices in Market Square.²¹ After the council bought Horsham Park house in 1928 it was used as offices,²² further office accommodation later being provided in the grounds. In 1981 Horsham district council had offices in various buildings around the town. New civic offices in North Street near Horsham Park house were opened in 1982.²³

⁸⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 209.

⁸⁹ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 308.

⁹⁰ Horsham Mus. MSS. 207, 212, 219.

⁹¹ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 1327; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 112.

⁹² Horsham Mus. MS. 199; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 292.

⁹³ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 423.

⁹⁴ Above, econ. hist. (mkts. and fairs).

⁹⁵ Para. based mainly on Horsham Mus. MS. 812; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 138–9; *Moore's Almanack for 1844*, to which is added *The Horsham Register* (copy at Horsham Mus. libr.).

⁹⁶ *Local Taxation Returns*, H.C. 496, pp. 362–3 (1863), xxx.

⁹⁷ Below (public servs.).

⁹⁸ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 148.

⁹⁹ P.R.O., MH 13/227, 12 Oct. 1859; 12 Aug. 1861; 18 Sept. 1862; 15 Dec. 1866; Horsham Mus. MSS. 767, 2904; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 142, 147–9, 154–5.

¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 767, Case for Opinion of Mr. Lumley Smith, 1866, p. 10; *ibid.* letter from R. H. Hurst to unnamed recipient, 1865; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 145, 153–4; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 36.

² Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 158; *Lond. Gaz.* 13 July 1875, p. 3564.

³ Albery, *Souvenir Guide*, 11.

⁴ Horsham Mus. MS. 2906; W.S.R.O. UD/HO 8/1–2.

⁵ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 24/10.

⁶ Above, introduction.

⁷ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 631; *Census*, 1951.

⁸ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, pp. iv, 166–8.

⁹ *Ibid.* 128; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1878).

¹⁰ Below (public servs.).

¹¹ Above, econ. hist. (mkts. and fairs).

¹² Below (public servs.).

¹³ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 128; W.S.R.O., UD/HO 3/1/1.

¹⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903 and later edns.); below (public servs.).

¹⁵ W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 37.

¹⁶ Below (public servs.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1909); cf. W.S.R.O., UD/HO 3/4/1–2.

¹⁷ Above, introduction (soc. and cultural activities).

¹⁸ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/2/196–9, 213, 242, 249 (TS. cat.); 21/3/1 (TS. cat.); O.S. Maps 6", Suss. XIII. NE., SE. (1932 edn.); TQ 13 SE. (1961 edn.).

¹⁹ *Horsham: Official Guide* (*c.* 1955), 27; above, introduction (growth of town). ²⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

²¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.).

²² Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 168.

²³ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 23 Dec. 1982.

TOWN HALL. No town hall is mentioned at Horsham in the Middle Ages, but the 'market house' whose loft was used as an arms store at the time of the 1648 insurrection²⁴ was presumably also the town hall. A new building, variously called town hall, market house,²⁵ court house,²⁶ sessions house,²⁷ and on one occasion shire hall,²⁸ was begun shortly before 1721 when Charles Eversfield of Denne and Arthur Ingram, Lord Irwin, agreed with various tradesmen to complete it.²⁹ The two-storeyed building³⁰ was of Portland stone, with a three-bayed entrance façade on the north and side façades of five bays. The ground floor formed an open arcade, used as a butter and poultry market,³¹ while above a modillion cornice the hipped roof carried a central clock turret.³²

The building was used for meetings of the borough courts in 1723 and later, though in 1723 the courts also sometimes met in inns.³³ In addition the town hall was used for holding quarter sessions and assizes; in the later 18th century room was provided for the assizes by temporarily enclosing the ground floor with rough boarding.³⁴ Public meetings of various kinds were held there too in the mid 18th century and later.³⁵ Parliamentary elections for the borough were held outside the building until the introduction of the secret ballot in 1872, after which they were held inside.³⁶

In the earlier 19th century the lack of accommodation and poor structural condition of the town hall was causing concern to the justices and assize judges, and the building of a new county hall at Lewes in 1808 seemed likely to lead to the removal of both the quarter sessions and the spring assizes from Horsham. After an abortive proposal of 1808 to rebuild on a new site,³⁷ the town hall was enlarged c. 1812 at the expense of the duke of Norfolk,³⁸ with the addition of a new north façade in Norman style, battlemented and turreted, and decorated with carved coats of arms.³⁹ A new staircase was also built at the south end,⁴⁰ and the open ground floor was enclosed permanently as a lower court room.⁴¹ In 1820 the duke's successor gave a clock to crown the north façade.⁴²

By 1830, however, the building had again become dangerous. In the following year grandiose plans were made for a new court house which would also be used as a town hall, to be built in Carfax on the site of the modern bandstand. When the project proved abortive, the assizes left Horsham for good,⁴³ but the old town hall continued to be used for holding quarter sessions, county courts, meetings of the lighting and watching inspectors, and public meetings generally.⁴⁴ The town fire engine was also kept there, while three cells underneath the building, which survived in 1978, served as the town lock-up until the first police station was built in 1846.⁴⁵

By the earlier 19th century it had ceased to be clear to whom the town hall belonged,⁴⁶ repairs to it or to its clock having been carried out at different times by the Ingram family⁴⁷ and the dukes of Norfolk,⁴⁸ while the county justices evidently also felt a responsibility.⁴⁹ After the demise of the borough in 1835, however, and no doubt partly because the duke of Norfolk had financed the reconstruction of c. 1812, the building came to be thought of as ducal property. Through continued lack of maintenance the upper floor had become so dangerous by 1866 that quarter sessions too temporarily abandoned the town;⁵⁰ as a result, the duke's trustees in 1867 leased the building for 99 years to three trustees chosen by the town ratepayers, who undertook to maintain it, a subscription being raised for its repair.⁵¹ The lease was taken over in 1876 by the local board of health, which later bought the building in 1888.⁵² It afterwards passed to the board's successor the urban district council,⁵³ and in 1982 belonged to Horsham district council.

The town hall was completely rebuilt by the local board in 1888, the only part of the old building to be kept being the Norman north façade, which was heightened.⁵⁴ Thereafter the building was regularly used for meetings of the board,⁵⁵ of the urban district council,⁵⁶ and later of the district council.⁵⁷ From 1890 it was also used for meetings of the West Sussex county council and its committees.⁵⁸ It continued to serve for the holding of quarter sessions until 1939,⁵⁹ and was still used as a law court until 1974.⁶⁰

²⁴ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 16.

²⁵ e.g. B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, f. 30.

²⁶ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 224; W.S.R.O., QAH/2/W 1 (8).

²⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 218; Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1831).

²⁸ W.S.R.O., QAH/2/W 1(3).

²⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2202.

³⁰ Rest of para. based mainly on *ibid.* HC 218; HO 2202; B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, ff. 18v., 30; Horsham Mus. MS. 2802.

³¹ *S.A.C.* xlv. 183; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 111; Horsham Mus. MS. 767, Case for Opinion of Mr. Lumley Smith, 1866, p. 8.

³² The reconstruction at Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 135 wrongly shows the turret at the N. end.

³³ Arundel Cast. MSS. HO 2207, p. 94; *ibid.* MD 423; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 158; Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

³⁴ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 218; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 111.

³⁵ Above, introduction (soc. and cultural activities).

³⁶ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 418, 446.

³⁷ W.S.R.O., QAH/2/W 1(2, 3, 5-7); Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 224-5.

³⁸ J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1814), i. 25; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 106-7. The date 1806 given by Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 335 is evidently wrong, since it predates the period of concern about the bldg., and since a plan apparently for the new work is watermarked 1810; Arundel Cast. MS. HC 218.

³⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 218; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 111 and pl. facing.

⁴⁰ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 107.

⁴¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 767, Case for Opinion of Mr. Lumley Smith, 1866, p. 8.

⁴² Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 111-12.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., QAH/2/W 1(8-9, 11, 19-21); QAH/2/W 2.

⁴⁴ Horsham Mus. MS. 767, Case for Opinion of Mr. Lumley Smith, 1866, p. 8; Dudley, *Horsham*, 5; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 109; *Moore's Almanack for 1844, to which is added The Horsham Register* (copy at Horsham Mus. libr.).

⁴⁵ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 139; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 111; Burstow, *Horsham*, 62; A. Windrum, *Horsham*, 74; cf. below (public servs.).

⁴⁶ Cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 68, where no owner or occupier is given for the bldg.

⁴⁷ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 130.

⁴⁸ Arundel Cast. MSS. MD 422, 781.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., QAH/2/W 1(5).

⁵⁰ Horsham Mus. MS. 767, Case for Opinion of Mr. Lumley Smith, 1866, pp. 8-9; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 142-4; W.S.R.O., TS. list of Q.S. rolls.

⁵¹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 145-7; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., printed rep. of public meeting, [1867].

⁵² Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 161, 163.

⁵³ e.g. W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/3/107.

⁵⁴ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 109 and facing p. 106.

⁵⁵ Albery, *Souvenir Guide*, 11.

⁵⁶ e.g. *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

⁵⁷ Notice on bldg.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 12/9.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* TS. list of Q.S. rolls.

⁶⁰ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 12 July 1974.

The pillory mentioned in 1627 and later⁶¹ apparently stood on the east side of Carfax, but had gone by 1866. The stocks which stood nearby were replaced shortly before that date⁶² by new ones at the south end of the town hall.⁶³ Before 1899 those stocks had been placed at the north-west corner of Carfax,⁶⁴ and in the 1940s they were removed to the museum.⁶⁵ Replicas of the stocks and whipping post were erected in Carfax in 1981.⁶⁶ The borough pound also originally stood in Carfax;⁶⁷ in 1792 and later, however, it was in London Road, south-east of the junction with the modern Springfield Road.⁶⁸

MANORIAL GOVERNMENT. Nine manors in Horsham besides the borough are known to have had courts.

A court was held for Chesworth manor possibly jointly with Sedgewick in Nuthurst c. 1502.⁶⁹ Leet jurisdiction was claimed at the manor in 1551 and 1602;⁷⁰ the court referred to as held twice a year in 1570 was presumably a court leet.⁷¹ In 1608 there were said to be both a court leet and a court baron.⁷² No courts were held after 1623,⁷³ John Caryll, the lessee of the Chesworth demesne, collecting the tenants' rents for the Crown in 1628 and later. The place of holding the court was Chesworth House.⁷⁴

Court rolls for Denne manor for the years 1651–1771 were mentioned in the later 18th century,⁷⁵ but the only ones to survive in 1982 were for the years 1650 and 1743–1807. In 1650 a presentment was made about rights of way, but otherwise the court dealt only with tenancies. A bailiff occurs in 1743 and 1771, and a beadle in 1793 and 1807, the office perhaps being the same.⁷⁶

Court rolls of Roffey manor for the period 1527–60 survived at the end of the 18th century.⁷⁷ In 1979 court rolls survived for 20 courts between 1700 and 1914. In 1783⁷⁸ and 1804 the court was held at Roffey Place, and in 1807 at the Norfolk Arms in Crawley Road.⁷⁹ In the 18th century the court was much concerned with common encroachments, including some on Horsham common. A reeve was mentioned in 1787,⁸⁰ in 1811,⁸¹ and between 1882 and 1914.⁸² The reeve of 1811, who was salaried, held the same office for Horsham borough too. The

pound of Roffey manor lay in Beeding parish, i.e. the modern Lower Beeding, in 1646.⁸³

Court rolls of Hawksbourne manor for the years 1653–1779 survived c. 1950, but had disappeared by 1979.⁸⁴

A three-weekly court was mentioned at Nutham in 1349.⁸⁵ Court rolls of 1578 and 1615 survived at the end of the 18th century,⁸⁶ and court rolls of the period 1735–64 survived c. 1950, but were later lost.⁸⁷ The court was still held in 1910. In 1853 it met at the Dun Horse inn at Mannings Heath in Nuthurst, and in 1910 at Great Ventors Farm in the same parish.⁸⁸

The courts held for Tarring with Marlpost manor before its division in 1806 are described elsewhere.⁸⁹ On three occasions in the 16th century courts for Marlpost alone are recorded as being held in Horsham parish,⁹⁰ as they were often later,⁹¹ but even in the 18th century they were sometimes still held at West Tarring near Worthing.⁹² The Horsham courts were held at the Green Dragon inn in Bishopric in 1769,⁹³ as they may also have been c. 1800, when the licensee of that inn was the manor gamekeeper.⁹⁴ After 1733, however, much business was treated out of court.⁹⁵ Separate court rolls for Marlpost manor for the years 1813–1910 survived c. 1950 but had been lost by 1979;⁹⁶ there are draft court rolls for the years 1839–53.⁹⁷ In 1853 and 1900 courts were advertised to be held at the Fox and Hounds inn in Worthing Road.⁹⁸

In 1592 the beadle or rent gatherer of Tarring with Marlpost manor received annually five loads of wood in Marlpost wood, and 8d. for 'spur money' or else his dinner, and also had the right to pasture two animals on the demesne, apparently at Marlpost, during the summer.⁹⁹ About 1285, however, there had been a beadle for Marlpost separately,¹ and in the 15th century there were a separate tithingman or headborough and a separate aleaster.² Separate officers continued to be appointed for Marlpost between the 17th century and the earlier 19th.³

Court rolls of Charlton-Ashurst manor including Shortfield or of Shortfield manor survive for the years 1437, 1473–1509, and 1566–70;⁴ rolls for the

⁶¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 192, f. 50v.; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 233, 240.

⁶² Horsham Mus. MS. 767, Case for Opinion of Mr. Lumley Smith, 1866, p. 8.

⁶³ Burstow, *Horsham*, 62.

⁶⁴ *S.A.C.* xlii. 242; *W.S.R.O.*, PH 1104.

⁶⁵ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 232.

⁶⁶ Local inf.

⁶⁷ *Arundel Cast. Archives*, i, p. 111.

⁶⁸ Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Proc.* ii, facing p. 125; *Arundel Cast. Archives*, i, p. 136.

⁶⁹ *Arundel Cast. MS.* A 1852, rot. 1.

⁷⁰ *S.R.S.* xix. 96; *S.A.C.* xxiii. 286.

⁷¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1569–72, p. 127.

⁷² *P.R.O.*, LR 2/196, f. 12v.

⁷³ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 291; cf. *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1699–1700, 130.

⁷⁴ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 291; Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 2.2.

⁷⁵ *B.L. Add. MS.* 5685, f. 79.

⁷⁶ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MSS. 12230; 19445, pp. 1–17.

⁷⁷ *B.L. Add. MS.* 5686, ff. 56–7.

⁷⁸ Roffey man. ct. bk. 1783–1934 and loose sheets inside it, at Messrs. Cotching & Son, Horsham.

⁷⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. 243; cf. *Arundel Cast. MS.* PM 101.

⁸⁰ Horsham Mus. MS. 1138.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* 199.

⁸² Roffey man. ct. bk. 1783–1934, at Messrs. Cotching & Son, pp. 160, 178, 196.

⁸³ *S.R.S.* liv. 206.

⁸⁴ *N.R.A. Rep.* 4589 (Messrs. Medwin & Co.); inf. from Messrs. Cotching & Son.

⁸⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 270.

⁸⁶ *B.L. Add. MS.* 5686, f. 20.

⁸⁷ *N.R.A. Rep.* 4589 (Messrs. Medwin & Co.); inf. from Messrs. Cotching & Son.

⁸⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, Hurst MSS., notices of cts. baron, 1853, 1910.

⁸⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 276.

⁹⁰ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1052, rott. 19, 48.

⁹¹ *B.L. Add. MS.* 38487, f. 51v.; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MSS. 109–10.

⁹² e.g. *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 109, pp. 46, 134.

⁹³ *Ibid.* 110, p. 321.

⁹⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, Hurst MSS., docs. relating to Marlpost man.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 110–12.

⁹⁶ *N.R.A. Rep.* 4589 (Messrs. Medwin & Co.); inf. from Messrs. Cotching & Son.

⁹⁷ Horsham Mus. MS. 1135.

⁹⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, Hurst MSS., notices of cts. baron, 1853, 1900.

⁹⁹ *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 149. ¹ *S.R.S.* lvii. 29.

² Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1043, m. 1; 1047, m. 1.

³ Cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 276.

⁴ *B.L. Add. Rolls* 8903, 8906, 8952; *K.A.O.*, U 269/M 110–12; *P.R.O.*, SC 2/206/45; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 524, p. [213].

years 1569–1910 survived *c.* 1950, but had disappeared by 1979.⁵ There were both a court baron and a view of frankpledge. Two views a year were held in 1443–4,⁶ and at least three courts baron were held in 1474.⁷ In 1482–3 Charlton near Steyning is mentioned as the place of holding the courts,⁸ and in 1503 Ashurst nearby.⁹ In 1853 and 1910 courts for Shortsfild were advertised to be held at the Dun Horse inn at Mannings Heath in Nuthurst.¹⁰ A beadle was mentioned in 1484;¹¹ the bailiffs mentioned in 1566¹² and in the 1820s¹³ may have been his successors. There was an aletaster in 1485.¹⁴ A headborough was mentioned in the later 15th¹⁵ and later 18th centuries.¹⁶ The court dealt in the later 15th century with the repair of ditches and houses,¹⁷ and in 1635 enjoined the repair of Golding's Bridge in Nuthurst on Nuthurst parish.¹⁸ In 1570 the court was dealing with stray animals;¹⁹ a manor pound was mentioned in 1566.²⁰

Rusper priory held a separate court for its tenants in Horsham in 1375.²¹ In 1608 Hewells manor, which evidently represented part of the priory estate, claimed a court leet and a court baron;²² the court baron was still held in 1769.²³

PAROCHIAL GOVERNMENT. The office of parish clerk was recorded from 1423,²⁴ and by 1574 was salaried.²⁵ In the 17th and 18th centuries at least the clerk also had a house *ex officio* on the west side of Causeway.²⁶ One clerk in the 19th century served for over 60 years.²⁷ Churchwardens are recorded from 1533.²⁸ For the most part, especially after 1662, there were three:²⁹ one for the town, and one each for the rural areas to north and south.³⁰ From the mid 18th century they commonly served for several years.³¹ Residents in the part of the parish which was an archbishop's peculiar³² may have been barred from serving as churchwarden; one holder of the office was claimed as an impostor for that reason in 1629.³³ Three or four overseers are recorded from 1642;³⁴ one or two served for the town, and the other

two for the rural north and south of the parish respectively.³⁵ Surveyors of highways are recorded from 1610, and were between two and four in number.³⁶ A beadle served in 1737, when he was allowed a livery, hat, and coat by the parish.³⁷ In the 1830s there were parish constables, who appointed an official known as a beggar-pooker to chase out beggars.³⁸

A church rate was mentioned in 1611, and other rate income from 1612.³⁹ The clerk's wages in 1640 were defrayed by 6d. levied on each householder in the parish.⁴⁰ In the later 18th century the church and poor rates were separate.⁴¹ Money was not always used for the purpose for which it had been collected, however; payments to the poor are found in the 17th- and 18th-century churchwardens' accounts,⁴² and in 1730 it was agreed that expenditure on the roads should be paid from the poor rates.⁴³ The parish also received income from other sources. Houses and land in Normandy and elsewhere were rented out in the 17th and earlier 18th centuries.⁴⁴ In the earlier 17th century and later fees were charged for digging graves.⁴⁵ Both then and later, too, fines were levied for drunkenness, for swearing, and for absence from church, the income being applied directly to poor relief.⁴⁶ Between the earlier 17th century and the mid 19th, pews in the church were sold or leased by the churchwardens.⁴⁷ The parish officers also in the 17th and 18th centuries used the income of the endowed charities of the parish indiscriminately; in the 1780s it may have produced a sixth of their total income.⁴⁸

Methods of poor relief recorded in the 17th century were the payment of weekly doles⁴⁹ and the boarding out of pauper children.⁵⁰ In 1665 paupers on out-relief were badged and new applicants for relief were to be accepted only by a monthly parish meeting. In the later 17th century one deceased pauper's goods were sold by the parish to defray his children's upkeep.⁵¹ Between the 1720s and the

⁵ N.R.A. Rep. 4589 (Messrs. Medwin & Co.); inf. from Messrs. Cotching & Son.

⁶ P.R.O., SC 6/1033/18, rot. 5v.

⁷ B.L. Add. Roll 8903.

⁸ P.R.O., SC 6/1035/16, rot. 2.

⁹ B.L. Add. Roll 8906.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., notices of cts. baron, 1853, 1910.

¹¹ B.L. Add. Roll 8903.

¹² Ibid. 8952.

¹³ Horsham Mus. MS. 1166 (MS. cat.).

¹⁴ B.L. Add. Roll 8906.

¹⁵ Ibid. 8903; P.R.O., SC 2/206/45.

¹⁶ Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

¹⁷ P.R.O., SC 2/206/45, rott. 4v., 11.

¹⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 84.

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 524, p. [213].

²⁰ B.L. Add. Roll 8952.

²¹ P.R.O., SC 2/206/29, rot. 2v.

²² Ibid. LR 2/196, f. 245v.

²³ Horsham Mus. MS. 1133.

²⁴ S.R.S. xlii. 359.

²⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/4, f. 20; cf. e.g. *ibid.* Par. 106/9/2, f. 10.

²⁶ Ibid. Ep. I/26/3, p. 15; E.S.R.O., SAS/C 597 (TS. cat.); *Clough and Butler Archives*, p. 17.

²⁷ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 83.

²⁸ S.R.S. xlii. 360.

²⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 60–5. Surviving accts. are partly printed in *S.N.Q.* i–ii.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/9/1, ff. 126v., 128v.

³¹ Ibid. Par. 106/9/2, ff. 2–4.

³² Below, churches.

³³ A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 56.

³⁴ *S.R.S.* v. 102; liv. 2; W.S.R.O., Par. 106/9/1, ff. 137v., 141v.–147; Par. 106/31/3, ff. [126v.–128v.].

³⁵ e.g. W.S.R.O., Par. 106/31/2, f. [3v.]; *Extracts from Inf. received by H.M. Com. as to Admin. and Operation of Poor Laws* (1833), 76 (B.L. class mark B.S. 68/2).

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/9/1, ff. 127–8, 138, 140–7.

³⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 43448, f. 86v.

³⁸ Burstow, *Horsham*, 51.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/9/1, ff. 7, 9; cf. *ibid.* ff. 83, 120, 122.

⁴⁰ Ibid. Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁴¹ Ibid. Par. 106/8/1–2; Par. 106/30/1–6.

⁴² Ibid. Par. 106/9/1–2.

⁴³ Ibid. Par. 106/31/1, f. [161].

⁴⁴ *S.N.Q.* i. 142–3, 173, 206, 208; ii. 73, 110; *S.A.C.* xxxi. 81–2; W.S.R.O., Par. 106/9/1, ff. 120, 122. Land still belonged to the par. in 1839: Horsham Mus. MS. 2115 (MS. cat.); W.S.R.O., TD/W 68, nos. 362–3.

⁴⁵ *S.N.Q.* i. 171–2, 208; ii. 42; W.S.R.O., Par. 106/9/1, ff. 120, 122.

⁴⁶ *S.N.Q.* i. 207; ii. 138–9, 172; W.S.R.O., Par. 106/9/1, f. 8; Par. 106/31/3, f. [121v.].

⁴⁷ *S.N.Q.* i. 238–9, 241; ii. 171; *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 173–4; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/48/9A; *ibid.* Par. 106/9/1, *passim*.

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/9/1, 2; cf. *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 290.

⁴⁹ *S.N.Q.* i. 107.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/9/1, ff. 132–3; Par. 106/37/4.

⁵¹ *S.N.Q.* i. 107–8.

earlier 19th century,⁵² besides boarding out and paying weekly doles, the parish helped to pay paupers' rents and provided fuel, food, clothing, and medical care.⁵³ The payment of weekly doles seems to have been the chief method used by the later 18th century.⁵⁴ At that period parishioners often paid £10 or more to be relieved from taking an apprentice. Parish work, in weaving and spinning, was evidently also provided.

Since the 17th century the parish had been responsible, with the county justices, for the house of correction in Carfax, which served some of the functions of a parish workhouse.⁵⁵ The 'poor houses' which the parish was repairing in 1618⁵⁶ seem to have been identical with the almshouses in Normandy mentioned between 1624 and 1642:⁵⁷ since no endowment for them is known they were presumably a parish poorhouse or workhouse. In 1727 the parish officers borrowed £300 from the vicar to build a workhouse or to convert an existing building for the purpose; the goods of all the paupers were then to be brought into it.⁵⁸ The building used was the almshouses already mentioned in Normandy.⁵⁹ In 1734 it had at least 25 rooms, the hall containing five spinning wheels for the paupers' use.⁶⁰ At that date Richard Lintott was farming the poor for £300 a year;⁶¹ in 1735 he was succeeded by two others who received the same sum, the parish agreeing to maintain any smallpox victims over ten in number.⁶² In the mid 18th century the parish apparently managed the workhouse itself,⁶³ but by 1773 it was again being farmed.⁶⁴ There were 37 pauper inmates in 1804⁶⁵ and 26 in 1811, paying 4s. a head a week.⁶⁶ In the early 1830s on one occasion there were 49. At that period there were a salaried governor, and a medical man who received £70 a year. The paupers then worked on the roads or on land rented by the parish, raising potatoes and other crops. Paupers living outside the workhouse shared in the work, and could also receive 1s. a week towards their rents, while the aged, the infirm, and widows had weekly doles of 2s. 6d. to 3s.⁶⁷

The parish authorities, not those of the borough, carried out repairs in the mid 17th century to Tanbridge clapper bridge,⁶⁸ and both then and later to Causeway.⁶⁹ In the 1840s and 1850s, after the demise of the borough, the parish alone was responsible for repairing roads in the town.⁷⁰ In 1646 the parish

officers also repaired the Normandy well,⁷¹ and in the previous year, unusually, they met the costs of indicting those responsible for encroachments on the common at the Lewes quarter sessions.⁷² Between 1541 and 1889 the parish also managed Collyer's school jointly with the Mercers' Company, from the later 16th century electing annually two officials, called overseers, surveyors, or schoolwardens.⁷³ School business was discussed at a parish meeting in 1677 and perhaps at other dates.⁷⁴ In the later 18th century the post of usher at the school was often held by the parish clerk.⁷⁵

In 1835 Horsham parish became part of Horsham poor-law union. The parish workhouse continued to be used for able-bodied paupers until the new union workhouse was built in Crawley Road on an 'open and healthy' site in 1838-9.⁷⁶

In 1894, when the urban area of Horsham became a civil parish by itself, the rest of the former parish became the parish of Horsham Rural.⁷⁷ At first there were two wards, but from 1913 there were three. Fifteen councillors served in 1944.⁷⁸ From 1910 until at least 1955 the parish managed allotments at Broadbridge Heath,⁷⁹ and in 1944 it was also responsible for the Broadbridge Heath recreation ground.⁸⁰

PUBLIC SERVICES. Water was always abundant in the parish, and there were many mineral springs, including a limestone encrusting spring at Tower Hill south-west of the town.⁸¹ In the earlier 17th century the town had two public wells: Comewell in North Street, and the Normandy well on the south side of Normandy. The former was apparently the responsibility of the borough, but repairs to the latter were paid for in 1646 by the parish authorities.⁸² In 1868 the Normandy well was said never to fail, though it was only c. 4 ft. deep.⁸³ A pump was attached to it in the 1880s, but the well is not heard of after 1889;⁸⁴ though considered an antiquity c. 1875,⁸⁵ it was apparently destroyed in the earlier 20th century.⁸⁶ A third public supply, evidently not for drinking, is said to have been provided c. 1735 from the river Arun, water being pumped by means of a water wheel at the town mill and conveyed in wooden pipes to a reservoir in North Street.⁸⁷ In 1745 the 'proprietors' of the system contracted to supply water to the gaol.⁸⁸ In 1835 the town was said

⁵² Rest of para. based mainly on W.S.R.O., Par. 106/30/1, ff. 1-2; Par. 106/31/1-6.

⁵³ For the par. pest ho., below (public servs.).

⁵⁴ Cf., however, *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, H.C. 44, p. 537 (1834), xxviii, which states that money paid as rent in the 1830s was entered in the par. accts. as wkly. relief.

⁵⁵ Above, introduction (town as co. centre).

⁵⁶ *S.N.Q.* i. 206.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* i. 238; ii. 109; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635); cf. *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 64.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/31/1, ff. 2, [154, 156]; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 357.

⁵⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. 2802; Burstow, *Horsham*, 28.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/31/1, f. [165].

⁶¹ *Ibid.* f. 36v.; cf. *ibid.* ff. 21v., 23-5.

⁶² *Ibid.* f. 38.

⁶³ *Ibid.* Par. 106/37/1-3.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* Par. 106/31/3, f. [8].

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* Par. 106/31/5 (July 1804).

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* Par. 106/31/6 (May 1811).

⁶⁷ *Extracts received as to Admin. of Poor Laws*, 75-6; *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, 527, 537, 551.

⁶⁸ *S.N.Q.* ii. 73, 111, 171.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* i. 207; ii. 44; W.S.R.O., Par. 106/9/2, f. 48.

⁷⁰ *Rep. Com. Rds.* [280], App. p. 432, H.C. (1840), xxvii; W.S.R.O., Par. 106/12/1, f. [4].

⁷¹ *S.N.Q.* ii. 137.

⁷² *Ibid.* 112.

⁷³ A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 18, 42-4, 52, 85, 89.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 72.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 111, 114.

⁷⁶ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 39; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 115; Horsham Mus. MS. SP 62.

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 24/10.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* Par. 102/54/9.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* Par. 102/52/2, 5-6.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* Par. 102/54/9.

⁸¹ Dudley, *Horsham*, 70-1; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 262.

⁸² *S.C.M.* ix. 391; *S.N.Q.* ii. 137; Horsham Mus. MS. 192, f. 50.

⁸³ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 32-3.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* (1889), 32.

⁸⁵ O.S. Map 1/500, Horsham (1877 edn.).

⁸⁶ Inf. from Mrs. A. Hughes, Horsham; cf. O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. XIII. 12 (1937 edn.).

⁸⁷ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 33-4.

⁸⁸ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 343; *S.C.M.* ix. 391. The source cited has not been traced.

to be well supplied with water,⁸⁹ but a plan made in the following year for a piped supply to individual premises⁹⁰ was apparently not carried out. About 1862 the supply was said to come chiefly from shallow wells tapping strata contaminated by sewage.⁹¹ Some private wells continued to be used in the 1870s.⁹²

A Horsham Waterworks Co., formed in 1865, sank a well west of New Street; originally 75 ft. deep, it was deepened in 1871.⁹³ In 1878 the company was bought out by the local board.⁹⁴ The original reservoir was on the same site as the well,⁹⁵ but was replaced in 1883 by a new one near the workhouse in Crawley Road.⁹⁶ New boreholes were sunk in 1893 and 1903.⁹⁷ The waterworks ceased to function in 1954.⁹⁸

A new pumping station with two boreholes was opened at White's Bridge south-east of the town in 1933, a reservoir holding 1 million gallons being constructed in Lower Beeding 3½ miles (5.6 km.) to the north-east.⁹⁹ The urban district council was supplying water to Roffey, and the rural district council to Southwater, by 1938.¹ A supply for Broadbridge Heath was proposed in 1932.² Already by c. 1945 it was necessary to supplement the urban district council's supply with water brought from the South Downs,³ and after 1950 the North West Sussex Joint Water Board, the successor to the urban district council's water undertaking, pumped water from Hardham near Pulborough to four reservoirs north-east of the town.⁴

A sewer is said to have been laid in 1744 across Carfax between the gaol and the Crown inn on the corner of West Street.⁵ In 1861 a resident complained to the General Board of Health that sewage ran close to, even under, houses in various parts of the town.⁶ The arrival of main drainage had to await the setting up of the local board in 1875, though before 1874 a sewer is said to have been laid unofficially in West Street by the parish highways board.⁷ A site for a sewage works at Broadbridge Farm west of the town was bought in 1878, and the works opened in 1879.⁸ It was enlarged in 1896, when the urban district council bought Broadbridge farm itself, afterwards managing it by a bailiff and using the sewage on the land.⁹ A drainage system for Roffey was installed in

1909, a pumping station at Littlehaven transferring sewage to the main sewers of the town.¹⁰ A new sewage works was opened nearer Horsham on Hills farm in 1933,¹¹ new sewers being laid in the town at the same time.¹² In 1964 the urban district council built a new ring sewer system,¹³ and in 1978 a new sewage works was opened alongside the town's western bypass.¹⁴ A sewerage scheme for Broadbridge Heath was carried out by the rural district council in 1911;¹⁵ a new system there was planned in 1981.¹⁶ Main drainage was installed at Southwater c. 1951.¹⁷

In 1622 and later the borough authorities oversaw the repair of 'causeways', i.e. pavements, in the main streets of the town.¹⁸ The road called Causeway leading to the church was, however, the responsibility of the parish, which paid for repairs to it in the 17th and 18th centuries.¹⁹ In the 19th century many pavements in the town were of Horsham stone slabs.²⁰ The paving was described as 'neat' in 1836,²¹ but in 1868 was said to be very uneven in surface.²² At some time before 1874 the parish highways board spent c. £1,000 in repaving the town.²³ Some Horsham stone slabs survived in Causeway in 1982.

A few watchmen are said to have been employed before 1835,²⁴ though whether by the borough or the parish is uncertain. After the adoption of the Lighting and Watching Act, 1833, in that year, four watchmen were at first employed, though in 1838-9 there were two.²⁵ In 1868 a curfew was still rung at eight o'clock every winter evening.²⁶

A fire engine was presented to the parish before 1724,²⁷ and another, presumably to replace it, was given to the town by Lady Irwin in 1780.²⁸ After 1835 the lighting and watching inspectors maintained the engine and paid the rent of the engine house, receiving a subvention from the parish.²⁹ A voluntary fire brigade was started c. 1840,³⁰ which in 1862 had 548 subscribers and 60 volunteers. A second engine was bought in that year³¹ and by 1874 the engine house, which had been at the town hall,³² was moved to the north-west corner of Carfax.³³ New premises were acquired in North Street in 1882,³⁴ and a few years later the service was renamed the Horsham and district voluntary fire brigade.³⁵ About

⁸⁹ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 262.

⁹⁰ Dudley, *Horsham*, 70-1.

⁹¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 2904.

⁹² O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

⁹³ Horsham Mus. MSS. 768-9.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., MP 875.

⁹⁵ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 33; O.S. Map 1/500, Horsham (1877 edn.).

⁹⁶ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁹⁷ F. H. Edmunds, *Wells and Springs of Suss.* 128.

⁹⁸ Hamblin, 'Horsham', 32.

⁹⁹ S.C.M. vii. 345-6.

¹ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1938).

² W.S.R.O., Par. 203/54/2.

³ Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 69, 222.

⁴ Hamblin, 'Horsham', 32.

⁵ S.C.M. ix. 391; the source cited has not been traced.

⁶ P.R.O., MH 13/227, 12 Aug. 1861; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. 2904.

⁷ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 150.

⁸ Ibid. 158-61; W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/2/39.

⁹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 166; W.S.R.O., UD/HO 3/4/1-2; 21/2/39.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/2/108.

¹¹ Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 225.

¹² S.A.C. lxxiv. 247-8.

¹³ *Horsham: Official Guide* (c. 1971), 59.

¹⁴ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 5 May 1978.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 102/54/9.

¹⁶ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 12 Nov. 1981.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., RD/HO 12/3.

¹⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 192; Arundel Cast. MS. HO 2246.

¹⁹ Above. No proof has been found of the scheme for paving the town said to have been considered by Chas. Eversfield of Denne and the then Lord Irwin in 1726: Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 35 n.

²⁰ e.g. S.A.C. xxiv. 232 n. 53.

²¹ Dudley, *Horsham*, 3.

²² Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 32; cf. Burstow, *Horsham*, 20.

²³ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 150.

²⁴ Horsham Mus. MS. 192, f. 75v.; Burstow, *Horsham*, 48; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 31.

²⁵ Horsham Mus. MS. 812, ff. 284, 294.

²⁶ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 27.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 15.

²⁸ Burstow, *Horsham*, 49-50.

²⁹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 139; Horsham Mus. MS. 812, ff. 288, 290, 306.

³⁰ Burstow, *Horsham*, 49; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1866).

³¹ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., papers relating to fire brigade.

³² Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 107.

³³ O.S. Map 1/500, Horsham (1877 edn.); Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1874).

³⁴ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1882); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. SE. (1898 edn.).

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., papers relating to fire brigade.

1911 it was taken over by the urban district council.³⁶ A new fire station was built next to Horsham Park house in 1929, but became council offices after the modern fire station in Hurst Road was opened in 1968.³⁷ Between 1932 and 1939 Horsham Rural parish council paid an annual sum for the brigade's services within the parish.³⁸

A thrice-weekly post to Horsham is mentioned in 1678, but the first record of a post office and post-master is of 1769. By 1794 there was an almost daily post to and from London.³⁹ The post office occupied various sites in the town before settling on the north side of Carfax by 1909.⁴⁰ A letter box dated 1830 survived in Market Square in 1982.

Before 1835 the town was only very partially lit, with dingy and fitful oil lamps, some of which were attached to private houses.⁴¹ The Horsham Gas and Coke Co. was formed in 1835,⁴² and built a gasworks behind Albion Terrace north-west of Carfax. In the following year the streets were said to be well lit;⁴³ two years later the lighting and watching inspectors maintained 40 public lamps.⁴⁴ The gasworks was enlarged at various dates after 1865.⁴⁵ In 1894 there were 232 public lamps and 560 consumers.⁴⁶ By 1912 mains had been extended all over the town, and also to Roffey, Warnham, and Broadbridge Heath.⁴⁷ After nationalization in 1948 the gasworks was demolished c. 1960, a new gasholder for storage only being built north-east of the town.⁴⁸

The urban district council was empowered in 1899 to supply electricity throughout its area.⁴⁹ An electricity works was built in 1902 north of the water-works off New Street.⁵⁰ By 1913 there was electric lighting throughout the town except at Roffey,⁵¹ where gas lighting was said in 1922 to be very inadequate.⁵² In 1930 the area of supply was extended to those areas added to the urban district in 1901 and 1927, including Roffey, and also to other parishes around the town.⁵³ By 1933 a supply had been laid on to Southwater, Broadbridge Heath, and elsewhere.⁵⁴

The first paid constable was appointed by the lighting and watching inspectors in 1839,⁵⁵ and by 1842 there were two.⁵⁶ A police station was built in

Queen Street in 1846,⁵⁷ and a subsidiary one in Crawley Road by 1874.⁵⁸ In 1879 there were a superintendent and two policemen.⁵⁹ A new police station was built in Barttelot Road in 1894⁶⁰ and replaced in 1973 by another new one in Hurst Road.⁶¹

Land was purchased by the vestry c. 1851 for a cemetery to supplement the churchyard, and the Denne Road cemetery was consecrated in 1852; the contemporary lychgate, the design apparently of a curate, was an early revival of the genre.⁶² The cemetery was enlarged in 1885.⁶³ A burial board for Roffey was formed in 1879 and opened a cemetery of c. 1 a.⁶⁴ opposite the church in 1880,⁶⁵ which was enlarged apparently in 1926.⁶⁶ Hills cemetery west of the town was established in 1900 as the town's main cemetery and extended in 1923 and 1956.⁶⁷

There was a parish pest house by 1725,⁶⁸ possibly the same building which stood in Pest House Lane, the modern New Street, in 1831.⁶⁹ An infirmary with 65 beds was built at the union workhouse shortly before 1868.⁷⁰ A nurse's fund was set up c. 1879, with finance from subscriptions and donations.⁷¹ There was no public hospital in Horsham until 1892⁷² when a cottage hospital, to serve both the town and its surroundings, was opened in Hurst Road on land given by R. H. Hurst. Built in vernacular, 'cottage' style,⁷³ the building originally had only eight beds; it was enlarged in 1907, but on Census day in 1921 had only 10 inmates.⁷⁴ A new brick building was opened in 1923, the old one being acquired by Collyer's school as a hostel,⁷⁵ and extensions followed, including a children's ward in 1930, and a maternity unit in 1944.⁷⁶ In 1957 there were 49 public beds and 8 private wards.⁷⁷ A large one-storeyed eastern extension for geriatric patients was opened c. 1980.⁷⁸

After 1929 the infirmary of the former workhouse in Crawley Road became a public assistance institution, taking over the whole building.⁷⁹ It was used as a military hospital during the Second World War and much extended,⁸⁰ and in 1948 became Forest mental hospital,⁸¹ as it remained in 1982. An isolation hospital was built by the urban district council south of Broadbridge Heath between 1896 and

³⁶ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 630.

³⁷ *Brighton Evening Argus*, 3 Jan. 1968; *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 5 June, 16 Oct. 1970; inf. from Mr. G. Coomber, Horsham.

³⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 102/54/9.

³⁹ J. Greenwood, *Posts of Suss., Chich. Branch* (priv. print. 1973), 11, 52; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 290.

⁴⁰ Burstow, *Horsham*, 18; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. SE. (1912 edn.).

⁴¹ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 31; Burstow, *Horsham*, 34.

⁴² Horsham Mus. MS. 494.

⁴³ Dudley, *Horsham*, 68-9.

⁴⁴ Horsham Mus. MS. 812, f. 290.

⁴⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882); Gas Orders Conf. Act, 1901, 1 Edw. VII, c. 155.

⁴⁶ *Gas Wks. Statistics* (1894), 20-1.

⁴⁷ *Horsham Illustrated*, 19.

⁴⁸ Hamblin, 'Horsham', 177.

⁴⁹ Electric Lighting Orders Conf. (No. 8) Act, 1899, 62 & 63 Vic. c. 122.

⁵⁰ *Horsham Illustrated*, 11; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. SE. (1912 edn.).

⁵¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913).

⁵² W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/2/133.

⁵³ Horsham Electricity (Extension) Spec. Order, 1930.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 102/54/9; *Horsham: Official Guide* (1933-5), 8.

⁵⁵ Burstow, *Horsham*, 52; cf. Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 139; Horsham Mus. MS. 812, f. 352.

⁵⁶ Horsham Mus. MS. 812, f. 345.

⁵⁷ Burstow, *Horsham*, 62.

⁵⁸ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV (1879 edn.).

⁵⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. 812, f. 167.

⁶⁰ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 630.

⁶¹ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 30 Nov. 1973.

⁶² Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 98-9; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/17/47, pp. 236-9.

⁶³ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 98-9.

⁶⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 25-9 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* Par. 102/54/9.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* UD/HO 25-9 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* Par. 106/31/1, f. 5v.; cf. Par. 106/31/3, f. [117].

⁶⁹ P.R.O., T 72/9.

⁷⁰ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 115.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., poster advertising the fund, [1879].

⁷² Rest of para. based mainly on *Horsham Cottage Hosp. 1892-1980* (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

⁷³ A. Windrum, *Horsham*, pl. 5.

⁷⁴ *Census*, 1921.

⁷⁵ *S.C.M.* v. 222-3.

⁷⁶ Windrum, *Horsham*, 99.

⁷⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

⁷⁸ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 1982.

⁷⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. NW. (1932 edn.).

⁸⁰ Inf. from Mr. Coomber.

⁸¹ Cf. O.S. Map 6", TQ 13 SE. (1961 edn.).

1909.⁸² After c. 1915 it was jointly managed by the urban and rural district councils.⁸³ By 1932 it had closed.⁸⁴ In 1957 there were health clinics at Hurst Road and at Leechpool Lane, Roffey.⁸⁵ The former was replaced by a new health centre built east of Worthing Road before 1979.

SEAL. The seal of Horsham borough, of which the matrix was apparently in the duke of Norfolk's hands in 1866,⁸⁶ was round, and depicted the arms of de Braose, a lion rampant facing dexter, with the letter H below it; legend, Lombardic, HORSHAM BURGUS.⁸⁷ No reference to the seal before the late 16th century has been found.⁸⁸ The lion rampant facing dexter was used on its seal by the urban district council from 1944.⁸⁹

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION. Between 1295 and c. 1600 Horsham sent members to roughly one parliament in two, the frequency increasing gradually over the period.⁹⁰ Two members were returned thereafter until 1832, and one between 1832 and 1885.⁹¹ The franchise belonged to holders of burgage tenements, though its precise definition was the subject of controversy in the 18th century.⁹² Already by the 17th century the number of voters was being increased by the splitting of burgages,⁹³ which continued into the 19th century,⁹⁴ and which was made easier by the lax holding of the borough courts in the 18th, through which the true composition of the burgess roll was obscured.⁹⁵ There were 68 voters by 1686,⁹⁶ and 74 by 1783.⁹⁷

Both members in 1295 were burgesses,⁹⁸ as were also apparently many who sat in the 14th and 15th centuries, for instance representatives of the Butler, French, and Godfrey families.⁹⁹ By the mid 15th century, however, local gentry or protégés of the duke of Norfolk, lord of the borough, had come to supplant them.¹ Several Norfolk protégés sat in the 16th and earlier 17th centuries,² and one member in 1589 was a protégé of Lord Burghley.³ The Norfolk connexion was broken in 1624, after which date local gentry families dominated Horsham's representa-

tion, notably the Middletons, the Eversfields, and the Ingrams.⁴

In the first fifteen years of the 18th century there were frequent allegations of corruption or malpractice.⁵ By 1713 bogus sales of burgages were being made to confer voting rights,⁶ and soon afterwards the Tory Charles Eversfield of Denne (d. 1749) began buying up burgages to consolidate his influence.⁷ As borough steward Eversfield was able too to control the appointment of the bailiffs, who were also the returning officers.⁸ The winning Eversfield candidates in 1715 were unseated on petition by the Whig Ingram family of Hills house,⁹ but thereafter the two interests came to an agreement to nominate one bailiff and one member each in future.¹⁰ After Charles Eversfield sold his burgages to Henry Ingram, Lord Irwin, c. 1738¹¹ the Ingrams were able to select both members; thereafter they controlled the appointment of both bailiffs, and also paid for the holding of the annual bailiffs' and constables' feasts, which in effect were electoral treats.¹²

In 1786, however, on his succession to the title, Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk, a former M.P. himself, resolved to re-establish his family's electoral interest in the borough,¹³ by buying up burgages, taking over the bailiffs' and constables' feasts,¹⁴ paying for repairs to burgage houses,¹⁵ and regaining control of the court leet which appointed the bailiffs. In 1788, as a result, two ducal supporters were chosen as bailiffs.¹⁶ The 1790 election was won by the duke's candidates, but lost on appeal,¹⁷ and ducal nominees were not again successful until 1806.¹⁸ Lord Palmerston, the future prime minister, and the law reformer Sir Samuel Romilly sat briefly for the borough in 1806 and 1807 respectively.¹⁹ In 1810-11, however, after the death of Lady Irwin, the duke bought the Ingram family's interest,²⁰ thus gaining sole control of the borough.²¹ Henry Charles Howard, earl of Surrey, was elected in 1829 as the first Roman Catholic to sit in the House of Commons.²²

By the Reform Act, 1832, Horsham lost one member, and so that the borough should qualify for retaining the other, its boundary for electoral

⁸² Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 166; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. SE. (1912 edn.).

⁸³ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 19/21.

⁸⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. SE. (1932 edn.).

⁸⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

⁸⁶ Horsham Mus. MS. 767, Case for Opinion of Mr. Lumley Smith, 1866, p. 7; it was untraceable in 1982: inf. from the archivist to the duke of Norfolk.

⁸⁷ Illus. at Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 346.

⁸⁸ A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 40; the impression there described is not extant: inf. from the archivist, the Mercers' Co. A fine impression of 1810 is at Horsham Mus. MS. 196, f. 18.

⁸⁹ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, p. iv.

⁹⁰ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 13, 15-16, 493 sqq.

⁹¹ Cf. below. ⁹² Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 61, 186.

⁹³ Ibid. 12; cf. ibid. 76-7.

⁹⁴ e.g. ibid. 194-5; Horsham Mus. MS. 14 (MS. cat.).

⁹⁵ Above, local govt. (boro.).

⁹⁶ *Arundel Cast. Archives*, i. 96.

⁹⁷ *Arundel Cast. MS.* MD 2512.

⁹⁸ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 13.

⁹⁹ Ibid. 493-8; cf. e.g. *S.R.S.* x. 153, 228; *Cal. Close*, 1369-74, 297.

¹ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 498-9; cf. G. H. Ryan and L. J. Redstone, *Timperley of Hintlesham*, 12.

² *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1509-58, i. 205; 1558-1603, i. 259; Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 506; *Faction and Parl.* ed. K.

Sharpe, 222; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, vii, p. 24; x, p. 344; *S.A.C.* cxiv. 56, 60.

³ J. E. Neale, *Eliz. I and her Parls. 1584-1601*, 209.

⁴ A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 231-2; Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 500-2.

⁵ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 39-42, 44-5, 54-7, 67-9.

⁶ Ibid. 50-1.

⁷ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 129. The Eversfield interest does not seem to have been established as early as 1679, as stated at idem, *Parl. Hist.* 35.

⁸ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 55.

⁹ *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1715-54, i. 335.

¹⁰ Ibid.; Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 71; cf. *Arundel Cast. MS.* MD 1498.

¹¹ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 74-7.

¹² Ibid. 86-7.

¹³ Ibid. 120, 123.

¹⁴ Ibid. 129-30, 141; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 130, 132; *Arundel Cast. MSS.* A 1366; MD 306-7.

¹⁵ Horsham Mus. MSS. 220, 223; *Arundel Cast. MSS.* MD 306-7, 422, 781.

¹⁶ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 137.

¹⁷ Ibid. 157, 183-4, 191.

¹⁸ Ibid. 193, 200, 233.

¹⁹ *D.N.B.*

²⁰ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 253; *Arundel Cast. Archives*, i, pp. 105-9.

²¹ e.g. J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1814), i. 24.

²² Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 257.

purposes was extended to include the whole parish. The seven surviving burgesses were allowed to retain their votes,²³ the last of them, Pilfold Medwin, continuing to claim his until his death in 1880.²⁴ Bribery and corruption of all kinds flourished after 1832 more than before.²⁵ During the mid 19th century Horsham members included R. H. Hurst (d. 1857) and his son and namesake (d. 1905), both of Horsham Park, Sir W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald of Holbrook, and Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt., who held land at Southwater.²⁶ Candidates who held land outside the parish were usually unsuccessful.²⁷ From 257 in 1832 the number of voters had risen by 1875 to 1,007.²⁸ In 1885 the Horsham borough constituency became part of the Horsham division of the county.²⁹

CHURCHES. Architectural evidence shows that there was a church at Horsham by c. 1150.³⁰ In 1230 John de Braose appropriated it to Rusper priory,³¹ and a vicarage was obtained in the following year.³² Until at least 1719 Bishopric, and probably the rest of Marlpot manor too, were held to belong to Tarring deanery in the archbishop's jurisdiction,³³ though they were apparently never considered a detached part of West Tarring parish.

The advowson of Horsham rectory belonged to the Braose family before 1230³⁴ and that of the vicarage after 1231 to Rusper priory,³⁵ which was recorded as patron in the 15th century.³⁶ In 1516 and apparently later the duke of Norfolk presented for a turn.³⁷ At the Dissolution the advowson passed to the Crown, which granted it in 1538 to the archbishop of Canterbury.³⁸ Archbishops thereafter collated, except in 1559, during voidance of the see, and in 1657, when Oliver Cromwell presented.³⁹

At its ordination in 1231 Horsham vicarage was endowed with a house, 3 a. of land, offerings, the small tithes, hay tithes except on the rectorial estate, and mill tithes.⁴⁰ Bramber college, the predecessor of Sele priory, had been granted tithes from what was apparently Hawksbourne in 1073,⁴¹ and Fécamp abbey (Seine Maritime) had been confirmed in the tithes of what was presumably Shortsfield in 1203.⁴² In 1232 Rusper priory as rector agreed with Sele priory, perhaps as compensation for the Hawksbourne tithes, to share the tithes of assarts made on

Sele's estate at Crockhurst;⁴³ Sele's share was confirmed c. 1245,⁴⁴ and the priory's successor, Magdalen College, Oxford, had a share of tithes in 1535 and 1688.⁴⁵ Fécamp abbey on the other hand seems never to have claimed tithes in Horsham after 1231, though Coote's farm, the demesne of Shortsfield manor, paid a modus in lieu of tithes in 1844.⁴⁶

In 1291 the vicarage was worth £10 a year.⁴⁷ It retained the endowment laid down in the 1231 ordination until the 1840s,⁴⁸ with the addition of mortuaries and fees in the early 17th century.⁴⁹ In 1535 the living was worth £25 a year,⁵⁰ and in 1724 £150.⁵¹ In 1709 the vicar agreed to a general composition for tithes in exchange for being excused the poor rate.⁵² By c. 1830 the value of the living, excluding the curate's stipend, had risen to £551.⁵³ The tithes were commuted compulsorily in 1844, when part of the Hills estate as well as Coote's farm was paying a modus.⁵⁴ The vicar's share of tithe rent charge was £756.⁵⁵

In the earlier 17th century the vicarage house lay north of the churchyard, and contained at least nine rooms besides offices; the glebe was then described as 5 a., of which part lay by the house, and part south of the river Arun.⁵⁶ In 1664 the house was rated at seven hearths.⁵⁷ By 1724 it had become ruinous.⁵⁸ In the earlier 19th century it was improved, and part of the glebe, evidently that lying south of the river, was sold to redeem the land tax.⁵⁹ In 1840 the old vicarage was demolished, the site being sold to the parish for inclusion in the churchyard. A new vicarage house further north was built with the proceeds and with a loan from Queen Anne's Bounty. A Tudor-style sandstone building of three bays and two storeys,⁶⁰ it survived in 1982. In 1887 there was no other glebe.⁶¹

At the ordination of the vicarage in 1231 it was further stipulated, because of the size of the parish, that there should be an assistant priest, a deacon, and a subdeacon attached to the church.⁶² At least one pre-Reformation vicar was a pluralist;⁶³ in addition the vicar who in 1298 was master of Bidlington hospital near Bramber⁶⁴ possibly resided there.

A chantry later called Holy Trinity chantry was founded by Walter Burgess in 1307, with an endowment comprising 50 a. of land and rents worth 39s. 4d. in Horsham and elsewhere.⁶⁵ The chapel lay

²³ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 267.

²⁴ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 201.

²⁵ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 272-465, *passim*.

²⁶ Ibid. 503-4; cf. above, manors and other estates.

²⁷ Albery, *Parl. Hist.* *passim*. ²⁸ Ibid. 267, 459.

²⁹ Ibid. 489. ³⁰ Below.

³¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/5, ff. 70v.-71, wrongly dated 1229 by Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 349.

³² S.R.S. xlv, p. 362.

³³ Ibid. xlii. 336, 340; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1514 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* Ep. IV/4/14.

³⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/5, ff. 70v.-71.

³⁵ S.R.S. xlv, p. 362.

³⁶ Ibid. iv. 97; xi. 316-17.

³⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39336, f. 111v.; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 358; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 102.

³⁸ P.R.O., C 66/679 (V.C.H. note). A grant of 1537 to Rob. and Marg. Southwell, grantees of the rect., was evidently in error: B.L. Add. MS. 39477, f. 30; cf. *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), pp. 467-8.

³⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39336, ff. 112-19.

⁴⁰ S.R.S. xlv, p. 362.

⁴¹ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁴² Ibid. p. 52.

⁴³ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 35-6.

⁴⁴ Ibid. p. 10.

⁴⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 282-3; B.L. Add. MS. 39477, f. 44. ⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁴⁷ *Tax Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615, 1635); *ibid.* TD/W 68; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 349-50.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635).

⁵⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 320.

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 15.

⁵² P.R.O., E 126/21, f. 112v.

⁵³ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 276-7.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68; P.R.O., IR 18/10365; cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 350.

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁵⁶ Ibid. Ep. I/25/3 (1635); Ep. I/29/106/70.

⁵⁷ P.R.O., E 179/258/14, f. 1.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 14.

⁵⁹ Ibid. Ep. I/41/23; B.L. Add. MS. 39460, f. 62; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 350.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/41/24; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 100; the rear façade is shown at *ibid.* facing p. 101.

⁶¹ *Glebe Lands Return*, H.C. 307, p. 29 (1887), lxiv.

⁶² S.R.S. xlv, p. 362.

⁶³ *Cal. Papal Reg.* xiii (2), 727.

⁶⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 98.

⁶⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, 25.

on the north side of the church, but was originally accessible only from the porch;⁶⁶ hence its description as 'in the churchyard' in 1423,⁶⁷ and its name 'the chantry in the porch' recorded in 1491 and 1535.⁶⁸ The chantry was alternatively called the Hills chantry in 1530,⁶⁹ apparently because of its connexion with the Hill family since 1440.⁷⁰ In 1438 the chaplain was licensed to hold another benefice to eke out his stipend;⁷¹ a later chaplain in 1491 was granted four years' study leave.⁷² In 1535 the annual income of the chantry was said to be £7 9s. 8d.⁷³ About six years later the chantry was dissolved by John Caryll (d. 1566),⁷⁴ whose father had had an interest in it in 1515 or earlier,⁷⁵ and the estates, which by then included a house and at least 115 a. in Horsham and elsewhere,⁷⁶ afterwards descended during the 16th century in the Caryll family.⁷⁷

Butler's chantry, commemorating among others Henry Butler, M.P. for Horsham, was founded in 1444.⁷⁸ The original endowment was 70 a. of land and £5 8s. 4d. rent in Horsham and Itchingfield,⁷⁹ and the chaplain's stipend was to be £7.⁸⁰ The advowson rotated among the five trustees and their heirs during the later 15th century, being exercised in 1481 by Thomas Hoo of Roffey, as son-in-law of Walter Urry, one of the original trustees.⁸¹ In view of that connexion with Roffey manor, the chantry chapel seems likely to have been the north chancel chapel, called the Copley chancel in 1602⁸² and the Roffey chantry or chancel from 1858 or earlier.⁸³ In 1535 the annual income of the chantry was £6 6s. 7d.⁸⁴ Not long afterwards Sir Roger Copley of Roffey, as surviving patron, dissolved the chantry, paying a pension to the last chaplain until his death⁸⁵ in 1544,⁸⁶ and afterwards leasing the lands to another cleric.⁸⁷ The endowments of the chantry were nevertheless appropriated by the commissioners for dissolving chantries c. 1548, and sold in 1549 to Sir Anthony Aucher and Henry Polsted, Elizabeth Copley receiving compensation for the family's interest in the following year.⁸⁸ The chantry priest's house of Butler's chantry, described as beside the churchyard in 1553,⁸⁹ was perhaps the same as the building in Causeway called by the same name in 1638.⁹⁰

There were also two or three brotherhoods in late

medieval Horsham. A brotherhood of St. John the Baptist was founded in 1457, comprising a master, four wardens, and both male and female members; the five officers were to be elected annually.⁹¹ The site of its altar in Horsham church was apparently in the south chancel chapel.⁹² The brotherhood is last heard of in 1520. It is not clear whether the brotherhood of St. John the Baptist and St. Anne was the same. It is recorded from 1514, and in 1522 had wardens.⁹³ About 1548 its annual value was £11 9s. 7d.,⁹⁴ its estates including a brotherhood house in North Street and at least 34 a. of land in Horsham and Warnham, besides 70 a. in Itchingfield and other land in Billingshurst.⁹⁵ The priest was then receiving £6 13s. 4d. a year.⁹⁶ In the following year the lands passed, like those of the chantry of Holy Trinity, to John Caryll (d. 1566), the chaplain receiving a pension of £5.⁹⁷ The brotherhood house survived in 1622.⁹⁸ A brotherhood of Our Lady and St. John was the object of a bequest in 1497,⁹⁹ but is not afterwards recorded.

The clergy of the chantries and brotherhoods seem to have assisted the vicar in his ministry, for at the dissolution of the chantries c. 1548 the vicar was said to be unable to serve such a large parish alone.¹ In 1543 and in 1556 there was a curate; in 1556 he had a stipend of £10.² Assistant curates were often recorded between that time and the earlier 19th century;³ in the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries a curate often also held the mastership of the grammar school.⁴ Because of the size of the parish, parishioners in outlying parts evidently sometimes attended neighbouring churches instead in the 16th and 17th centuries.⁵

Barnard Mason,⁶ vicar 1557-9, also served Nuthurst.⁷ His successor was resident at Horsham in 1563.⁸ Two late 16th- or early 17th-century vicars were archbishop's domestic chaplains, both also enjoying other Canterbury livings. Matthew Allen, vicar 1574-1605, served Warnham, but himself lived at Horsham, preaching almost every Sunday in 1584.⁹ His successor held Edburton, and was also Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge. John Collins, vicar 1612-42,¹⁰ was orthodox; he was resident in 1640, preached every Sunday, read the litany twice a week, and held communion monthly if

⁶⁶ *S.N.Q.* vi. 206.

⁶⁷ *S.R.S.* xlii. 345.

⁶⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39336, f. 129; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 318.

⁶⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39336, f. 128.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* f. 129; P.R.O., C 139/102, no. 5.

⁷¹ *Cal. Papal Reg.* viii. 673.

⁷² B.L. Add. Ch. 18781 (MS. cal.).

⁷³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 318.

⁷⁴ *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 10, 50, 71; below.

⁷⁵ P.R.O., C 1295/59; cf. *S.R.S.* xlii. 350; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 318; below, Warnham, manors and other estates (Warnham Pla.).

⁷⁶ *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 69-71.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* xxxiii. p. 69; xxxvi. 71-2; *Cal. Pat.* 1548-9, 219-20.

⁷⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1441-6, 278; cf. J. S. Roskell, *Commons in Parl. of 1422*, 60.

⁷⁹ P.R.O., C 143/451, no. 10.

⁸⁰ *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 11.

⁸¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39336, ff. 126-7.

⁸² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/1, f. 3; cf. *S.N.Q.* i. 208.

⁸³ B.L. Add. MS. 39364, f. 162; *S.N.Q.* vi. 207. It cannot have been the S. chancel chapel as suggested by Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 352-3; cf. below.

⁸⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 318.

⁸⁵ *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 11, 51.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* xxi. 294.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* xxxvi. 11.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* pp. xxiii, 91; *Cal. Pat.* 1548-9, 282, 284.

⁸⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 102.

⁹⁰ P.R.O., CP 43/221, m. 4 (V.C.H. note).

⁹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1452-61, 414.

⁹² *S.N.Q.* vi. 207; cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1452-61, 414.

⁹³ *S.R.S.* xlii. 359.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* xxxvi. 51.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 22, 66-8.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* 51, 69.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 145; *Cal. Pat.* 1548-9, 219-20; *S.R.S.* iii, p. 33.

⁹⁸ *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 88. For the so-called brotherhood priests' ho. in Normandy, above, introduction (growth of town).

⁹⁹ *S.R.S.* xlii. 359.

¹ *Ibid.* xxxvi. 51.

² *Ibid.* xvi. 32; xxxvi. 141.

³ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 60-4.

⁴ A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 108, 124-6, 129.

⁵ *S.R.S.* xxi, pp. xxi-xxiii, 413, 456.

⁶ Para. based mainly on B.L. Add. MS. 39336, ff. 113-

16; *Alum. Oxon.* 1500-1714, s.v. Geoff. King.

⁷ *S.R.S.* xlii. 357.

⁸ *S.A.C.* lxi. 112.

⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1584).

¹⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39336, f. 145.

able.¹¹ After his death the archbishop nominated another chaplain to succeed him, apparently with some local support.¹² A group of puritan parishioners, however, objected, claiming to have been deprived of spiritual comfort during the previous 30 years, and proposing instead their 'lecturer', John Chatfield.¹³ The archbishop's nominee was rejected by parliament, and Chatfield, who was possibly a Congregationalist, was appointed as 'minister',¹⁴ serving until his death in 1657.

Chatfield's successor Nathaniel Tredcroft served for 39 years;¹⁵ he had subscribed to the Act of Uniformity by 1663, and was resident both in that year¹⁶ and apparently at his death.¹⁷ The next vicar John Reynell became master of the grammar school in 1712,¹⁸ and in the following year also served as unofficial chaplain to the gaol as other vicars presumably did too.¹⁹ In 1724, unusually for the period, his successor preached two sermons every Sunday, celebrated communion monthly, generally to c. 60 communicants, and held additional services every day during Lent, and on every Wednesday, Friday, and 'holy day' throughout the rest of the year.²⁰ At that period there was also a four-part church choir, including female trebles, which in 1716 sang from one of the galleries.²¹

At least two mid 18th-century vicars were apparently absentees;²² Francis Atkins, vicar from 1769, held three other Sussex livings,²³ Horsham being served from 1770 by William Jameson, who after 1773 was also master of the grammar school.²⁴ In 1796 Jameson succeeded as vicar, possibly continuing to live in Horsham until his death in 1821²⁵ but deputing much of the parish work to curates, notably the eccentric George Marshall (d. 1819),²⁶ who occupied the vicarage house and land c. 1798.²⁷ In the 1820s the cure was served by H. J. Rose, later a prominent Tractarian, who found his health insufficient for the size of the parish and for the effort of officiating in the large church.²⁸

In 1838 there were two full services each Sunday and communion monthly.²⁹ The later 19th century was dominated by the ministry of J. F. Hodgson, vicar 1840–83,³⁰ who restored the parish church and presided over the inauguration of several church schools.³¹ On Census Sunday in 1851 the morning

service at the parish church was attended by 784 people and the afternoon one by 520.³² By 1865 there was weekly communion,³³ and later there were daily services throughout the year.³⁴

Hodgson also gave much impetus to the building of new churches and mission rooms in the parish, a process that continued into the 20th century. Two churches for which new parishes were created, Roffey and Southwater, in the north and south of Horsham ancient parish are, mentioned below. The first new church to be built was St. Mark's, North Street, opened in 1841. The site was given by Thomas Coppard, and the cost of the building was defrayed largely by subscription. The original building comprised a nave, aisles, and 'sacrarium', in a lean 13th-century Gothic style, flanked to north and south by the boys' and girls' National schools.³⁵ A curate, later called a priest in charge, was appointed to serve it.³⁶ In 1851 he received £100 from pew rents,³⁷ and in 1889 his stipend was largely defrayed from pew rents and the offertory.³⁸ There was fortnightly communion by 1865,³⁹ and on Census Sunday in 1851 it was said that 185 attended church in the morning, 140 in the afternoon, and 530 in the evening.⁴⁰ In 1856–7 services held there were of a Puseyite character.⁴¹ The church was virtually rebuilt c. 1871 by Habershon and Brock, at the expense of a former priest in charge, a tower and spire being added. The chancel was extended in 1888.⁴²

At Broadbridge Heath winter services were held by the Horsham clergy in the National school after its opening in 1853. The building continued to be used for services after a new school had been built,⁴³ until 1904, when the iron chapel formerly used as Holy Trinity church was moved to Broadbridge Heath. The chapel continued to be served by curates.⁴⁴ In 1913, when it had a dedication to St. John, weekly services were still being held there.⁴⁵ The chapel was demolished as unsafe in 1957, a new church, also dedicated to St. John, and of unusual design, being opened in 1963.⁴⁶

Holy Trinity iron mission room, west of the later Holy Trinity church, with accommodation for 250, was opened in 1879⁴⁷ to serve the growing population of the area around Rushams and Trafalgar roads.⁴⁸ Congregations in 1884 averaged 150 in the morning

¹¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

¹² L.J. v. 515; Hist. MSS. Com. 4, 5th Rep. H.L. p. 62.

¹³ L.J. v. 678–9; cf. A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 72.

¹⁴ L.J. v. 679; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1653–4, 315.

¹⁵ B.L. Add. MSS. 5698, f. 206v.; 39336, f. 116.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

¹⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 206v. For sermons apparently preached by Tredcroft at Horsham, Horsham Mus. MS. 2880.

¹⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39336, f. 116v.; Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 89.

¹⁹ Alberly, *Hist. Horsham*, 375.

²⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, pp. 14–15.

²¹ Ibid. Par. 106/9/1, f. 5v.

²² Para. based mainly on B.L. Add. MS. 39336, ff. 117–18; cf. *ibid.* 39362, ff. 62v–63; W.S.R.O. Par. 106/1/1/4; *D.N.B.* s.v. Thos. Hutchinson; Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 101 n., 104.

²³ *Alum. Cantab. 1752–1900*; Willson, *op. cit.* 107; Horsham Mus. MS. 91, f. 2v.

²⁴ Willson, *op. cit.* 108; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 78.

²⁵ Willson, *op. cit.* 108; *Alum. Cantab. 1752–1900*.

²⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 357; B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 63v–64; Horsham Mus. MSS. 272–3; W.S.R.O., Par. 106/1/1/5; Par. 106/1/5/2.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/8/3, f. [1v].

²⁸ *D.N.B.*; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 186.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/2 (1838).

³⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39336, f. 118v.

³¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/7/3; cf. below.

³² P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/1/2.

³³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865).

³⁴ Ibid. Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

³⁵ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 93–4 and facing p. 93.

³⁶ *St. Mark's Ch., Horsham* (n.d.), 6, 11–12 (copy at Horsham Mus. libr.).

³⁷ P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/1/1.

³⁸ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 88.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865).

⁴⁰ P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/1/1.

⁴¹ Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 140; cf. K. Neale, *Victorian Horsham*, 74–6.

⁴² B.L. Add. MS. 39364, ff. 159–60; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 87 and facing p. 86.

⁴³ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 109; *idem*, *Horsham* (1889), 95; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.).

⁴⁴ Local inf.; cf. below.

⁴⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. NE. (1913 edn.).

⁴⁶ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 1963.

⁴⁷ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 88–9; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. NE. (1898 edn.).

⁴⁸ Cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1878).



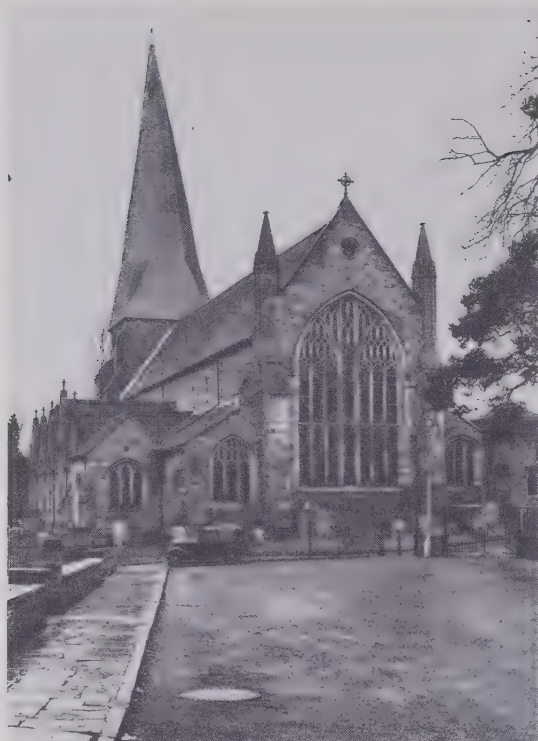
HORSHAM: Christ's Hospital from the south-west in the early 20th century



WARNHAM: Warnham Court from the south-west c. 1900



HORSHAM: Hurst Road in the early 20th century from the north-west, showing the art school



HORSHAM: THE PARISH CHURCH FROM NORMANDY



HORSHAM: HOLY TRINITY CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-WEST



SHIPLEY: THE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



WARNHAM: WARNHAM LODGE TOWER
designed by Batterbury and Huxley, 1894

and 200 in the evening.⁴⁹ The mission room was replaced in 1900 by a new church built of red brick in 13th-century style to the design of W. G. Scott; the new building originally comprised a nave and chancel, with shallow double transepts and a western bell turret,⁵⁰ and was enlarged at the west end in the 1970s.⁵¹

By 1878, because of the growing population of the parish, the number of clergy had increased to six.⁵² Meanwhile, some parishioners in the south-east part of the ancient parish attended St. John's church, Coolhurst, built in 1839 just within the modern Lower Beeding parish, while in 1871 part of the eastern side of Horsham ancient parish was included in the new ecclesiastical parish of Colgate.⁵³ In 1885 there was a church council, which included some elected members and others *ex officio*, including the M.P. and the chairmen of both the local board and the school board.⁵⁴ Another advanced development of the same period was the opening in 1888 of a parish room and library in Causeway; the building, financed largely by subscription and in revived vernacular style,⁵⁵ survived in 1982.

By 1895 there were five other mission rooms around the town, in Bishopric, Denne Road, Barrington Road, at New Town, and at Tower Hill.⁵⁶ Services there were originally held weekly,⁵⁷ but by 1917 had become more occasional, being sometimes taken by laymen.⁵⁸ The Tower Hill mission room had ceased to be used by 1918, and those in Bishopric and at New Town by the 1930s.⁵⁹ In 1936, when there were still three assistant curates,⁶⁰ St. Mark's church was closed in order to help provide for a new church in the east part of the town,⁶¹ where a site had been bought in 1899. The brick St. Leonard's church in Cambridge Road was duly opened in 1939, being served by priests in charge; it was not consecrated,⁶² and served also as a hall seating c. 70.⁶³ In 1946 St. Mark's church was being used as a store,⁶⁴ but in 1949 it was re-opened,⁶⁵ and services were still held there in 1982. A new priest's house for the church was built in 1967, and in the following year the former school to the north was bought and converted into a church hall.⁶⁶ In 1960 a converted barn on the Needles estate was opened as St. Peter's church hall; monthly evening communion was held there in 1979. Some outbuildings of The Manor House in Causeway, including one which had been converted into a chapel, were given to the parish church c. 1970 at the closure of the private school which had occupied the house; in 1979 they com-

prised the 'church centre' of St. Peter in the Causeway. In 1981 there were five assistant clergy attached to the parish church, of whom four each had specific responsibility for one of the chapels of ease.⁶⁷

A suffragan bishop of Horsham was appointed in 1968,⁶⁸ but lived near Crawley both then and later.⁶⁹

The church of *ST. MARY* (the dedication is recorded from 1423)⁷⁰ consists of a chancel with north and south chapels and north vestry, clerestoried nave with north and south aisles, outer south aisle with eastern chapel, north porch with adjacent chapel, and west tower with spire. It is of local sandstone with a Horsham stone roof,⁷¹ the spire being shingled, and is one of the largest parish churches in the county.⁷²

The original church, built c. 1150, comprised a nave and chancel, north and presumably south aisles, and a west tower. The large tower, with a Norman doorway but later windows, survives. Part of the north wall, too, is Norman, as a doorway and a window indicate, though the doorway was originally one bay further west.⁷³ The rest of the church was entirely rebuilt in the 13th century, the nave and chancel, unusually for the period, forming a single unbroken space. The character of the work is not uniform throughout, and it has been suggested, first that the chancel was either built later in the century than the nave⁷⁴ or rebuilt in the 14th century,⁷⁵ and secondly that the clerestory was a later addition, the roof being raised to accommodate it.⁷⁶ The nave is oddly laid out so that the tower arch is not central in the west wall. Other surviving 13th-century features are the north porch and the buttresses to the tower.⁷⁷ The east window is flanked externally by two pinnacles, similar to those at Battle church.⁷⁸

A chapel on the north side of the north aisle was added for the chantry of the Holy Trinity, apparently at its foundation in 1307.⁷⁹ It shares a common roof with the north porch and was originally accessible only from it, though there were windows to the nave.⁸⁰ The raised eastern portion of the chapel is approached by steps;⁸¹ the chamber under it, which is reached from outside the building, may have been a charnel house.⁸² In the 15th century all the 13th-century windows except those in the clerestory were replaced,⁸³ the main east window by a large one of seven lights and two storeys.⁸⁴ A vestry, so called in 1573,⁸⁵ was added north of the north chancel aisle, its upper storey perhaps intended for a muniment room.⁸⁶ The Jesus chapel, in a corresponding position on the south side of the church, was built

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* (1884).

⁵⁰ N.M.R., Goodhart-Rendel ch. index; see pl. opposite.

⁵¹ Inscr. on bldg.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1878).

⁵³ *Ibid.* Ep. II/14A/1 (1856); *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (3), Lower Beeding (forthcoming).

⁵⁴ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1886), 168.

⁵⁵ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 92.

⁵⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* (1887).

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/2 (1917).

⁵⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918 and later edns.); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. SE. (1912, 1932 edns.).

⁶⁰ *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1936).

⁶¹ *S.C.M.* x. 716, 779.

⁶² W.S.R.O., MP 1662; cf. *ibid.* Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

⁶³ *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

⁶⁴ N.M.R., Goodhart-Rendel ch. index.

⁶⁵ *St. Mark's Ch., Horsham*, 7.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 10-11.

⁶⁷ Local inf.

⁶⁸ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 1968.

⁶⁹ *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1968-9 and later edns.).

⁷⁰ *S.R.S.* xlii. 344. The ch. is fully described in S. E. Winbolt, *Hist. of Par. Ch. of St. Mary the Virgin, Horsham* (Brighton, 1941). Cf. pl. opposite.

⁷¹ Cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁷² Cf. J. E. Morris, *Black's Guide to Suss.* (16th edn., n.d.), 91; Lower, *Hist. Suss.* i. 241.

⁷³ B.L. Add. MS. 36629, f. 19v.

⁷⁵ *S.N.Q.* vi. 214.

⁷⁶ Winbolt, *Hist. of Par. Ch.* 19.

⁷⁷ *S.N.Q.* vi. 214.

⁷⁸ *S.A.C.* xlii. 219.

⁷⁹ Cf. above.

⁸⁰ Above; Winbolt, op. cit. 30.

⁸¹ Cf. Bosham ch. and Compton ch. (Surr.): *Surr. Arch. Coll.* xii. 5 n.

⁸² Winbolt, op. cit. 31.

⁸³ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 46.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 56; cf. below.

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/2, f. 15.

⁸⁶ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 49.

by John Michell of Stammerham shortly before 1520.⁸⁷

After c. 1600 box pews and galleries began to proliferate in the church.⁸⁸ A gallery for the use of Collyer's school was built c. 1619,⁸⁹ there were a 'gentlemen's gallery' and a 'Southwater gallery' in the later 17th century,⁹⁰ and by c. 1700 there were galleries on all three sides of the church.⁹¹ A singing gallery was mentioned in 1716,⁹² and five years later a women's gallery,⁹³ constructed perhaps in deliberate imitation of the Early Christian *matroneum*. Galleries continued to be built or rebuilt until the 1820s.⁹⁴ In order to light them dormer windows had to be constructed, for instance in the south aisle.⁹⁵ By 1749 the galleries and pews together had come to fill the church, completely blocking the tower arch.⁹⁶

The 15th-century east window of the chancel was destroyed, apparently by a storm, before 1770 and replaced by one in a weak imitation of it, with 'Gibbsian' rusticated surrounds.⁹⁷ In the 1820s some re-arrangement of the pews was carried out, and the altar was raised on several steps.⁹⁸ Meanwhile the weight of the galleries, coupled apparently with the sloping site and with the excavation of burial vaults within the church, had caused the building to lean to the north,⁹⁹ in some places by almost 2 ft.¹ Extra tie-beams had had to be inserted in the nave before 1749,² and other attempts were made to cure the problem then or later by building party walls across the north aisle and a supporting pier within one arch of the south arcade.³ In 1864–5 the church was extensively restored, at the instigation of the vicar and to the design of St. S. Teulon.⁴ The pews and galleries were removed, and the list to the north corrected by jacking up the walls with screw-jacks until vertical.⁵ The tower arch was re-opened to form the main entrance to the building,⁶ but instead of designing an east window in 13th-century style⁷ Teulon surprisingly reconstructed the original 15th-century one, from the evidence of fragments found during the restoration. At the same date the bases of the nave piers were replaced.⁸ To compensate for the loss of seating in the galleries an outer south aisle was built in line with the Jesus chapel, with five south-facing gables, and the Holy Trinity chapel on the north side, which had recently been used successively as a school and a library,⁹ was also thrown into the

church.¹⁰ In 1884 the north porch was re-adopted as the main entrance and a wall built to divide it from the Holy Trinity chapel.¹¹

The only surviving medieval fittings are four piscinae and the 15th-century font of Sussex marble. A richly decorated rood screen, perhaps dating from 1522 when money was left to make figures of the twelve apostles for it,¹² survived until 1825 when it was demolished with an adjacent gallery.¹³ The other fittings are chiefly late 19th-century, and include a complete set of stained glass.

There are also many monuments. The table tomb with recumbent effigy of Thomas de Braose (d. 1395) on the south side of the chancel still had traces of colour in 1981.¹⁴ The canopied table tomb on the north side of the chancel, said by 1856 to commemorate Thomas Hoo of Roffey (d. 1486),¹⁵ is of Purbeck marble and richly carved. It seems to be early 16th-century, but to have received additional carving in the later 16th century.¹⁶ It may also have supported an Easter sepulchre.¹⁷ There is a sepulchral brass to a priest, apparently the early 15th-century vicar Thomas Clerk.¹⁸ The black and white marble monument to Elizabeth Delves (d. 1654) in the south chancel chapel is by the sculptor Edward Marshall.¹⁹ The same chapel also has monuments to members of the Hurst family, and the former Jesus chapel to members of the Shelley and Michell families. The monuments collected under the west tower at the time of the 1864–5 restoration include some to members of the Shelley, Michell, and Eversfield families.

There were six bells in 1724²⁰ and eight in 1938.²¹ The plate is all of the 19th and 20th centuries except for an almsdish of 1713.²² An organ was brought from the demolished mansion of Michelgrove in Clapham before 1835,²³ but was replaced in 1865.²⁴ The registers begin in 1541.²⁵

The church of *HOLY INNOCENTS*, Southwater, was opened in 1850²⁶ to serve the inhabitants of the south part of the parish who had sometimes previously attended Shipley, Itchingfield, or Nut-hurst churches.²⁷ Sir Henry Fletcher, Bt. (d. 1851), a large landowner in the area, gave the site and contributed largely to the cost of the building and to the endowment fund.²⁸ The church lay west and south-west of Southwater hamlet as it then existed, and despite 20th-century residential development

⁸⁷ *S.R.S.* xlii. 345; cf. *S.N.Q.* vi. 207.

⁸⁸ *S.N.Q.* i. 106, 238–41; ii. 171; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1640); Ep. I/49/30, 32; *ibid.* Par. 106/9/1, ff. 2, 4.

⁸⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 106/9/1, ff. 21, 141.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* f. 104 and v.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* ff. 104v., 141; Leeds Dist. Archives, TN/HM 24.

⁹² *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 106/9/1, f. 6. ⁹³ *S.N.Q.* i. 140.

⁹⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/17/45, ff. 6v., 27–8.

⁹⁵ B.L. Add. MSS. 5673, f. 14; 5677, f. 66; Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 61.

⁹⁶ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 475.

⁹⁷ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 52; *Horsham Mus. MS.* 2802; cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), facing p. 354.

⁹⁸ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 52; Dudley, *Horsham*, 7.

⁹⁹ Winbolt, *Hist. of Par. Ch.* 39.

¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39364, f. 168.

² Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 475; cf. Dudley, *Horsham*, facing p. 12; A. Windrum, *Horsham*, pl. 1.

³ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 50.

⁴ Winbolt, *op. cit.* 40.

⁵ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 55 and frontispiece; Windrum, *Horsham*, 30–1. ⁶ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 57.

⁷ Cf. *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 227–8.

⁸ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 55–7.

⁹ Above, introduction (soc. and cultural activities); below, educ.

¹⁰ Winbolt, *Hist. of Par. Ch.* 30.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 31; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 56.

¹² *S.R.S.* xlii. 346.

¹³ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 48, 51; cf. *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1584).

¹⁴ Cf. *S.A.C.* viii. 99.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 97; above, manors and other estates.

¹⁶ *S.A.C.* viii. 128–9; Winbolt, *Hist. of Par. Ch.* 26.

¹⁷ Winbolt, *op. cit.* 27.

¹⁸ *S.A.C.* lxxviii. 90; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 39336, f. 111.

¹⁹ *S.N.Q.* viii. 97–8 and facing p. 97.

²⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/26/3, p. 14.

²¹ Elphick, *Bells*, 326–7.

²² Winbolt, *op. cit.* 46–7.

²³ H. Dudley, *Juvenile Researches* (Easebourne, 1835), 113.

²⁴ Winbolt, *op. cit.* 47.

²⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 106/1; those for the years 1541–1635 are printed in *S.R.S.* xxi.

²⁶ Inscr. in ch.

²⁷ *Southwater*, 1837–1977, 25.

²⁸ Inscr. in ch.

was still only on the edge of the settlement in 1882. The building is of local stone in curvilinear Gothic style, and comprises nave and chancel, north aisle, south vestry, and south porch, with a western bell turret. There is a churchyard.

At first afternoon services attended by c. 150 and occasional morning communion services were held by the vicar of Horsham,²⁹ but in 1853 a parish, with its own vicar, was formed from Horsham and Shipley parishes,³⁰ and a glebe house built;³¹ the advowson was settled on the vicar of Horsham,³² the incumbent receiving £45 a year excluding fees.³³ Under A. H. S. Barwell, vicar 1864–75, the church was often crowded;³⁴ in 1865 average Sunday attendances were 90 to 100 in the morning and 120 to 160 in the afternoon. At that date there were other services too at festivals and on saints' days, besides monthly communion.³⁵ By 1884 communion was celebrated twice monthly.³⁶ In 1887 there were 4 a. of glebe.³⁷ A new, smaller, vicarage was built in 1966, the old one being sold. From 1976 the parish was served by a priest in charge;³⁸ in 1982 there were a weekly communion service and Sunday evensong once a month.³⁹

The church of *ALL SAINTS*, Roffey, was built in 1878.⁴⁰ A church had been contemplated at Roffey c. 1840,⁴¹ and in 1856 the iron schoolroom at Roffey Street on the Crawley road 1 mile (1.6 km.) north-east of the modern suburb called Roffey, was licensed for services; it could seat 90. Services were held every Sunday, and in 1868 were generally well attended.⁴² The new church was built at the eastern end of the developing suburb of Roffey, at the sole expense of Mrs. Gertrude Martyn of Roffey Lodge and in memory of her husband. The architect was A. W. Blomfield,⁴³ and the building, of local sandstone with Bath stone dressings⁴⁴ in 13th-century style, comprises a chancel, nave with north aisle, and south-east tower. All 300 seats were free from the beginning.⁴⁵ A churchyard was consecrated in 1880.⁴⁶

A parish was formed in 1878.⁴⁷ The advowson was granted by the vicar of Horsham to Mrs. Martyn,⁴⁸ who presented the first five incumbents.⁴⁹ The bishop of Chichester was joint patron after 1911, and by 1928 sole patron, as he remained thereafter.⁵⁰ The

living was endowed by Mrs. Martyn with help from Queen Anne's Bounty, but the glebe house which she built near the church⁵¹ was found by the first vicar too expensive to live in. In 1890 he lamented the lack of means to carry on parish work; in 1884 he had been supplementing his income by serving as chaplain to Horsham union. Sunday congregations averaged 125 in 1884, but were said to be declining. Communion was then celebrated weekly and on saints' days. In 1903 outlying parishioners were said to attend church at Rusper or Colgate.⁵² A High Church character noticeable before 1900 was reinforced by the second incumbent, who in 1909 introduced the reservation of the sacrament and other 'more Catholic' practices.⁵³ There was an assistant curate by 1917.⁵⁴ In 1957 a parish room was completed, and ten years later a new vicarage house. After 1972 regular Roman Catholic services were held at the church as well as Anglican ones.⁵⁵

ROMAN CATHOLICISM. The Copley family of Roffey and their servants remained Catholics in the later 16th and earlier 17th centuries,⁵⁶ and a priest may have frequented Roffey manor house in 1586.⁵⁷ The total of three recusants listed in the parish in 1642 is probably too low,⁵⁸ since 30 were recorded in 1676.⁵⁹ A Catholic priest was mentioned at Horsham c. 1690.⁶⁰ In 1724 there were said to be five recusant families,⁶¹ including the Westons, who had succeeded the Copleys at Roffey⁶² and who were also related to the recusant Carylls of West Grinstead.⁶³ The 22 recusants listed at Horsham in 1767 included three broom makers.⁶⁴ During the 18th and early 19th centuries Horsham was part of the mission area served from West Grinstead;⁶⁵ in 1814 a Mr. Webb Weston, possibly John Webb Weston the former owner of Roffey manor, gave £12 a year to the priest at West Grinstead for serving Roffey once a month.⁶⁶

About 1820 a building on the east side of Springfield Road belonging to the duke of Norfolk was converted for use as a Roman Catholic chapel and priest's house;⁶⁷ in 1836 it had an embattled façade with a crowning cross. Services were held fortnightly in 1836⁶⁸ and 1851; on the latter occasion the church

²⁹ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 154; P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/1/3.

³⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 1853, pp. 161–2.

³¹ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 155; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/41/88.

³² *Lond. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 1853, pp. 161–2; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 39347, f. 13.

³³ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 154.

³⁴ *Southwater*, 1837–1977, 30–1.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865).

³⁶ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

³⁷ *Glebe Lands Return*, H.C. 307, p. 29 (1887), lxiv.

³⁸ *Southwater*, 1837–1977, 50; cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 12 Nov. 1981.

³⁹ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 1982.

⁴⁰ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 114.

⁴¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/41/68.

⁴² Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 146; B.L. Add. MS. 39457, f. 5v.

⁴³ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1879), 71–2; cf. *S.A.C.* liv. 210–11.

⁴⁴ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 114.

⁴⁵ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1879), 71–2.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* (1881), 152.

⁴⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 1878, pp. 7426–7.

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 10615/1.

⁴⁹ G. Scott, *All Saints Ch., Roffey, 1878–1978*, [11] (copy in W. S. R. O. libr.).

⁵⁰ *Chich. Dioc. Kal. and Dir.* (1911 and later edns.).

⁵¹ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1881), 167; *ibid.* (1888), 149.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884, 1887, 1890); Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

⁵³ Scott, *All Saints Ch.* [3, 11–13]; cf. *Ch. Guide for Tourists* (1951 edn.).

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/2 (1917).

⁵⁵ Scott, *op. cit.* [3].

⁵⁶ B.L. Harl. MS. 703, f. 23v.; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/15/1; Ep. I/22/1 (1640); *Recusant Roll*, i (Cath. Rec. Soc. xviii), 328, 339, 342–3; *ibid.* iii–iv (Cath. Rec. Soc. lxi), 100–1, 232–3; *S.R.S.* xlix. 37, 67; *D.N.B.* s.v. Anth. Copley, Sir Thos. Copley.

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 28; *Acts of P.C.* 1586–7, 225; cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1611–18, 64.

⁵⁸ *S.R.S.* v. 98, 102.

⁵⁹ *S.A.C.* xlv. 146.

⁶⁰ G. Anstruther, *Seminary Priests*, ii. 56.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 15.

⁶² *Eng. Cath. Nonjurors of 1715*, ed. Estcourt and Payne, 266.

⁶³ *S.A.C.* cxvi. 28.

⁶⁴ H.L.R.O., papist return (inf. from Mr. T. J. McCann, W.S.R.O.).

⁶⁵ *S.A.C.* lii. 42, 77; *Southwark Rec.* Jan. 1957, pp. 9–10.

⁶⁶ Archives of Archdioc. of Westm., Poynter III. C. Misc., letter from Chas. McDonnell, 1814; above, manors and other estates.

⁶⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. FC 595; *Arundel Cast. Archives*, i, p. 137.

⁶⁸ Dudley, *Horsham*, 29–30.

was still served from West Grinstead, and c. 30 attended.⁶⁹ In 1865 a new church in Gothic style was built by the duchess of Norfolk in front of the old one, which was afterwards used as a school. The new building, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist and of local sandstone, had a shingled west bell turret and a western main altar;⁷⁰ it survived, though altered, in commercial use in 1981. In 1874–5 it could seat 160.⁷¹ A new priest's house was built c. 1888.⁷² A third church was built between 1919 and 1923 on the opposite side of Springfield Road, comprising a nave and chancel with side chapels, of coursed rubble and in 15th-century style.⁷³ From 1972 Catholic services were also held in the Anglican church at Roffey;⁷⁴ in 1982 there was mass there every Sunday and saint's day, and a weekly Catholic mass at Southwater church besides.⁷⁵

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. The Quakers, Presbyterians, and General Baptists all flourished in Horsham in the later 17th and earlier 18th centuries; in 1676 there were said to be 100 dissenters in the parish,⁷⁶ and in 1715 the Presbyterians and Baptists together were thought to number 120.⁷⁷ The Methodists arrived in 1776, and were succeeded by the Independents, who by the mid 19th century had become the most numerous.⁷⁸ In 1881 it was said that most nonconformists were of the middle classes, though poorer people attended the Independent, Wesleyan Methodist, and Plymouth Brethren services.⁷⁹ Most congregations met in the town, but there were Baptists at Broadbridge Heath in the 1710s, and later there were chapels there, at Roffey, and at Southwater.⁸⁰ Horsham congregations often included non-parishioners,⁸¹ and later founded or supported congregations in other places.⁸² There were graveyards at the chapels or churches of the General Baptists (later Unitarians), Particular Baptists (Rehoboth), Independents, and Quakers.⁸³

BAPTISTS AND UNITARIANS. There were Baptists at Horsham possibly from 1669,⁸⁴ who met at first in private houses.⁸⁵ Matthew Caffyn, the first minister and a native of Horsham, was a prominent controver-

sialist and evangelist; at his death in 1714 he was succeeded as minister by his son and namesake.⁸⁶ What was apparently the elder Caffyn's house at Broadbridge Heath was being used as a meeting house in 1711,⁸⁷ and was registered for worship in 1713.⁸⁸ In 1717 there were said to be 350 hearers in Horsham;⁸⁹ most, however, evidently came from outside the parish, in which there were said to be only 18 Baptist families in 1724.⁹⁰ The present chapel on the west side of Worthing Road, registered for worship in 1719,⁹¹ was built to serve as a general meeting place on special occasions for all the congregations in the area.⁹² It is of red and blue brick with a Horsham stone roof,⁹³ and comprises a room aligned north–south, with an east porch and a low south extension containing the communion table. The room has a north gallery and its ceiling is supported by two tall freestanding wooden columns. In 1874–5 the building could seat 220.⁹⁴ In the later 18th century church members came from Warnham, Billingshurst, and Shermanbury as well as Horsham.⁹⁵ The Billingshurst members formed a separate congregation c. 1818, and by 1820 most of the Horsham congregation had become Unitarian.⁹⁶ On Census Sunday 1851, when there was a resident minister, 84 attended in the morning and 27 in the evening.⁹⁷ Five years earlier the congregation had been said to consist mainly of outsiders, some from as far afield as Dorking, Brighton, and East Grinstead.⁹⁸ In 1878 the church was described as Unitarian (Baptist), and thereafter successively as Free Christian, Free Christian (Unitarian),⁹⁹ and Unitarian. There was still a resident minister in 1881.¹ In 1980 a laywoman was in charge.² The original burial ground, on the north, south, and east sides of the building, survived in 1983.

The Rehoboth chapel in New Street was built in 1834 by a group of Particular Baptists who had seceded from the Independent congregation; a brick building of two storeys³ which could seat 150,⁴ it survived in 1982. On Census Sunday 1851 attendances were 130 in the morning, 40 in the afternoon, and 150 in the evening.⁵ Services were still held c. 1979.

The Jireh Strict Baptist chapel in Park Terrace East was founded c. 1857.⁶ The stuccoed

⁶⁹ P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/1/9.

⁷⁰ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 96–7; illus. at Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 72.

⁷¹ O.S. Map 1/500, Horsham (1877 edn.).

⁷² Albery, *Souvenir Guide*, 35.

⁷³ T. Wales, *Short Hist. of St. John the Evangelist Rom. Cath. Ch., Horsham*, 4 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.); N.M.R., Goodhart-Rendel ch. index.

⁷⁴ Above, churches.

⁷⁵ *Arundel and Brighton Cath. Dir.* (1982).

⁷⁶ S.A.C. xlv. 146.

⁷⁷ Ibid. li. 13.

⁷⁸ P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/1; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865, 1875).

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1881).

⁸⁰ Below.
⁸¹ e.g. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1875); ibid. NC/B 2/2/1.

⁸² e.g. *Pioneers Still: Suss. Cong. Union and Home Missionary Soc. 1849–1949*, 16, 20; E. M. Marchant, *Short Hist. of Cong. Ch. at Horsham, 1800–1950*, 12 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

⁸³ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 98.

⁸⁴ P.R.O., RG 4/2729, f. 5v., listing births of members of the cong. from that date.

⁸⁵ E. Kensett, *Hist. Free Christian Ch., Horsham, 1721–1921*, 10.

⁸⁶ D.N.B.
⁸⁷ Kensett, op. cit. 10; W.S.R.O., S.T.C. I/33, p. 100.

⁸⁸ P.R.O., RG 31/1, Chich. dioc. (suppl. return, 1960); cf. Kensett, op. cit. 10.

⁸⁹ S.A.S. Newsletter, xxi. 117.

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 15.

⁹¹ P.R.O., RG 31/1, Chich. archdeac. no. 1; for the identification of the bldg. cf. W.S.R.O., NC/B 2/7/1–3.

⁹² Kensett, *Free Christian Ch.* 10–12; inf. from Mr. L. J. Maguire, Croydon.

⁹³ Above, pl. facing p. 145.

⁹⁴ O.S. Map 1/500, Horsham (1877 edn.).

⁹⁵ W.S.R.O., NC/B 2/3/1.

⁹⁶ Kensett, *Free Christian Ch.* 105–6; cf. S.N.Q. xv. 337.

⁹⁷ P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/1/8.

⁹⁸ W.S.R.O., NC/B 2/2/1.

⁹⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1878 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir.*

Horsham (1962); D.N.B. s.v. Matt. Caffyn.

¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1881).

² *Gen. Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Chs.*

Dir. (1980).

³ R. F. Chambers, *Strict Baptist Chapels of Eng.* ii. 120 and facing p. 110; *Brief Hist. of Strict Baptist Ch. at Horsham* (priv. print. 1946) (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

⁴ O.S. Map 1/500, Horsham (1877 edn.).

⁵ P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/1/7.

⁶ *Stranger's Guide to Horsham* (Horsham, 1869), 9; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 97; cf. G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 10727.

classical-style building, which could seat 150,⁷ survived in 1982, but the congregation had dispersed between 1938 and 1957.⁸

The Brighton Road Baptist church was founded in 1894 to remedy the absence of a General Baptist (New Connexion) church, and met at first in the King's Head assembly room in East Street. In 1896 an iron church with a brick façade was built. In 1903 there were over 100 church members. The building was sold in 1917, services being held in a hall until 1923⁹ when a new brick and stone Gothic-style church was opened. In 1979 there were 317 church members.¹⁰

The small brick Hope Strict Baptist chapel in Oak-hill Road was opened in 1903,¹¹ and was still used for services in 1982.

The Brighton Road church founded two daughter churches in Horsham ancient parish. Evangelizing work began at Broadbridge Heath in 1906,¹² and a red brick chapel was built in Billingshurst Road in 1908.¹³ In 1955 it was called Broadbridge Heath Free church,¹⁴ and in 1979 it had 46 members.¹⁵ It still flourished in 1982. A mission founded in Trafalgar Road c. 1920¹⁶ became a separate church in 1955;¹⁷ a new building with a brick façade was opened in 1972,¹⁸ and in 1979 there were 80 church members.¹⁹

BRETHREN. A chapel for Plymouth Brethren, replacing earlier premises in other parts of the town,²⁰ was built in Denne Road at the expense of C. G. Eversfield of Denne Park in 1863.²¹ The building, which could seat 100 in 1874–5,²² survived in 1982. The Eversfields continued to be strong supporters until at least 1890, and the Brethren's proselytizing zeal was an irritation to the Anglican clergy of the town.²³ A chapel was registered at Southwater in 1870 but had closed by 1896.²⁴ There was another at Roffey in 1884 and 1903, with a resident minister on the earlier occasion.²⁵ The Denne Road congregation still flourished in 1982; in 1957 and later there had also been a chapel at Wickersham Road north of Carfax.²⁶

A congregation of Open Brethren which numbered c. 25 registered a mission room at Southwater in 1927.²⁷

⁷ O.S. Map 1/500, Horsham (1877 edn.).

⁸ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1938); Kelly's *Dir. Horsham* (1957).

⁹ Brighton Rd. Baptist Ch., *Horsham: Programme of Opening Servs.* 1923 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.); F. Buffard, *Kent and Suss. Baptist Assocs.* 120.

¹⁰ Baptist Union *Dir.* (1979–80).

¹¹ Chambers, *Strict Baptist Chapels*, ii. 120 and facing p. 99.

¹² Horsham Baptist Ch. *Diamond Jubilee, 1894–1954* (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

¹³ D. R. Elleray, *Victorian Chs. of Suss.* 53.

¹⁴ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 64817; cf. Horsham Baptist Ch. *Diamond Jubilee*.

¹⁵ Baptist Union *Dir.* (1979–80).

¹⁶ Horsham Baptist Ch. *Diamond Jubilee*.

¹⁷ Buffard, *Kent and Suss. Baptist Assocs.* 141.

¹⁸ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 17 Nov. 1972.

¹⁹ Baptist Union *Dir.* (1979–80).

²⁰ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 6542, 7402.

²¹ *Stranger's Guide to Horsham* (Horsham, 1869), 9; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 97.

²² O.S. Map 1/500, Horsham (1877 edn.).

²³ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/1 (1884, 1890); Ep. 1/22A/2 (1875, 1903).

²⁴ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 19790; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/1 (1881).

²⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/1 (1884); Ep. 1/22A/2 (1903).

INDEPENDENTS (Congregationalists).²⁸ An Independent church at Horsham, succeeding earlier gatherings of 'separatists' which had met since c. 1780,²⁹ was founded in 1800, and met for a time in a converted building in Springfield Road. A new chapel on a neighbouring site, of two storeys and three bays beneath a broken pediment, was opened in 1814.³⁰ The minister, John Harm, also registered a meeting place at Roffey in 1824,³¹ of which nothing is heard later. In the 1820s and 1830s candidates for baptism were chiefly from Horsham and Lower Beeding, and most members of the congregation were in non-agricultural occupations.³² On Census Sunday 1851 the Springfield Road chapel had morning and evening attendances of 350 or over, besides over 100 Sunday scholars, and there was a resident minister,³³ as there was also in 1881.³⁴ A new red brick and stone Gothic-style building on the same site was opened in 1884. In 1980, when it belonged to the United Reformed church, the congregation had 130 members, the minister also serving Maplehurst in Nuthurst, and Slinfold.³⁵ The chapel was demolished in 1981, to build a smaller chapel and offices;³⁶ the new building was opened in 1983.³⁷

METHODISTS.³⁸ A Methodist preacher from London was licensed by quarter sessions to preach in Horsham in 1776, and services with hymn-singing were held at a house near the town hall and on Horsham common.³⁹ A Wesleyan Methodist chapel which could seat 200 in 1874–5⁴⁰ was built in London Road in 1832,⁴¹ and the Horsham circuit was formed in 1844 with two ministers and 109 members. In the 1830s the chapel was attended mostly by labourers, many from surrounding villages.⁴² Congregations on Census Sunday 1851, however, were only 30 in the morning and 40 in the evening, the minister attributing the decline in numbers to Puseyite activities at the Anglican churches.⁴³ The present church, of red brick with stone dressings in Gothic style, was built on the same site in 1883 and could seat 400 in 1940.⁴⁴ By 1903 the Horsham circuit, then called the Dorking and Horsham circuit, included chapels in six places besides Horsham.⁴⁵ In 1932 evening congregations at Horsham averaged 250. The church still flourished in 1982.

²⁶ Kelly's *Dir. Horsham* (1957); *Horsham: Official Guide* (c. 1971), 58.

²⁷ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 50962; *Southwater, 1837–1977*, 36.

²⁸ Para. based mainly on E. M. Marchant, *Short Hist. of Cong. Ch. at Horsham, 1800–1950* (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

²⁹ Cf. P.R.O., RG 4/2730, 4419.

³⁰ Dudley, *Horsham*, 29; Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 73.

³¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/17/45, f. 14.

³² P.R.O., RG 4/3108.

³³ Ibid. HO 129/87/2/1/5.

³⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/1 (1881).

³⁵ *United Reformed Ch. Yr. Bk.* (1980); illus. at Windrum & Hughes, *Horsham*, 74.

³⁶ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 Mar., 14 May 1981.

³⁷ Ibid. 27 Jan. 1983.

³⁸ Para. based mainly on *Horsham Wesleyan Ch. Centenary, 1832–1932* (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

³⁹ Cf. *S.A.C.* lii. 76–7; Horsham Mus. MS. 307 (MS. cat.).

⁴⁰ O.S. Map 1/500, Horsham (1877 edn.).

⁴¹ Illus. at Dudley, *Horsham*, 30.

⁴² P.R.O., RG 4/2731.

⁴³ Ibid. HO 129/87/2/1/4.

⁴⁴ *Methodist Ch. Bldg. Return* (1940).

⁴⁵ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1903).

A Wesleyan mission room at Southwater was built in 1884,⁴⁶ and changed its site between 1896 and 1909.⁴⁷ In 1901 the building could seat 80.⁴⁸ It was sold in 1930.⁴⁹

A brick Primitive Methodist chapel at Roffey was opened in 1878. After enlargement in 1936⁵⁰ it could seat 160 in 1940.⁵¹ In 1971 it was modernized and re-named St. Andrew's Methodist church, and it flourished in 1981.⁵² Another Primitive Methodist chapel in Rushams Road was registered in 1885 and closed before 1925. A third in East Street, of red brick in Flemish Renaissance style, was registered in 1892⁵³ and closed in or before 1933;⁵⁴ in 1895 and 1915 two services were held there on Sundays.⁵⁵

PRESBYTERIANS. Licence was granted to Matthew Woodman in 1672 to hold Presbyterian services at his house in Horsham.⁵⁶ Woodman was a graduate and a scholar, who at his death in 1684 owned 400 books.⁵⁷ A Presbyterian meeting house in East Street, described as newly built, was registered in 1707;⁵⁸ it survived in 1736,⁵⁹ and apparently in 1794.⁶⁰ There were said to be 140 hearers in 1717,⁶¹ and 15 Presbyterian families in Horsham in 1724.⁶²

QUAKERS. Three Quakers preached in Horsham market place in 1655, and one of them, Thomas Lawcock or Laycock, was gaoled soon afterwards for causing a disturbance in church by calling the vicar a liar and 'Antichrist'.⁶³ The keeper of the gaol seems to have sympathized, for later he was himself convicted for allowing the Quakers in the gaol too much liberty.⁶⁴ The monthly administrative meeting was being held at Horsham by 1668, at first in private houses, and the weekly meeting for worship was recorded by 1687; two Quakers were married at a house in Horsham in 1669. George Fox and William Penn both visited the town in 1680. A meeting house was built in Worthing Road in 1693.⁶⁵ There were said to be 12 Quaker families in the parish in 1724.⁶⁶ The quarterly meeting was held at Horsham in 1736 and 1783.⁶⁷ In 1785-6 the old meeting house was replaced by a new one set further back from the

street on the same plot,⁶⁸ but the present red brick building seems later in style; it consists of a square room with contemporary deal panelling and benches round the walls, and has a minister's house attached on the north. There were still 48 Quakers in the parish in 1801,⁶⁹ but by 1851 only c. 10 seem to have attended Sunday services.⁷⁰ In the 1870s and 1880s the congregation apparently lapsed;⁷¹ there were still Sunday morning services in 1888, though the Quakers were then said to be nearly extinct in the parish.⁷² Two Sunday services were being held again by 1895, however, and the congregation existed apparently continuously thereafter.⁷³

OTHER DENOMINATIONS. A 'Providence' chapel in East Street was registered in 1839.⁷⁴ In 1851, when there was a resident minister, it was described as Calvinist, and claimed an average congregation of 120.⁷⁵

The Mormons (Latter Day Saints) registered a chapel in East Street in 1853, which was closed by 1866.⁷⁶

The Salvation Army registered a meeting place at Springfield Hall, Springfield Road, in 1887.⁷⁷ About 1969 it was replaced by the citadel in Barttelot Road⁷⁸ which still flourished in 1982.

A Horsham branch of the non-sectarian Railway Mission had a chapel in Oakhill Road in 1896;⁷⁹ it survived in 1981.

Other places of worship included the Church of the Foursquare Gospel, East St., registered 1930, closed by 1964;⁸⁰ Horsham New Church (Swedenborgian), East St., fl. 1938;⁸¹ Christian Scientist premises, Guildford Rd., registered 1953;⁸² fl. 1981; Kingdom Hall (Jehovah's Witnesses), Stanley St., registered 1957,⁸³ fl. 1980; and Fellowship Hall, East St., the former Primitive Methodist premises (United Apostolic Faith Church, later Pentecostal Church), fl. 1957,⁸⁴ 1980.

EDUCATION.⁸⁵ The history of Collyer's free school from 1533 to 1907 has been recounted

⁴⁶ Surr. R.O., Kingston, 456/13/1.

⁴⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV. NE. (1898, 1912 edns.).

⁴⁸ *Return of Accom. in Wesleyan Methodist Chapels, 1901*, 9.

⁴⁹ Surr. R.O., Kingston, 456/13/2.

⁵⁰ *St. Andrew's Methodist Ch., Horsham* [1981] (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

⁵¹ *Methodist Ch. Bldg. Return* (1940).

⁵² *St. Andrew's Methodist Ch., Horsham*.

⁵³ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 28646, 33210.

⁵⁴ *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 15 Dec. 1933.

⁵⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895, 1915).

⁵⁶ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1672, 41.

⁵⁷ *S.A.C. li. 9; Calamy Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 544; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/106/196.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/17/36, f. 3.

⁵⁹ Horsham Mus. MS. 194, f. 6.

⁶⁰ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 290; cf. *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 405.

⁶¹ *S.A.S. Newsletter*, xxi. 117.

⁶² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 15.

⁶³ *S.A.C. xvi.* 70-1, 74; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 412.

⁶⁴ *S.A.C. xvi.* 74-5.

⁶⁵ Marsh, *Early Friends*, 25-7, 107; P.R.O., RG 6/1591, f. 3.

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 15.

⁶⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 244; *S.A.C. cxvii.* 37.

⁶⁸ Marsh, *Early Friends*, 27; *Stranger's Guide to Horsham* (Horsham, 1869), 8.

⁶⁹ *S.A.C. lxxxix.* 64.

⁷⁰ P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/1/10.

⁷¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1878 and later edns.).

⁷² Albery, *Souvenir Guide*, 37.

⁷³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957 and later edns.).

⁷⁴ P.R.O., RG 31/1, Chich. archdeac. no. 216.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* HO 129/87/2/1/6.

⁷⁶ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 912.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* no. 29990; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1887); Albery, *Souvenir Guide*, 37.

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., UD/HO 21/3/100.

⁷⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. SE. (1898 edn.); G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 36455; cf. W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., treasurer of branch to R. H. Hurst, 1898.

⁸⁰ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 52566.

⁸¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

⁸² G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 64171.

⁸³ *Ibid.* no. 66361.

⁸⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

⁸⁵ The following sources are used in this section for statements dated but not otherwise referenced: 1818: *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 961; 1833: *Educ. Eng. Abstract*, 972; 1846-7: *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846-7, Suss. 8-9; 1871: *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 396-7 (1871), lv; 1893: *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], pp. 600, 610, H.C. (1894), lxxv; 1899: *ibid.* 1899 [Cd. 315], pp. 824, 828-30, H.C. (1900), lxxv (2); 1903-4, 1906: *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], pp. 638-9, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi; 1914: *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1914 (H.M.S.O.), 523; 1922: 1922, 341-2; 1932: 1932, 387; 1938: 1938, 402; 1980: inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.

elsewhere.⁸⁶ In the mid 19th century all the pupils were said to be of the lower classes, most being the sons of labourers, and the teaching did not differ in kind from that at the National school.⁸⁷ Grants were received from the Science and Art Department after 1895, and from the county council after 1900; meanwhile the Mercers' Company gave an annual endowment from 1889. The number of pupils had reached 150 by 1909, and 200 by 1918.⁸⁸ Between 1922 and 1926 the school was reorganized on 'modern public school lines', with houses, prefects, a school magazine, and an old boys' association. Boarding however declined, and in 1935 ceased altogether.⁸⁹ In 1951 'aided' status was achieved, partly through the municipal bequest of an old boy, William Duckering (d. 1945),⁹⁰ and by 1956 there were over 500 boys.⁹¹ The school became a sixth form college in 1976,⁹² with 673 pupils on the roll in 1980.

The original schoolhouse, lying south-east of the church, was apparently converted from an existing timber-framed building,⁹³ and was extended in the mid 17th century.⁹⁴ It was replaced in 1840 by a new building⁹⁵ of red and blue brick⁹⁶ in Jacobean style, which comprised a schoolroom and flanking Dutch-gabled wings containing the master's and usher's houses.⁹⁷ New Gothic-style buildings in Hurst Road were built in 1892-3 at the expense of the Mercers' Company,⁹⁸ and were greatly enlarged during the 20th century.⁹⁹ The building of 1840 meanwhile was occupied by the Denne Road, later Chesworth, schools until its demolition in 1965.¹

There were other schools in Horsham too before 1800. Bequests to 'singing children' in the 1520s² imply the existence of a school before the foundation of Collyer's school, perhaps in connexion with one of the chantries. In 1579 two men and an unstated number of women were teaching, the latter without licence;³ another unlicensed teacher was named in 1605.⁴ In the early 18th century there was a charity school financed from donations and from the offertory.⁵ Schooling was also provided for the children of paupers in the workhouse in 1734 and 1774.⁶ In 1773 there were several dame schools.⁷ The virtual inactivity of Collyer's school at the end of the 18th century caused various schools to be carried on. In 1794, besides a ladies' boarding school, five schoolmasters and mistresses were listed in the town;⁸ one

of them, Richard Thornton, between 1776 and 1808 at least, kept an 'academy' for 'young gentlemen', at first in the former gaol in Carfax, where subjects taught included geography, astronomy, and book-keeping.⁹

Private schools continued to exist in the town in the 19th and 20th centuries,¹⁰ though they were often shortlived. In 1912 Horsham's educational facilities, both public and private, were said to be exceptionally good for a town of its size.¹¹ In 1945 most private schools were said to have fewer than 30 pupils.¹² Three large houses in and around the town provided premises for such schools: Springfield has been occupied by various schools since c. 1888,¹³ including a girls' school in 1981; The Manor House in Causeway was used as a school between c. 1920 and 1970;¹⁴ and Coolhurst house has been a school from 1957 or earlier.¹⁵

During the 19th century there was a great proliferation of schools for the poor, both in the town and in the hamlets.¹⁶ In 1818 there were 20 day schools besides Collyer's school and three or four boarding schools, the total number of pupils being estimated at c. 765. In 1871 there were 18 elementary schools whose combined attendance on the return day was c. 700. A school board with seven members was formed compulsorily for the whole parish in 1873,¹⁷ and took over most church schools then or later. A girls' high school was opened in the early 20th century; meanwhile Collyer's school, since reorganization in 1889, had come to function again as the town's grammar school. Education was reorganized on comprehensive lines in 1976.¹⁸ The secondary schools of the parish in the 20th century served a wide hinterland, including c. 1945 West Grinstead, Crawley, Slinfold, and Steyning.¹⁹

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OPENED BEFORE 1873. A National school was opened in the Holy Trinity chantry chapel at Horsham church by the curate, George Marshall, in 1812. Two years later there were 64 boys and 43 girls, and the school was financed by subscriptions and by the income from two charity sermons.²⁰ There were a paid master and mistress in 1818. In 1833, after the girls' department had been separated, 113 boys attended. The school continued to be held in the chantry²¹ until 1840, when a new

⁸⁶ V.C.H. *Suss.* ii. 421-3, greatly amplified by A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.*

⁸⁷ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966-VII], vol. vii, p. 115, H.C. (1867-8), xxviii (6); [3966-X], vol. xi, p. 237, H.C. (1867-8), xxviii (9).

⁸⁸ Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 19, 157-8.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 160-1, 164.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 168-70.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 163.

⁹² *Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.*

⁹³ Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 14 and facing p. 50; Burstow, *Horsham*, facing p. 22.

⁹⁴ Willson, *op. cit.* 69-70.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 134 and facing p. 50; O.S. Map 1/500, Horsham (1877 edn.).

⁹⁶ S.C.M. v. 222-3.

⁹⁷ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* vol. xi, p. 235.

⁹⁸ Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 19.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* 157, 164, 173.

¹ S.C.M. v. 222-3; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 1965; below.

² S.R.S. xlii. 348, 351.

³ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/5, f. 58.

⁴ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/17/11, f. 144v.

⁵ S.N.Q. xiv. 273; *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 566.

⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 106/31/1, f. [165]; Par. 106/31/3, f. [10].

⁷ S.A.C. lii. 54.

⁸ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 290-2.

⁹ Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 106-7, 111, 114; Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 70; Horsham Mus. MS. 343 (MS. cat.).

¹⁰ e.g. J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1814), i. 25; A. Windrum, *Horsham*, 158; *Horsham: Official Guide* [1921], 17; W.S.R.O., MP 1744.

¹¹ *Pike's Horsham, Crawley and Dist. Blue Bk. and Local Dir.* (1912-13), 19.

¹² Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 237.

¹³ A. Windrum, *Horsham*, 164-5; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 144; Albery, *Souvenir Guide*, p. ii; *Horsham: Official Guide* (1909), 19.

¹⁴ Above, manors and other estates (Hewells).

¹⁵ Above, manors and other estates.

¹⁶ e.g. *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 81.

¹⁷ *List of Sch. Boards*, 1881 [C. 2873], p. 138, H.C. (1881), lxxii; cf. *ibid.* 1902 [Cd. 1038], p. 86, H.C. (1902), lxxix.

¹⁸ *Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.*

¹⁹ Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 233; V.C.H. *Suss.* vi (1), 245, 259.

²⁰ Nat. Soc. *Annual Report*, 1814, 110; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 107.

²¹ e.g. Dudley, *Horsham*, 33.

Gothic-style building was built north of St. Mark's church in North Street. The school was later known as St. Mark's school.²² Average attendance fell to 70 in 1853 and c. 30 in 1866, when an annual grant was being received,²³ but by 1889 it had risen again to 141. By the same date the school had been taken over by the school board,²⁴ the buildings being afterwards used by St. Mark's infants' board school.²⁵

About 1820²⁶ the girls' department of the National school moved to a new building in Denne Road at the north entrance to the Denne estate.²⁷ In 1833 there were 80 pupils, and by 1846–7 there were 125 besides another 28 who attended on Sundays only. The school was called Denne school in 1844.²⁸ In 1862 it was again transferred to a new building designed by S. S. Teulon on the south side of St. Mark's church, and renamed St. Mary's school.²⁹ The early 19th-century school building survived in 1981 as a lodge.³⁰ Average attendance was 52 in 1870,³¹ 138 in 1893, and 157 in 1903–4. Thereafter it fell, to 120 in 1922, 86 in 1932, and 70 in 1938. In 1967 a new school building was put up south-east of the parish church,³² the 1862 building becoming a health club.³³ There were 140 on the school roll in 1980.

A British school was built in London Road c. 1826;³⁴ it was classical in style, of five bays on the ground floor and three above.³⁵ In 1833 there were 130 boys and 60 girls, taught by a master and a mistress.³⁶ Subjects taught in 1836 included linear and perspective drawing.³⁷ By 1867 attendance had dropped to 80 or 100,³⁸ and two years later only boys were being taught.³⁹ The school committee refused to transfer its responsibilities to the school board at its formation in 1873,⁴⁰ and the school apparently closed soon afterwards.

An infants' school was founded in Bishopric in 1828,⁴¹ apparently by dissenters.⁴² A National infants' school was built on glebe land on the west side of Denne Road⁴³ in 1831.⁴⁴ In 1833 the combined rolls of both schools totalled 155. The earlier of the two is not recorded after 1835.⁴⁵ The National infants' school, on the other hand, had 70 boys and 70 girls in 1846–7, but average attendance had fallen to 70 by 1870.⁴⁶ Like the boys' National school the infants' school was taken over by the school board, and reopened in 1893 as St. Mark's infants' board (later council) school in the former boys' school

premises in North Street.⁴⁷ Average attendance was 112 in 1899, rising to 133 in 1914. In 1915 the school was closed, the pupils going to Denne Road infants' council school.⁴⁸

A National school at Worthing Road, Southwater, was built by Sir Henry Fletcher, Bt., in 1844, on land given by Magdalen College, Oxford.⁴⁹ In 1846–7 it had 25 pupils of each sex and a paid master and mistress. An annual grant was being received by 1859.⁵⁰ There were infants too by 1876.⁵¹ The school was enlarged in 1888⁵² and could accommodate 149 in 1893; average attendance in 1899 was 96. In the following year the school was taken over compulsorily by the school board as it had apparently ceased to function,⁵³ and it was thereafter known successively as Southwater board school and Southwater council school. Average attendance in 1903–4 was 90 including 33 infants. A new school opposite the old one was built c. 1906,⁵⁴ and average attendance in 1922 was 123. The school of c. 1906 was replaced by a new building behind it, opened in 1969;⁵⁵ in 1982, as Southwater county primary school, it had 310 on the roll.⁵⁶

A National school at Broadbridge Heath was built in 1853 on a site apparently in Wickhurst Lane given by the lord of Broadbridge manor.⁵⁷ Average attendance in 1870 was 40.⁵⁸ In 1876 the school was transferred to the school board,⁵⁹ which built a new school north of the Horsham–Guildford road to replace it in 1882.⁶⁰ Two years later, when an annual grant was being received, the school was attended by c. 60 children.⁶¹ Average attendance at the junior school was 92 in 1903–4 including 31 infants; later it rose to 123 by 1922, then declined to 94 in 1938. In 1964 the school was renamed Shelley county primary school. The first part of a new school was built in 1971 in Wickhurst Lane;⁶² in 1981, when both buildings were in use, it had 212 on the roll.⁶³

In or shortly before 1856 a school was opened at Roffey Street, north-east of the developing suburb of Roffey; the building, which in 1870 belonged to Miss D. Hurst, was also used for Anglican worship. Average attendance at the latter date was 50.⁶⁴ In the following year a new building was put up with a grant from the National Society⁶⁵ on the north side of Crawley Road in the centre of the suburb.⁶⁶ The old building continued in school use until 1889 or later.⁶⁷

²² Hurst, *op. cit.* 107 and facing p. 93.

²³ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

²⁴ *Ibid.* ED 7/124.

²⁵ *Below.*

²⁶ P.R.O., ED 7/123, giving two dates.

²⁷ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 107–8; Dudley, *Horsham*, 33.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

²⁹ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 108 and facing p. 93.

³⁰ *Cf. ibid.* (1889), 94.

³¹ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

³² *Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.*

³³ *Local inf.*

³⁴ P.R.O., ED 7/124.

³⁵ Dudley, *Horsham*, facing p. 32.

³⁶ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1036.

³⁷ Dudley, *Horsham*, 33.

³⁸ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 81.

³⁹ *Stranger's Guide to Horsham* (Horsham, 1869), 9.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., papers relating to British sch.

⁴¹ *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 972; Burstow, *Horsham*, 22.

⁴² *Cf. H. Dudley, Juvenile Researches* (Easebourne, 1835), 119.

⁴³ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 109; W.S.R.O., TD/W 68.

⁴⁴ *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 972.

⁴⁵ Dudley, *Juvenile Researches*, 119.

⁴⁶ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* ED 7/124.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* ED 7/123.

⁴⁹ *Southwater, 1837–1977*, 9; P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁵⁰ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁵¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.).

⁵² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

⁵³ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., WOC/CM 44/2/2–3.

⁵⁵ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 30 May 1974.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 4 Mar. 1982.

⁵⁷ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 109; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.), describing the bldg. as an infant sch.

⁵⁸ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁵⁹ *Lond. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 1876, p. 885.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., E 102H/12/1, p. 195 (TS. cat.).

⁶¹ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁶² *Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.*

⁶³ W.S.R.O., WNC/CM 4/1/7.

⁶⁴ P.R.O., ED 7/123; B.L. Add. MS. 39457, f. 5v.; *cf.* above, churches.

⁶⁵ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 115.

⁶⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV (1879 edn.).

⁶⁷ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 147; *cf.* O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. NW. (1913 edn.).

The school was taken over by the school board c. 1886, by which date it was called All Saints school.⁶⁸ In 1893 average attendance was 147, rising to 210, including 61 infants, in 1903-4, and 259 in 1914. A separate infants' school behind the main building was opened in 1914.⁶⁹ Average attendances had risen by 1932 to 262 at the junior mixed school and 117 at the infants' school. In 1962 the school was renamed Northolmes county junior school, the infants being transferred to Littlehaven infants' school. In 1965 the junior school was replaced by a new building on the same site;⁷⁰ in 1980 there were 366 on the roll.

St. John's Roman Catholic primary school was founded in 1863 in the former Roman Catholic chapel in Springfield Road.⁷¹ In 1867 c. 20 attended,⁷² and two years later c. 34 including infants.⁷³ A separate infants' school was opened in 1873 in a cottage apparently on the west side of the road; it then received an annual grant and had an average attendance of 21.⁷⁴ The combined average attendance in 1893 was 108. By 1914 it had risen to 121, but it afterwards fell, to 93 in 1922 and 55 in 1938. A new building was built south-west of the town in Blackbridge Lane in 1967.⁷⁵ In 1980 there were 127 on the roll.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OPENED 1873-1944. Holy Trinity Church of England infants' school: opened 1873 in a building belonging to J. S. Bostock. Average attendance c. 35 in 1874;⁷⁶ not heard of later. Apparently subsumed in Trafalgar Road board school,⁷⁷ whose average attendance was 274, including infants, in 1893 and 291 in 1899. Latter closed 1901, the children going to Victory Road board school.⁷⁸

East Parade board, later council, school: opened 1873, with separate departments for boys, girls, and infants.⁷⁹ Average attendance 458 in 1893 and 553 in 1914. Girls transferred elsewhere between 1922 and 1928.⁸⁰ Average attendance 190 boys and 109 infants in 1932; in the same year infants transferred to Clarence Road school,⁸¹ and boys to Denne Road junior boys' school.⁸²

Denne Road boys' board, later council, school: opened by 1893⁸³ in former Collyer's school buildings in Normandy.⁸⁴ Average attendance 144 in 1899, 172 in 1914, and 208 in 1922, when school said to be overcrowded. Closed 1925, the building becoming infants' school.⁸⁵

Denne Road girls' board, later council, school: built c. 1895 west of boys' school;⁸⁶ average attendance 89 in 1899 and 141 in 1914. Closed 1915, the

pupils going to Oxford Road girls' council school.⁸⁷

Victory Road board, later council, school: opened 1901 for boys, girls, and infants⁸⁸ to replace Trafalgar Road board school. Average attendance 464 in 1914, falling to 423 in 1922, and 347 in 1938. Burnt down 1940, the girls' department continuing in nearby hall until 1950, when boys and girls transferred to Greenway county primary school⁸⁹ and infants to Trafalgar county infants' school.

Oxford Road girls' council school: opened 1915 to replace Denne Road girls' council school.⁹⁰ Average attendance 153 in 1922. Closed before 1928,⁹¹ buildings being afterwards used as senior school.

Denne Road infants' council school: opened 1915 in buildings of former Denne Road girls' council school.⁹² Average attendance 122 in 1922. Moved to buildings of former Denne Road boys' council school 1925;⁹³ average attendance 71 in 1932. Pupils transferred to Clarence Road infants' council school 1932.⁹⁴

Denne Road junior girls' council school: opened 1925 in former premises of Denne Road infants' council school;⁹⁵ average attendance 99 in 1932. Renamed Chesworth girls' school 1952;⁹⁶ amalgamated with Chesworth boys' school 1955 (see below).

Clarence Road infants' council school: opened 1932 to take pupils from Denne Road infants' council school and from East Parade council school.⁹⁷ Average attendance 148 in 1938. Renamed St. Leonard's county primary school 1952,⁹⁸ and later took over former buildings of Oxford Road senior school;⁹⁹ 128 on roll in 1980, when infants only attended.

Denne Road junior boys' council school: opened 1932, with pupils from East Parade council school;¹ average attendance 166 in 1938. Renamed Chesworth boys' school 1952;² amalgamated with Chesworth girls' school 1955 (see below).

PRIMARY SCHOOLS OPENED AFTER 1944.³ Greenway county primary school, Greenway: opened 1950⁴ for junior boys and girls from Victory Road school; 401 on roll in 1980.

Trafalgar county infants' school: built 1949 to replace Victory Road infants' school; 170 on roll in 1980.

Chesworth county junior school: opened 1955 in former Collyer's school buildings as amalgamation of Chesworth boys' and girls' schools.⁵ Moved 1965 to Highlands Road, and 1976 to King's Road, Highlands Road building being absorbed by future Millais school (see below); 356 on roll 1980.

⁶⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6198.

⁶⁹ Ibid. 11091; P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁷⁰ Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.

⁷¹ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁷² *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 81.

⁷³ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁷⁴ Ibid. ED 7/124; for the site, O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

⁷⁵ Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.

⁷⁶ P.R.O., ED 7/123; cf. Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 95; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

⁷⁷ Hurst, op. cit. 95.

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., TS. list of sch. rec.

⁷⁹ Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 95.

⁸⁰ W.S.R.O., WOC/CM 44/2.

⁸¹ Ibid. TS. cat. of sch. rec.

⁸² Ibid. E 1020/12/4, p. 471 (TS. cat.).

⁸³ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., TS. cat. of sch. rec., s.v. Collyer's ch.

⁸⁵ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁸⁶ Ibid.; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 6193-4.

⁸⁷ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., TS. cat. of sch. rec.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., WOC/CM 44/2.

⁹² P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁹³ Cf. *S.C.M.* v. 222.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., TS. cat. of sch. rec.

⁹⁵ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., TS. cat. of sch. rec.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.

¹ W.S.R.O., TS. cat. of sch. rec.

² Ibid.

³ Sub-section based mainly on inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.

⁴ W.S.R.O., WDC/ED 2/1/1, p. 15.

⁵ W.S.R.O., TS. cat. of sch. rec.; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 1965.

Littlehaven county infants' school: built 1962 to replace All Saints infants' school; 196 on roll 1980.

Arunside county primary school, Blackbridge Lane: built 1967 to serve new housing estates south-west of town; 182 on roll 1980.

Heron Way county primary school, Heron Way: built 1968 to serve new housing estates in east of town; 282 on roll 1980.

Leechpool Lane county primary school: built 1972 to serve increased population in Roffey area; 245 on roll 1980.

St. Robert Southwell R.C. primary school, Lamb's Farm Road, Roffey: built 1975 to serve increased population in area; 83 on roll 1980.

North Heath county primary school: built by 1977 to serve new housing estates north of town.⁶ Later, infants only; 143 on roll 1980.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS. In 1867 there were four evening schools, including one for girls, one at Southwater, and one attended by 140 boys and 30 to 40 adults.⁷ By 1881 there was only one such school, taught by women.⁸

Under the Scheme of 1889 for Collyer's school an evening technical school was built in 1895 on a site provided by the county council behind the school in Richmond Road. The new school was managed jointly by the council and the governors of Collyer's school, at least 20 students being taken free. The classes ceased in 1898, and in 1900 the council sold the building to Collyer's school.⁹ Another evening school was being held in Horsham in 1907–8.¹⁰

Horsham high school for girls: originated in pupil-teacher centre opened 1904 in Wesleyan hall, London Road. Recognized by Board of Education 1906; became a secondary school by 1913.¹¹ Moved to Tanbridge House, Worthing Road, 1924; became co-educational comprehensive school, as Tanbridge House school, 1976, the lower forms being housed in building in school grounds,¹² until new lower school building built north-east of Tan Bridge by 1979; 1,110 on roll 1980.

Oxford Road senior school: opened by 1928.¹³ Average attendance 116 boys and 92 girls in 1932, 153 boys and 141 girls in 1938. After 1944 school split into Horsham secondary boys' and girls' schools.¹⁴

Horsham secondary school for girls: receiving pupils from Broadbridge Heath, Slinfold, Southwater, and Colgate 1951.¹⁵ Moved to new site in Depot Road 1958, and renamed Forest secondary school for girls.¹⁶ Became comprehensive school

1976, being renamed Millais school 1977¹⁷ after former local resident;¹⁸ 1,097 on roll 1980.

Horsham secondary technical school: founded 1943 after pressure from local builders, to train boys for building trade,¹⁹ and occupying premises in Comptons Lane.²⁰ Sixty boys on roll c. 1945.²¹ Further technical education transferred to Crawley 1956;²² school closed 1958. Crawley college of technology occupied part of former Clarence Road school buildings as annexe 1981.²³

Horsham secondary modern school for boys, Comptons Lane: built 1954. Renamed Forest secondary boys' school 1958.²⁴ Became comprehensive school 1976; 1,137 on roll 1980.

OTHER SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. A school supported by endowment at the Horsham union workhouse had 25 pupils of each sex in 1846–7, and still existed in 1871.

A 'Horsham art class' was meeting in 1882 in Springfield Road. In 1891 it moved to Hurst Road and after 1918 to another building nearby, also in Hurst Road;²⁵ in 1930 it was called Horsham art school.²⁶ In 1956 it became a branch of the West Sussex college of art and crafts.²⁷

Horsham was made the south-eastern centre of the University extension scheme in 1887, and many classes were provided.²⁸ Technical classes were being held in 1912,²⁹ and in 1928³⁰ and c. 1945³¹ there was an evening institute at the Oxford Road school. In 1979 Forest school was used as an adult education centre.

The Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee school for handicapped children was built in 1977 on the northern part of the Forest school site.³²

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. Gifts before 1700, variously for small doles of cash, bread, or distribution in kind, were those of Henry Pilfold (d. c. 1585), Henry Wickens (d. c. 1613), James Smith of London (fl. before 1620), Richard Myhill (fl. before 1653), a Mr. Antill (fl. before 1682), and Theobald Shelley (d. c. 1689). Later charities of the same kind were those of John Gorringe (d. c. 1718),³³ John Hickenbottom (fl. before 1724),³⁴ a Lady Matthew (fl. before 1786),³⁵ Elizabeth Gatford (d. c. 1799),³⁶ Thomas Summers (d. c. 1807), Edward Jenden (d. 1828), Charles Champion (d. c. 1828),³⁷ and W. C. Dendy (d. c. 1872).³⁸ A Scheme of 1921 united the Wickens, Shelley, Dendy, and Summers charities as the Horsham parochial charities. In 1974 the income

⁶ W.S.R.O., WNC/CM 4/1/4.

⁷ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 81, 150.

⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1881).

⁹ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 6191; A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 149, 153, 157, 190 n. 13.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., WOC/CM 44/2/5.

¹¹ *Ibid.* WOC/CM 44/2/3–4, 10.

¹² Local inf.

¹³ W.S.R.O., WOC/CM 44/2.

¹⁴ Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6196.

¹⁶ *Educ. in W. Suss. 1954–9* (W. Suss. C.C.), 141.

¹⁷ Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.

¹⁸ Above, introduction (outlying settlements).

¹⁹ Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 233.

²⁰ Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.

²¹ Pearmain, *op. cit.* 233.

²² *Educ. in W. Suss. 1954–9*, 106.

²³ Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882); A. Windrum, *Horsham*, 164; photo. in Horsham Mus. libr.; above, pl. facing p. 192.

²⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930).

²⁷ *Educ. in W. Suss. 1954–9*, 113.

²⁸ Windrum, *Horsham*, 164.

²⁹ *Horsham Illustrated*, 11.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., WOC/CM 44/2/13.

³¹ Pearmain, 'Functions of Horsham', 238.

³² Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept.

³³ *Char. Don. H.C.* 511, pp. 1262–5 (1816), xvi (2); 30th *Rep. Com. Char.* 797; *S.N.Q.* i. 14–16, 207.

³⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 15.

³⁵ *Char. Don.* 1264–5.

³⁶ *Char. Com. files.*

³⁷ 30th *Rep. Com. Char.* 795–7.

³⁸ *Char. Digest Suss. H.C.* 77 (1894), lxiii.

of £15.80 was distributed in food. The Gatford charity still produced £5 5s., distributed in cash or in kind, in 1964.³⁹

In the earlier 19th century Sir Henry Fletcher regularly distributed bread and beef to the poor of the Southwater area at Christmas.⁴⁰ Maj. J. A. Innes in 1913 endowed a nurse for Roffey parish and gave land next to the village institute for a house for her.⁴¹

St. Mary's almshouses were founded in 1842 by the

Revd. Jarvis Kenrick, curate of Horsham, the former parish workhouse in Normandy being converted to take 15 aged widows or spinsters of the parish. In 1889 four aged couples could also be accommodated.⁴² The western end of the building was rebuilt in 1955, and the eastern end in 1960;⁴³ the façade to Normandy is an asymmetrical composition in handmade brick. In 1957 the almshouses provided for c. 18 old people.⁴⁴

WARNHAM

THE PARISH of Warnham⁴⁵ lies north-west of Horsham on the Surrey border; it is roughly 4 miles (6.4 km.) long by 3 miles (4.8 km.) wide at its widest. In 1881 the ancient parish had 4,960 a.; 39 a., comprising a small projection in the south-west, were transferred to Horsham Rural civil parish in 1933, and in 1971 Warnham contained 1,991 ha. (4,920 a.).⁴⁶ In 1971–2 the parish exchanged land in the north-east with Rusper and gained land in the east from Horsham Rural, the railway becoming the new boundary.⁴⁷ The boundaries of the ancient parish corresponded closely with those of the manor of Denne in Warnham.⁴⁸ In the north the boundary was that of the county, as the name Shiremark farm attests.⁴⁹ The eastern boundary followed a stream, parts of the southern and south-western boundaries followed roads, and the western boundary the line of Stane Street. The southern boundary crossed Broadbridge Heath. The present article deals with the ancient parish, except that Rowhook in the west, on the border with Slinfold and Rudgwick, is reserved for treatment elsewhere.⁵⁰

The parish lies largely on Weald clay, which is varied by outcrops of Horsham stone in the centre and by river gravels in the valleys.⁵¹ It consists of rolling country dissected by tributaries of the river Arun which flows from east to west beyond the southern boundary; the two chief are Boldings brook, so called by 1876,⁵² which formed the eastern boundary and was dammed in the 16th or 17th century to form Warnham Mill pond,⁵³ and the stream apparently by c. 1636 called the Rye or Ree⁵⁴ but

later also the river Oak⁵⁵ or the north river,⁵⁶ which flows across the western part from north to south. Warnham pond was leased to two London fishmongers in 1638.⁵⁷ The highest land, reaching 300 ft. (91 metres) and yielding fine views of Leith Hill and the South Downs, is north-west of Warnham village in the centre of the parish, and around Kingsfold in the north-east.

Much of the parish was presumably wooded in medieval times. The name Warnham may mean the grazing place of feral stallions which roamed the forest,⁵⁸ and Durfold farm, recorded from 1330 or earlier,⁵⁹ similarly alludes to wild deer. Woodland was important in later times as well. In the late 16th century oak and beech timber on the Slaughterford manor estate was said to be worth £1,600 and more,⁶⁰ and timber was being provided from the parish in the 1630s for the use of the navy.⁶¹ There was apparently much woodland in the north-west quarter of the parish in 1724.⁶² About 1840 there were c. 490 a. of woods, including 'shaws' or belts of woodland around closes of farmland.⁶³ The two chief wooded areas in the 1870s were east of Denne farm and near Warnham Lodge. Denne wood had gone by 1981. There were sawmills at Warnham Lodge in 1963,⁶⁴ and in 1982 timber there included oak, pine, larch, and spruce.⁶⁵

The modern Warnham park was created from farmland for the new house called Warnham Court built in 1829, a footpath from Robin Hood Lane to Warnham village being diverted westwards to give privacy to the house.⁶⁶ By c. 1840 the park comprised

³⁹ Char. Com. files.

⁴⁰ Horsham Mus. MS. 285.

⁴¹ Char. Com. files.

⁴² Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 93.

⁴³ Inscr. on bldg.

⁴⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

⁴⁵ This article was written in 1982 and revised in 1985. Topographical details in the introductory section are based on O.S. Maps 1/25,000, TQ 03/13 (1983 edn.); 6", Suss. II, XIII (1874–80 and later edns.). Much help was received from Mr. C. J. Lucas, Warnham Park, and from Capt. R. A. Villiers, R.N., Warnham, and other members of the Warnham Historical Soc.

⁴⁶ *Census*, 1881, 1931 (pt. ii), 1971; W.S.R.O., WDC/CL 60/2/15.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., WOC/CC/7/3/14A–B.

⁴⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. 1125; cf. below, manors and other estates.

⁴⁹ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 239.

⁵⁰ For Broadbridge Heath, above, Horsham.

⁵¹ *Geol. Surv. Map 1"*, solid and drift, sheet 302 (1972 edn.).

⁵² O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

⁵³ Called Warnham pond in 1614: *S.R.S.* xxi. 379; cf. below, econ. hist. The pond is depicted at B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 6.

⁵⁴ *High Stream of Arundel*, ed. J. Fowler (Littlehampton [1929]), 34; cf. *S.C.M.* xi. 437.

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., QDP/W 27.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* QAB/3/W 1, f. 158v.

⁵⁷ B.L. Add. Ch. 18953 (MS. cal.).

⁵⁸ *A.-S. Eng.* ed. P. Clemoes, ii. 46–7.

⁵⁹ *P.N. Suss.* i. 238.

⁶⁰ P.R.O., C 2/Jas. I/N 4/49.

⁶¹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1636–7, 27, 32; 1637–8, 479; 1638–9, 393.

⁶² Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁶³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 135; for shaws cf. Horsham Mus. MS. 547.

⁶⁴ W.S.R.O., SP 815.

⁶⁵ Inf. from Mr. D. Walker, English Woodlands Ltd.

⁶⁶ Dudley, *Horsham*, 43–4; W.S.R.O., QR/W 750, mm. 114–17 (the map copied from a map of Street fm. 1778, in possession of Mr. Lucas); cf. below, manors and other estates. The first Warnham park, mentioned between 1634 and 1751, lay in Horsham par.: above, Horsham, introduction.

147 a. east, south, and north of the house,⁶⁷ and in 1854 there were 253 a. within the pale.⁶⁸ By 1876 it was bounded to west and east by the roads from Broadbridge Heath to Warnham and from Horsham to London. During the next 35 years it expanded further: on the east towards Warnham mill and the parish boundary, and on the south towards Broadbridge Heath, where an avenue of trees was laid out to commemorate the Jubilee of 1887. In the 1870s the park was said to be finely timbered, chiefly with oaks,⁶⁹ and there were three pieces of water including a lake of 2 a.⁷⁰ The herd of red deer, which still existed in 1982, is said to have been formed in 1851. About 1902 there were also fallow deer; by 1910 the herd totalled c. 200, and after the Second World War numbers fluctuated between c. 170 and 240. A stag hunt was kept up between c. 1870 and 1915. Emu were also kept in the park c. 1902, Himalayan white rabbits in the early 1950s, and black rabbits in 1974. Red deer from Warnham have been exported since the 1870s, and since the Second World War have been sent to zoos all over the world.⁷¹

The house called Field Place near Broadbridge Heath had parkland by 1795 which included a lake south-west of the house. There were three lakes in 1813.⁷² The park was enlarged eastwards after the inclosure of Broadbridge Heath in 1858,⁷³ and by 1876 comprised c. 47 a.⁷⁴ It expanded westwards in the earlier 20th century and survived in 1982. The avenue of limes providing an eastern approach to the house was planted c. 1901,⁷⁵ the approach a century earlier having been from the north.⁷⁶ Numerous other parks were laid out during the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries around the gentlemen's houses which were either newly built or converted from existing farmhouses.⁷⁷ In 1876 there was parkland at Warnham Lodge and at Northlands in the north-west of the parish,⁷⁸ and in 1896 at Mayes north of Warnham village, at the modern Broomlands Farm south of it, and at Ends Place (then called Warnham Place) to the west. The area of parkland had further expanded by 1909, when the parks attached to Charmans Farm, Westbrook Hall, Warnham Lodge, and Mayes formed a continuous belt across the centre of the parish. Several parks survived in the mid 20th century in addition to those at Warnham Court and Field Place.⁷⁹

As in neighbouring parishes several roads in Warnham trend roughly south-west to north-east. Stane Street remained a major route in the 17th and

18th centuries, though the section which formed part of the western boundary of Warnham was usually bypassed to the west.⁸⁰ Part of that section was still a track in 1982. The road from Broadbridge Heath towards Warnham village and Kingsfold was mentioned in 1325.⁸¹ The southern section beside Warnham park forms a hollow-way, indicating long usage; the section north of the village was called Knob Hill by 1876. Another road ran roughly north-south past Ends Place west of Warnham village;⁸² only part of it was metalled in 1982. A fourth road, Tilletts Lane, ran parallel to Warnham village street on the west, and was continued southwards by Byfleets Lane and northwards first by Mayes Lane and then by a track across the Surrey border which was apparently the warple way, i.e. green lane or bridle road, mentioned c. 1636.⁸³ One or other of the two last mentioned roads served as an additional route between Broadbridge Heath and Dorking in 1671.⁸⁴

The Horsham-Guildford road mentioned in 1362⁸⁵ passed through Broadbridge Heath, crossing Boldings brook at Farthing Bridge and the north river at Slaughter Bridge. Farthing Bridge was of stone in 1609.⁸⁶ Slaughter Bridge, called Slaughterford Bridge c. 1636,⁸⁷ had evidently succeeded a ford; it was rebuilt in 1804 at the joint expense of Bramber and Arundel rapes, and was widened and reconstructed in 1935.⁸⁸ The branch road from the Horsham-Guildford road at Broadbridge Heath towards Slinfold and Billingshurst existed in 1347,⁸⁹ and was presumably older since it was followed by the parish boundary; Newbridge, by which it crossed the river Arun at the extreme south-west tip of the parish, was mentioned in 1615.⁹⁰ Another branch road leading from Slaughter Bridge north-westwards to Rowhook was evidently also old, since it too was followed by the parish boundary; it existed by 1724.⁹¹ In 1835 the road to Newbridge and that through Warnham village served as the main road from Billingshurst to Dorking.⁹² Other east-west roads through the parish included one in the north which led past Denne Farm, crossing the north river by a bridge mentioned c. 1636 whose stone abutments survived in part in 1982; the road from Stane Street by way of Chatfolds Farm to Kingsfold, which existed in part in 1756; Robin Hood Lane, south of the modern Warnham park, which existed by 1673;⁹³ and a footpath which led westwards from the church in 1635.⁹⁴

The road through the parish from Horsham to

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 135.

⁶⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 96.

⁶⁹ Ll. Jewitt and S. C. Hall, *Stately Homes of Eng.* 2nd ser. (1877), 282.

⁷⁰ *O.S. Area Bk.* (1876).
⁷¹ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 96; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 299, 449; *Century Mag.* n.s. xliii (1902-3), 221-30; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 99; *S.C.M.* xvi. 335; xxi. 1-2, 341-2; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 22 Dec. 1960; 8 June 1967; 15 Sept. 1968; 24 Oct. 1974; inf. from Mr. Lucas.

⁷² *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 16, 20; W.S.R.O., PHA 3508.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 28-9.

⁷⁴ *O.S. Map* 1/2,500, *Suss.* XIII. 7 (1880 edn.); *O.S. Area Bk.* (1876).

⁷⁵ *Country Life*, 6 Oct. 1955, p. 726.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., QDP/W 17.

⁷⁷ Cf. below.

⁷⁸ Cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 23886 (TS. cat.); below, manors and other estates.

⁷⁹ *O.S. Map* 1/25,000, TQ 13 (1965 edn.).

⁸⁰ Ogilby, *Britannia* (1675), pl. [4]; Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/22.

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., Oglethorpe & Anderson med. deed 31 (TS. cat.); cf. *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. B 214 (TS. cat.).

⁸² Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁸³ *Ibid.*; *High Stream of Arundel*, ed. Fowler, 36.

⁸⁴ E.S.R.O., SAS/C 16 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* SAS/E 144 (TS. cat.); cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁸⁶ E. Straker, *Wealden Iron*, 441; cf. above, Horsham, introduction (communications).

⁸⁷ *High Stream of Arundel*, ed. Fowler, 35.

⁸⁸ *S.C.M.* xi. 438; W.S.R.O., QAB/3/W 1, f. 158v.

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., Oglethorpe & Anderson med. deed 6 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁰ Above, Sullington, introduction; cf. W.S.R.O., QAB/3/W 1, f. 109.

⁹¹ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁹² Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 268.
⁹³ *High Stream of Arundel*, ed. Fowler, 33; Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); E.S.R.O., FRE 7292; W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. B 235 (TS. cat.); *S.N.Q.* xiv. 101.

⁹⁴ *S.A.C.* lxviii. 281.

Dorking mentioned in the late 13th or early 14th century⁹⁵ seems likely to have followed the route used later. Warnham Bridge, afterwards Warnham Mill Bridge, on the south-east edge of the parish, was mentioned in 1509,⁹⁶ and in 1635 was of stone.⁹⁷ The road between it and Shiremark Farm on the northern border of parish and county was said to be in great decay in 1612.⁹⁸ Originally the road turned westwards from Westons Place along Bell Road to pass through the northern part of Warnham village; the short section of road north of Westons Place which obviated the detour was cut between 1724 and 1795,⁹⁹ possibly when the road was made a turnpike under an Act of 1755.¹ There were tollgates on the road at Warnham Bridge and at Kingsfold.² The road was disturnpiked in 1880,³ and Warnham Bridge was rebuilt in 1928.⁴ The dual-carriageway Horsham bypass on the London–Worthing road, starting from a roundabout at the south-eastern corner of Warnham park, was constructed in the early 1960s.⁵

The Horsham–Guildford road through Broadbridge Heath was turnpiked under an Act of 1809 and disturnpiked in 1873.⁶ The branch road from Broadbridge Heath to Newbridge was a turnpike between 1811 and 1876,⁷ and that from Slaughter Bridge to Rowhook between 1830 and 1873.⁸ Also under the 1809 Act a new road was constructed from Clemsfold in Slinfold to Northlands, joining the existing road from there to Kingsfold, which was also made a turnpike, to improve communication from Arundel and Billingshurst to London. The road from Northlands to Ockley (Surr.) was constructed under an Act of 1812, with a new bridge over the north river; by the same Act the east–west road past Denne Farm was closed except for foot traffic.⁹ The two new roads between Clemsfold and Ockley formed part of the road from London to Chichester in 1835.¹⁰

The Horsham–Dorking railway line was opened in 1867 through the north-eastern corner of the parish; a station called Warnham station was opened, in Horsham parish, in the same year,¹¹ Station Road being constructed to give access to it.¹²

Medieval settlement in Warnham evidently originated, as in neighbouring parishes, in outlying swine pastures or *denns* of manors elsewhere; Denne farm in the north, on an elevated site, is an example. A tithing of Warnham was mentioned in 1166,¹³ but despite evidence for a 12th-century church probably on the site of the present one¹⁴ there is no certainty that a nucleated village existed in the Middle Ages. The fact that Warnham vill had the second highest

tax assessment in the rural part of Steyning hundred in 1334¹⁵ suggests relatively dense, but probably chiefly scattered, settlement in the parish by that date; the many surviving medieval buildings, often of high quality, indicate a high level of prosperity.¹⁶ Chatfolds, in the north-west corner of the parish, and Salmons south of Warnham park, with a fine dais beam, are probably 14th-century; other 15th-century or earlier buildings include three fine Wealden hall houses, Sands and Malt Mayes north-west of the village, and Old Manor north of it, formerly called Street Farm. Westons Place to the east, also medieval, was restored in 1901.¹⁷

Warnham village grew up as a roadside settlement on a valley site presumably chosen for access to water. The name Friday Street probably originally described a distinct area of settlement,¹⁸ apparently at the western end of the road called by that name in 1882. As late as 1876 the two settlements seem to have been separate, though they were later physically joined. The many older buildings of the village are of brick, stone, or timber, often rendered, weather-boarded, or tilehung, and roofed with tiles or Horsham slates; the stone or brick is sometimes painted. In Friday Street houses dating from before 1800 are usually single or paired; in the main street, Church Street, on the other hand, there are four terraced groups of houses of different dates and built in different materials, including a highly picturesque one between Bell Road and the former National school. Timber-framed buildings of the 17th century or earlier include the Greets inn, Rose Cottage, and Oak Beams in Friday Street, and Glebe End in Church Street.

Many new houses were built in the village after 1800, including brick terraces in Church Street and estate cottages in revived vernacular style in Bell Road and Friday Street. It was presumably new houses in the village which largely accounted for the 25 per cent increase in the number of houses in the parish in the 1830s.¹⁹ Two larger houses were built c. 1894 opposite the mid 19th-century Warnham Court farm buildings for (Sir) Henry Harben of Warnham Lodge; in revived vernacular style, they were designed by the London architects Batterbury and Huxley.²⁰ There had been c. 50 houses in the village c. 1840,²¹ and the number remained about the same in 1909. Between 1909 and 1932 there was a considerable increase in building in the village, especially in Bell Road and in Tilletts Lane to the west, and further development followed during the next fifty years; some large houses at the north end

⁹⁵ W.S.R.O., Oglethorpe & Anderson med. deed 26 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁶ B.L. Add. Ch. 18794 (MS. cal.); cf. *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 22.

⁹⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 84.

⁹⁸ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 590.

⁹⁹ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795);

cf. Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 69.

¹ 28 Geo. II, c. 45 (Priv. Act).

² For the latter, Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 69.

³ 43 & 44 Vic. c. 12.

⁴ *S.C.M.* xi. 379–80.

⁵ *Rds. in Eng. and Wales, 1962–3* (H.M.S.O.), 61; 1964–

5, 78.

⁶ 49 Geo. III, c. 12 (Local and Personal); 36 & 37 Vic.

c. 90.

⁷ 51 Geo. III, c. 80 (Local and Personal); 39 & 40 Vic.

c. 39.

⁸ 11 Geo. IV, c. 6 (Local and Personal); 36 & 37 Vic.

c. 90.

⁹ 52 Geo. III, c. 26 (Local and Personal); *S.N.Q.* xiv. 101.

¹⁰ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 268.

¹¹ *Southern Region Rec.* comp. R. H. Clark, 52, 90.

¹² Horsham Mus. MS. SP 154; cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 135.

¹³ *Pipe R.* 1166 (P.R.S. ix), 92.

¹⁴ Below, church.

¹⁵ *S.A.C.* i. 168.

¹⁶ R. Dales, *The Older Hos. of Warnham* (Warnham Historical Soc., n.d.), from which much inf. here is taken.

¹⁷ *S.A.C.* xliii. 47–9; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 169. For med. manor hos., below, manors and other estates.

¹⁸ *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pl. 20; cf. *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), ii. 446.

¹⁹ *Census, 1831–41.*

²⁰ *Builder*, 9 June 1894; for the fm. bldgs., below, econ. hist.

²¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 135.

near the recreation ground were built at the same time. Further south an area near the Warnham Court farm buildings was developed for terraced housing in the 1970s,²² while opposite the church flats and bungalows for old people were built in the vicarage grounds when the vicarage was converted c. 1975 for the same purpose.²³ The largest area of 20th-century building, however, was west of the village street where new roads of council houses had been built by 1956,²⁴ evidently accounting for most of the very high total of 192 council houses listed in the parish in 1981.²⁵

An inhabitant of Kingsfold, not apparently of the manor house, was mentioned in 1387–8.²⁶ The hamlet there probably developed only later, as a result of roadside encroachment on waste land.²⁷ There were a few houses in 1724,²⁸ evidently including the manor house²⁹ and the timber-framed High Building north of the inn,³⁰ both of which survived in 1982. Roadside encroachment is exemplified by the low two-storeyed weatherboarded cottage at the north end of the hamlet, which is apparently 18th-century.³¹ In 1876 there were still only six or eight houses, and though land was offered for building in 1898³² further development followed only slowly; in 1981 there were c. 30 houses and bungalows including some council houses.

Scattered as well as nucleated settlement has continued to be important in recent centuries. Surviving farmhouses of the 16th or 17th century on isolated sites include Cox Farm and Great Daux. Westbrook Hall, formerly West House, is a late 17th-century timber-framed house extended apparently on three separate occasions in the 19th century, and redecorated c. 1900 and later. The apparently contemporary Hills Farm west of the village was demolished in the 20th century.³³ Other farmhouses besides Great Daux lay along the Horsham–Dorking road: Little Daux east of Warnham village, and Lower Chickens (formerly Great Chickens) and Shiremark Farm further north. Ribbon development along that road continued in later centuries, as exemplified by the Dog and Duck beerhouse south of Kingsfold, partly timber-framed and partly of brick. Larger houses in their own grounds followed c. 1900,³⁴ and further houses and bungalows in the 20th century. There was also ribbon development from the 17th century on the road between Broadbridge Heath and Warnham village.

Much rural settlement after c. 1840, however, consisted in the building of new houses or the con-

version of older ones, especially in the north-west quarter of the parish, as gentlemen's seats; examples were Northlands,³⁵ Mayes,³⁶ Ends Place, Warnham Lodge,³⁷ Broomlands Farm (formerly Broomhall),³⁸ Westons Place,³⁹ West House (later Westbrook Hall), and Cradles Farm, renamed successively Oakhurst and Rowhook Manor. The number of parishioners listed as gentry or private residents increased from 3 in 1845 to 9 in 1866, 15 in 1878, 24 in 1905, and 36 in 1938.⁴⁰ Land for building such houses, or old houses for conversion, were frequently advertised for sale after 1870. One attraction of residence, especially in the north and west, was the ease of access to railway stations offered by the turnpike roads, others being the fine views from the higher-lying parts and the existence of established game coverts for hunting or shooting.⁴¹ The architectural style used both for the new houses and for the conversion of older ones was generally the revived vernacular, notable examples being Northlands and Warnham Lodge, each of which included both mid 19th-century and later work.⁴²

Some council houses were built during the 20th century outside the nucleated settlements, for instance a group of six at Northlands c. 1921,⁴³ and others at Bailing Hill, while isolated small houses and bungalows were also built by private owners at the same time.

Twenty-two taxpayers were listed in Warnham tithing in 1327 and 23 in 1332.⁴⁴ In 1378 c. 90 adults paid the poll tax.⁴⁵ Seventy-two people were assessed to the subsidy in 1525,⁴⁶ and 130 adult males were listed in 1642.⁴⁷ In 1724 there were said to be 70 or 80 families.⁴⁸ From 680 in 1801 the population rose quickly before 1821 and afterwards more slowly to reach 1,016 by 1851. During the next 50 years it fluctuated between 1,000 and 1,075, afterwards rising to 1,274 by 1931. The smaller area of the parish as constituted in 1933 had had 1,238 inhabitants in 1931. Its population rose to 1,386 by 1951 and 1,718 by 1971. In 1974 there were said to be 125 residents in Kingsfold hamlet. The area of the parish as constituted after the boundary changes of 1971–2 had 1,785 inhabitants in 1981.⁴⁹

An alehouse keeper was mentioned in 1646,⁵⁰ and an inn or alehouse called the Rose in 1655.⁵¹ In the later 18th century there were two public houses in the parish, the Wheatsheaf at Kingsfold, recorded from 1787,⁵² and the Bell, presumably in Bell Road, recorded in 1790 when the East Easwrith hundred

²² *W. Suss. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 1974.

²³ *Ibid.* 19 Nov. 1976.

²⁴ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 13 (1965 edn.).

²⁵ *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide, 1981* (W. Suss. Co. Times), 88.

²⁶ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 195.

²⁷ Cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/DD 534 (TS. cat.); Horsham Mus. MS. 1130.

²⁸ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

²⁹ Below, manors and other estates.

³⁰ *Illus. at W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 1974.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² *S.A.C.* xliii. 45–7.

³³ e.g. those called Tylden Ho. and Holmhurst: *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

³⁴ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 311; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855);

Suss. in 20th Cent. 160.

³⁵ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 173; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1878).

³⁶ Below, manors and other estates.

³⁷ *Brighton Evening Argus*, 21 July 1967; *S.A.C.* xliii. 50;

cf. *ibid.* xxxiii. 152.

³⁸ *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 169.

³⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

⁴⁰ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 173; W.S.R.O., SP 73, 377, 631.

⁴¹ *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 160; for Warnham Lodge cf. below, manors and other estates.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 20880.

⁴³ *S.R.S.* x. 154, 269. The 1332 list includes some previously listed under Rusper and Nuthurst: *S.A.C.* l. 168 n.

⁴⁴ P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 4.

⁴⁵ *S.R.S.* lvi. 65–6.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* v. 186–8. No fig. is given in the Compton census: *S.A.C.* xlv. 147.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, p. 19.

⁴⁸ *Census, 1801–1981; W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 1974.

⁴⁹ *S.R.S.* liv. 90.

⁵⁰ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 309; cf. A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 311.

⁵¹ Worthing Ref. Libr., Kingsfold cuttings file; cf. Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 69; W.S.R.O., QDP/W 10.

court was held there.⁵³ The Wheatsheaf was rebuilt as a roadhouse apparently in the 1930s; in 1974 it served coastbound cars and coaches,⁵⁴ and it survived under the name Cromwells in 1982. The Bell had apparently ceased to be an inn by c. 1840,⁵⁵ and the building was used as cottages by 1903.⁵⁶ Cradles Farm, the modern Rowhook Manor, was described as the New inn in the 1820s,⁵⁷ when it served traffic on the new turnpike roads between Clemsfold and Ockley; it still flourished in 1852.⁵⁸ Of the two inns which existed in Warnham village in 1982 the Sussex Oak is recorded from 1832⁵⁹ and the Greets inn in Friday Street from 1938.⁶⁰ The landlord of the Sussex Oak in 1852 was also a wheelwright, and in 1866 his successor was a bootmaker.⁶¹ The Dog and Duck beerhouse south of Kingsfold on the Horsham-London road existed as such by 1895⁶² and was still a public house in 1982.

Warnham was famous for its cricket team in the 18th century,⁶³ the site of the ground which they used being possibly commemorated by Cricket Ground clump in Warnham park.⁶⁴ A cricket club existed by 1886.⁶⁵ In the later 19th and the earlier 20th century both Sir Henry Harben of Warnham Lodge and the Lucas family of Warnham Court supported the game; there was a cricket ground at Warnham Lodge and another west of Church Street. Three members of the Lucas family played together for Sussex c. 1880, one being also vice-captain of England.⁶⁶ The village cricket team still used the ground west of Church Street in 1982. The Horsham golf club was founded in 1906, with a nine-hole course in Warnham parish north-east of Broadbridge Heath. The club house was converted from farm buildings at Chantry Barn, and in 1907 the club had 160 members. After the club moved to Mannings Heath in Nuthurst c. 1920 the golf course in Warnham apparently ceased to be used.⁶⁷ Annual athletic sports were held in the parish in 1902 and 1903.⁶⁸ In 1981 there were clubs for football and many other sports; at the same date there were a cricket ground and tennis courts in the south end of the parish near Broadbridge Heath. The village green of 3 a. north of the village was given to the parish for recreation in 1933 by Capt. C. E. Lucas.⁶⁹

A lending library, at first attached to the National school, existed by 1833 and flourished, apparently

continuously, until at least 1921.⁷⁰ A village hall and club in Church Street was built and endowed in 1892 by (Sir) Henry Harben of Warnham Lodge; in 1895, when the parish library had been moved there, it included reading and recreation rooms, and concerts were given there, for instance in 1911.⁷¹ The building was replaced in 1972 by a new village hall beside the cricket field.⁷² A reading room at Kingsfold flourished between the 1890s and apparently 1957.⁷³ A benefit society existed in the parish between 1843 and 1873, and a cycling club in the early 1900s. There was a village drum and fife band in 1897.⁷⁴ The Comrades club, founded in 1921, had nearly 800 members from all over the south of England in 1974, when c. 200–300 attended its monthly social evenings. An annual flower show has been held since the 1930s.⁷⁵ In 1981 there were many non-sporting clubs and societies in the parish.

Warnham village was supplied with water in summer by water cart from Horsham in 1928.⁷⁶ A water supply was being proposed for the village and for Kingsfold in 1932.⁷⁷ In 1974 the supply to Kingsfold was still not constant.⁷⁸ Main drainage was installed in the village by the vestry in 1857.⁷⁹ By 1876 Warnham Court had its own gasworks,⁸⁰ which later also supplied the church.⁸¹ The Horsham Gas Co. had extended its mains to the village by 1912,⁸² and was authorized to supply the whole parish in 1929.⁸³ The Horsham urban district council was authorized to supply electricity in the following year and had laid on a supply by c. 1933.⁸⁴ A sewage works of the rural district council by Boldings brook north-east of the village existed by 1932 and was still there in 1981.

Percy Bysshe Shelley was born at Field Place in 1792 and spent his youth there.⁸⁵ Another native, Michael Turner (1796–1885), parish clerk for 50 years, was a locally celebrated musician.⁸⁶ In the 19th and 20th centuries the parish had a high proportion of wealthy residents, many of whom, for instance the Lucases of Warnham Court and Sir Henry Harben of Warnham Lodge, were great benefactors to it.⁸⁷

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. Land at Warnham was held in demesne by the lords of

⁵³ Horsham Mus. MS. 243. The Marquis of Granby inn mentioned in 1805 has not been located: W.S.R.O., Par. 203/7/4.

⁵⁴ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 1974.

⁵⁵ It is not listed in W.S.R.O., TD/W 135 or in *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

⁵⁶ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 333.

⁵⁷ Greenwood, *Suss. Map* (1825); W.S.R.O., QDP/W 59, 61.

⁵⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852).

⁵⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/7/7; cf. *ibid.* SP 671; Burstow, *Horsham*, 46.

⁶⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938); for the name cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/N 530 (TS. cat.); S.A.C. lxix. 134.

⁶¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852, 1866).

⁶² O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* II. SE. (1899 edn.).

⁶³ Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 231; J. Marshall, *Suss. Cricket*, 14.

⁶⁴ Cf. O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 13 (1965 edn.).

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/7/15.

⁶⁶ W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 85; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 110, 274; Marshall, *Suss. Cricket*, 158; *inf.* from Mr. Lucas.

⁶⁷ V.C.H. *Suss.* ii. 480; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 430; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 18734; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIII. NE. (1913, 1932 edns.); V.C.H. *Suss.* vi (3), Nuthurst (forthcoming).

⁶⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/7/19.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* Par. 203/52/1.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* Par. 203/7/10, 20; Par. 203/25/13; *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 983.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/7/19, 21; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 110; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); *Builder*, 9 June 1894.

⁷² *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 29 Sept. 1972.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/7/20; *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/7/11, 20, 25.

⁷⁵ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 1974; *inf.* from Mr. Lucas.

⁷⁶ F. H. Edmunds, *Wells and Springs of Suss.* 31.

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/54/2.

⁷⁸ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 1974.

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/43/1.

⁸⁰ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIII (1880 edn.).

⁸¹ *Inf.* from Capt. Villiers.

⁸² *Horsham Illustrated*, 19.

⁸³ Horsham Gas Order, 1929.

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., QDP/W 291; *Horsham: Official Guide* (1933–5), 8.

⁸⁵ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 269–73; M. A. Lower, *Worthies of Suss.* 64–70.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/7/12, 43–56; S.C.M. iii. 97–8; *Tradit. Music*, iv (1976), 14–22.

⁸⁷ Above; below, church; educ.

Bramber in the 1210s;⁸⁸ the connexion between it and later estates in the parish is not clear.

The manor of DENNE, also known as *WARNHAM*⁸⁹ or *DENNE IN WARNHAM*,⁹⁰ was held of the honor of Bramber in 1409 and 1601.⁹¹ Since in 1720 it included land south-east of Horsham town near Hornbrook, it was probably once part of the outlying lands of Washington manor, like Denne in Horsham.⁹² Its description in the 18th and 19th centuries as two manors, i.e. Warnham and Denne,⁹³ was apparently incorrect: only one descent can be made out for both, and only one set of boundaries was given for both in 1803.⁹⁴ In 1262 John Doyley had the manor,⁹⁵ apparently in right of his wife Rose, who is said to have bought it from Sir Henry Tregozze. At John's death, apparently between 1272 and 1278,⁹⁶ he was succeeded by his son William, who settled the estate on his mother for life in 1286.⁹⁷ Thomas Doyley was granted free warren at Denne in 1328⁹⁸ and died c. 1336. In 1352–3 Humphrey Doyley settled it on John and Margery Doyley for life;⁹⁹ John, apparently Thomas's son, died c. 1363, being succeeded by his son Thomas. At the last named Thomas's death in or before 1370–1¹ he was succeeded by his sister Joan, wife of Thomas Lewknor. Their son John died seised of it in 1409, and was succeeded by his daughter Joan, who married John Barttelot² of Stopham, described as of Denne in 1425.³ John died in 1453, and Richard Barttelot, presumably his son, witnessed a deed of land in Warnham in 1463.⁴ In 1474 Denne was in the Crown's hands because of the idiocy of William son of Thomas Barttelot,⁵ at whose death c. 1482⁶ it apparently passed to John Barttelot of Stopham (d. 1493), grandson of John (d. 1453). The younger John's son and heir John was succeeded in 1525 by his nephew William⁷ of Stopham⁸ (d. 1601).⁹ William's grandson and heir Richard Barttelot, of Stopham and Denne,¹⁰ was succeeded in 1614 by his son Walter.¹¹ Walter died in 1641, and one of his six daughters and coheirs¹² Jane, with her husband Christopher Coles, afterwards acquired the whole estate, possibly by 1650.¹³

After Christopher's death in 1675¹⁴ Jane Coles was described in 1685 as lady of the manor.¹⁵ About 1690 she sold it to Henry Cowper¹⁶ of Strood in Slinfold (d. 1707), who was succeeded by his son Edward¹⁷ (d. 1725).¹⁸ Jane Lawton, described as lady of the manor in 1741, may have had a life interest only; she may also be the Jane Moreton in whose right her husband William was lord in 1744.¹⁹ Edward Cowper's niece Anne Upton²⁰ was lady in 1758, and in 1763²¹ married (Maj.-Gen.) John Leland.²² In 1801 he sold the estate, with Strood, to John William Commerell,²³ who was succeeded between 1845 and 1848 by his grandson William Augustus Commerell,²⁴ whose executors in 1859 sold Denne to Thomas Wisden. Wisden's son Lt.-Col. T. F. Wisden was lord in 1876;²⁵ at his death in 1904²⁶ he was succeeded by his widow (fl. 1927). In 1930 the manor belonged to the Warnham Court estate,²⁷ with which it afterwards descended.

Meanwhile the demesnes of the manor, comprising Denne farm and other lands, had been separated from the lordship.²⁸ John Evershed is said to have had them in 1695 and to have left them to his cousin John Young, possibly the man of that name who held land in Warnham in 1705.²⁹ From Young they are said to have passed to his nephew George Luxford, who had a farm in Warnham, presumably Denne, in 1755.³⁰ He conveyed the estate, evidently in that year or the next,³¹ to John Collier of Hastings and at the partition of Collier's estates between his daughters and coheirs in 1766 it was allotted to Cordelia, wife of the Hon. James Murray.³² At Murray's death in 1794³³ it passed under Collier's will to Collier's grandson Edward Milward, who owned Denne farm in 1800.³⁴ John Lanham is said to have bought it in 1806, and to have sold it in 1814 to the duke of Norfolk, whose executors sold it in 1821 to J. S. Broadwood of Lyne House in Newdigate (Surr.). Broadwood had the estate in 1822³⁵ and by 1830 owned over 1,100 a. in the parish.³⁶ At his death in 1851 Denne passed first to his son the Revd. John Broadwood (d. 1864), and then to John's half-

⁸⁸ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61; 1214 (P.R.S. N.S. xxxv), 167; 1218 (P.R.S. N.S. xxxix), 21; *Cur. Reg. R.* viii. 111, 162.

⁸⁹ *S.R.S.* vii, p. 43.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* xiv, p. 19; xx, 468; li, *passim*; *High Stream of Arundel*, ed. Fowler, 33.

⁹¹ P.R.O., C 139/8, no. 89; C 142/264, no. 151.

⁹² Horsham Mus. MS. 1130; cf. *S.R.S.* vii, pp. 101–2; *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 97–8; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 227; *High Stream of Arundel*, ed. Fowler, 29; above, Horsham, manors and other estates.

⁹³ *S.R.S.* li, *passim*; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); below, local govt.

⁹⁴ Horsham Mus. MS. 1125.

⁹⁵ *S.R.S.* vii, p. 43, reading 'de Oxly', evidently in error for 'D'Oyly'. Rest of para. based in part on W. D'O. Bayley, *Acct. of Ho. of D'Oyly* (1845), 90–6; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* facing p. 218.

⁹⁶ *S.R.S.* vii, pp. 101–2.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* p. 137.

⁹⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1327–41, 84; cf. *S.R.S.* x. 269.

⁹⁹ *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 133.

¹ *Ibid.* p. 172.

² P.R.O., C 137/71, no. 21; C 139/8, no. 89.

³ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 216 n.; cf. *Cal. Fine R.* 1422–30, 210.

⁴ E.S.R.O., SAS/FB 126 (TS. cat.).

⁵ *Cal. Fine R.* 1471–85, p. 76.

⁶ P.R.O., C 140/85, no. 43.

⁷ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 132.

⁸ *S.R.S.* iii, p. 69.

⁹ P.R.O., C 142/264, no. 151.

¹⁰ e.g. *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 170.

¹¹ P.R.O., C 142/341, no. 79.

¹² *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 19.

¹³ *Ibid.* xx, 468.

¹⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39504, f. 133.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 5685, f. 80.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 5686, f. 142; *S.R.S.* xx, 468.

¹⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39504, f. 133; cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/DD

534 (TS. cat.).

¹⁸ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 207.

¹⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 80.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 39504, f. 133.

²¹ *Ibid.* 5685, f. 80; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 207.

²² *S.R.S.* li, 46.

²³ B.L. Add. MS. 39504, f. 138; Dallaway & Cartwright,

Hist. W. Suss. ii (1), 391.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/25/1; *S.R.S.* li, 140.

²⁵ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 251–2.

²⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 75.

²⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1909 and later edns.); cf. below.

²⁸ Para. based mainly on Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist.*

W. Suss. ii (2), 367.

²⁹ *S.R.S.* iv, 41.

³⁰ E.S.R.O., SAS/RF 8/170 (TS. cat.).

³¹ *Ibid.* FRE 7292.

³² *Ibid.* SAS/DE 90 (TS. cat.).

³³ Burke, *Peerage* (1936), 890.

³⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/7/1.

³⁵ *S.R.S.* li, 114.

³⁶ Cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 135.

brother Henry F. Broadwood (d. 1893). Henry's son J. H. T. Broadwood (d. 1903) was succeeded by his son Capt. Evelyn H. T. Broadwood,³⁷ who still owned Denne farm and other lands in Warnham in 1955.³⁸ In 1967 Denne farm, comprising 265 a., was bought by the Richardson family, which still had it in 1982.³⁹

Denne Farm, the manor house of Denne manor, consists of a wide east-west main range and a cross wing, both with late medieval crown-post roofs. Part of a moulded dais beam and carved spandrels over the parlour door survive in the hall. In the 17th century much of the exterior was refaced in brick with stone dressings; a brick chimneystack and stone fireplaces were also inserted. There are remains of a moat on the east and north sides of the house, and a five-bayed medieval barn, of which the central three bays were originally open, the end bays apparently having upper floors.

The reputed manor of *KINGSFOLD* in the north part of the parish was held of Denne.⁴⁰ It evidently originated in lands in Warnham and Rusper held by members of the Kingsfold family in the Middle Ages: Robert (fl. c. 1250), Simon (fl. 1296–1305), his son John (fl. 1305), and the same or another John (fl. 1327–c. 1380).⁴¹ In 1410 Edward at Hale quitclaimed to John Warnecamp and his wife Isabel lands at Kingsfold formerly of John Kingsfold.⁴² The estate was apparently resumed by the lord of Denne, for at William Barttelot's death c. 1482 land at Kingsfold was divided between his five sisters and coheirs, one of whom, Isabel, married Thomas March.⁴³ In 1576 John March and John Fuller were dealing with Kingsfold manor, first so called.⁴⁴ John Fuller's son James, described as of Rusper, had succeeded his father by 1607, and in the following year sold Kingsfold to Nicholas Jordan and Henry Gorrington, who in turn sold it in 1609 to Richard French, also of Rusper.⁴⁵ In 1620 French conveyed it to John Manning, a London skinner, whose son John died in 1633 seised of the reversion after his mother's death. The younger John's heirs were his two sisters, Anne, wife of Thomas Lawley, and Elizabeth, wife of Robert Caesar.⁴⁶ Thomas Lawley (created Bt. 1641) was succeeded in a moiety of the manor in 1646 by his son Francis,⁴⁷ who in 1684 bought the other moiety from Francis Coventry, son of Elizabeth Caesar by a later marriage.⁴⁸ At his death in 1696 Sir Francis Lawley left Kingsfold to his younger son Richard,⁴⁹ who lived on the property. In 1720 Richard conveyed the manor to John Webster of London,⁵⁰ who

in turn sold it in 1723 to Edmund Blunkett (d. 1731 × 1733). Blunkett's daughter Elizabeth married Edmund Smith, and they were succeeded before 1794 by their son William, of Horsham Park. In 1794 the estate comprised 372 a.⁵¹ William Smith (d. 1798) was succeeded by his son Edmund,⁵² who apparently sold it to the duke of Norfolk in 1801.⁵³ From the Norfolk estate it passed by sale in 1838 or 1839 to Robert Hurst, also of Horsham Park.⁵⁴ Thereafter it descended in the Hurst family until 1979 when it was sold.⁵⁵

The original manor house of Kingsfold presumably occupied the moated site in Rusper parish north-east of the modern Kingsfold hamlet,⁵⁶ since members of the Kingsfold family were assessed for tax, served as juror, and were buried in Rusper in the 14th century; the family is said to have moved its seat from Rusper to Warnham because of a tithe dispute.⁵⁷ There was a house belonging to the estate in 1482.⁵⁸ The existing building has a timber-framed north-south range with a service cross wing at the north end, both of 17th-century date, and with red brick infill and a roof of Horsham slates. In the earlier 18th century a staircase was added and internal alterations were carried out. The house was greatly enlarged to the south and west in the mid 19th century; later it was renamed Kingsfold Place and a park was laid out to the south-east.⁵⁹

The reputed manor of *SLAUGHTERFORD OR POWERS* in the south-west quarter of the parish, so called by 1591,⁶⁰ was also held of Denne.⁶¹ It apparently originated in land in the parish which Stephen Power of Thakeham had in 1324 and 1343–4.⁶² He may have been identical with the Stephen of Slaughterford taxed in Warnham in 1332,⁶³ who was dealing with land there in 1344–5.⁶⁴ Richard Slaughterford, taxed in the parish in 1378, was dealing with a messuage and 36 a. there at the same date.⁶⁵ Other holders of the surname recorded locally in the 15th century were Stephen (fl. 1438)⁶⁶ and John (fl. 1470).⁶⁷ The estate was evidently resumed by the lord of Denne, for at William Barttelot's death c. 1482 it, like Kingsfold, was divided between his five sisters and coheirs.⁶⁸

In 1548 John Ede, perhaps the man of the same name taxed in the parish in 1525, was dealing with a moiety of the manor, first so called; at his death in 1555 or 1556⁶⁹ he was succeeded by his son James,⁷⁰ who at his death in 1591 had the whole manor.⁷¹ James's son James died soon after him.⁷² John

³⁷ Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 244; cf. e.g. W.S.R.O., Par. 203/30/65.

³⁸ W.S.R.O., SP 423; cf. *ibid.* CC 325.

³⁹ Inf. from Mr. J. Richardson, Denne Fm.

⁴⁰ Horsham Mus. MS. 1130.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1361–4, 227; *Cal. Close*, 1254–6, 166; 1349–54, 600; 1369–74, 443; *S.R.S.* vii, p. 186; x, 57, 154, 269; xxiii, p. 62; *S.A.C.* xlii, 4; *P.R.O.*, E 179/189/42, rot. 4.

⁴² *Cal. Close*, 1409–13, 76; cf. *Feud. Aids*, vi, 523.

⁴³ *P.R.O.*, C 44/32, nos. 19, 20.

⁴⁴ *S.R.S.* xix, 252.

⁴⁵ E.S.R.O., SAS/C 670–1, 673 (TS. cat.).

⁴⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39497, f. 69.

⁴⁷ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, ii, 140–1; *S.R.S.* xix, 26.

⁴⁸ E.S.R.O., SAS/C 602 (TS. cat.).

⁴⁹ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, ii, 141; B.L. Add. MS. 39497, f. 69.

⁵⁰ E.S.R.O., SAS/DD 533–4 (TS. cat.).

⁵¹ *S.R.S.* xix, 253; B.L. Add. MS. 39497, ff. 71–3.

⁵² Arundel Cast. MS. FC 175.

⁵³ Horsham Mus. MS. 1918.

⁵⁴ *Arundel Cast. Archives*, ii, p. 5; inf. from Miss B. Hurst, Rusper.

⁵⁵ Above, Horsham, manors and other estates; inf. from Miss Hurst. ⁵⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. II (1874–9 edn.).

⁵⁷ *S.R.S.* x, 154; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388; *S.A.C.* xlii, 4; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 373–4.

⁵⁸ *S.A.C.* xxvii, 39.

⁵⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. II. SE. (1899 edn.).

⁶⁰ *S.A.C.* xxxiii, 201 n.

⁶¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 1130.

⁶² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 396; *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 107.

⁶³ *S.R.S.* x, 269.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* xxiii, p. 110.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* p. 183; *P.R.O.*, E 179/189/42, rot. 4.

⁶⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1436–41, 172.

⁶⁷ E.S.R.O., SAS/FB 127 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁸ *P.R.O.*, C 44/32, no. 19.

⁶⁹ *S.R.S.* xx, 401; xlv, 294; lvi, 65.

⁷⁰ *P.R.O.*, C 2/Eliz. I/N 1/31.

⁷¹ *S.A.C.* xxxiii, 201 n.; cf. *ibid.* 199.

⁷² *P.R.O.*, C 2/Jas. I/N 4/49.

Young was dealing with the whole manor in 1623,⁷³ and in 1626 settled it on his younger son Ockenden,⁷⁴ who was succeeded in 1630 by his brother William.⁷⁵ In 1638 William conveyed the manor to Richard Yates,⁷⁶ who was living in Warnham in 1642⁷⁷ and died in 1657; his son and heir Henry died in the following year. Thereafter the descent is lost until 1715, when Henry Yates, M.P. for Horsham, had the manor. At his death in the following year⁷⁸ the estate comprised c. 300 a.⁷⁹ His son and heir Thomas, M.P. for Chichester,⁸⁰ was succeeded between 1751 and 1758 by his three daughters and coheirs who sold Slaughterford in 1758 to John Martyr. He sold it in the same year to John Laker, and after Laker's death between 1763 and 1769 and that of his wife, it passed to his cousin Matthew Napper,⁸¹ described as lord in 1794.⁸² He was succeeded in 1801⁸³ by Dendy Napper,⁸⁴ after whose death in 1820 most of the estate was sold, though his eldest son Henry continued to live there until c. 1830.⁸⁵ Richard Barnett owned the estate c. 1840,⁸⁶ and perhaps earlier, since he already had c. 800 a. in the parish in 1830,⁸⁷ and Mrs. Barnett had it in 1870.⁸⁸ Charles B. Gregson bought the estate c. 1901,⁸⁹ and had 214 a. there in 1910.⁹⁰ His son H. G. Gregson owned it in 1957,⁹¹ and in 1983 it belonged to his widow Mrs. M. Gregson; at that date it comprised c. 1,000 a.⁹²

A house called Ends was associated with Slaughterford or Powers manor in 1630 and 1762;⁹³ an alternative name was Old House.⁹⁴ The building is said to have been burnt down c. 1830.⁹⁵ The present Ends Place is an early 19th-century L-shaped building refaced and greatly enlarged c. 1908 to the design of C. T. Miles of Bournemouth.⁹⁶ Two ponds existed north-east of the house c. 1840;⁹⁷ by 1896 there were four or five in a line,⁹⁸ but in 1983 they were much overgrown.

An unidentified estate called the manor of *WARNHAM* descended with Roffey manor in Horsham in the Hoo and Copley families between 1457–8 and 1616, and may represent lands in Warnham held of Roffey.⁹⁹ It is not heard of later.

The reputed manor of *FUSTS*, so called in 1613,¹ evidently derived from lands in the parish held in

the 13th and 14th centuries by members of the Fust family: William (fl. 1280–1302), his brother Richard (fl. 1302–32), William (fl. 1330–1), Richard (fl. 1340–1), and Walter (fl. 1378).² In 1330–1 their estate was said to contain 50 a. and ten years later 83 a.³ In 1471–2 John Fust was dealing with 186 a. in Warnham and Rusper.⁴ By 1612 the estate belonged to Sir John Caryll (d. 1613).⁵ Since it is not heard of after 1628,⁶ it was apparently identical with the *WARNHAM PLACE* estate, represented by the modern Warnhamplace farm, which belonged to the Caryll family from the early 16th century. John Caryll of Warnham, serjeant at law (d. 1523), was succeeded in it by his son, also serjeant at law (d. 1566), whose grandson and heir Sir John,⁷ though a recusant, was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1588.⁸ He was succeeded in 1613 by his son, another Sir John (d. 1652), who lived at Harting⁹ but let the estate at Warnham to his son, also John (d. 1681).¹⁰ In 1686 Warnham Place was settled on Henry Yates; he had it in 1700,¹¹ and was perhaps identical with his namesake, lord of Slaughterford manor, who died in 1716. Col. Yates, apparently the same as the last named Henry's son and heir Thomas, owned the Caryll chapel in the parish church in 1724.¹² Certainly a Thomas Yates had the estate, of 120 a., in 1737, the year in which he sold it to Edward Shelley¹³ of Field Place; thereafter it descended with Field Place¹⁴ until 1875, when Sir P. F. Shelley sold it to C. T. Lucas of Warnham Court, with which estate it afterwards descended.¹⁵

A capital messuage belonging to John Caryll, mentioned in 1523,¹⁶ seems likely to have been the manor house of Fusts manor in which his son John lived.¹⁷ By 1625 it was evidently called Warnham Place since Warnham Mill pond by which it stood was then described as the 'place pond'.¹⁸ A house apparently of 16th-century date remained until shortly before 1772, when Bysshe Shelley demolished it, except for the tall chimneystack, and built a new rectangular, pedimented house of seven bays and two storeys nearby to the east. That too was demolished before c. 1801, the materials being used to build Shelley's new house at Castle Goring near Worthing.¹⁹

⁷³ *S.R.S.* xx. 401.

⁷⁴ *P.R.O.*, C 142/519, no. 97; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 388.

⁷⁵ *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 202 n.

⁷⁶ *S.R.S.* xx. 401.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* v. 187.

⁷⁸ *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 156, 196, 198; *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1715–54, ii. 567; Horsham Mus. MS. 1951.

⁷⁹ *Lytton MSS.* p. 36.

⁸⁰ *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 197; *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1715–54, ii.

567.

⁸¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 1951; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/E 226.

⁸² *S.R.S.* li. 43.

⁸³ *S.A.C.* lxix. 215; cf. *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 203/7/1.

⁸⁴ *S.R.S.* li. 65.

⁸⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, MP 2289.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* TD/W 135.

⁸⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 367.

⁸⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 203/30/65.

⁸⁹ Inf. from Mrs. M. Gregson, Ends Pla., Warnham.

⁹⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, IR 42, f. 66.

⁹¹ *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

⁹² Inf. from Mrs. Gregson.

⁹³ *P.R.O.*, C 142/519, no. 97; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/E 226.

⁹⁴ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 203/7/1.

⁹⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, MP 2289.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*; papers in possession of Mrs. Gregson.

⁹⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 135.

⁹⁸ *O.S. Map* 6", *Suss. XIII. NE.* (1898 edn.).

⁹⁹ *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 61; xx. 372, 468; xxxiii, p. 269; xxxiii, p. 49; xxxvi. 24; *Cal. Close*, 1500–9, p. 54; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39378, f. 45; *P.R.O.*, E 310/25/143, rott. 34, 37.

¹ *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 70.

² *Ibid.* vii, pp. 113–14; x. 57, 154, 269; xxxiii, pp. 71, 97; *B.L. Add. Ch.* 8809 (MS. cal.); *P.R.O.*, E 179/189/42, rot. 4.

³ *S.R.S.* xxxiii, pp. 71, 97.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 276; *Cal. Close*, 1468–76, p. 172.

⁵ *S.R.S.* xxxiii, pp. 65, 70.

⁶ *Ibid.* xx. 396.

⁷ *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 170–8; *S.R.S.* iii, pp. 33–4; cf. *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, i (1), p. 272.

⁸ H. R. Mosse, *Mon. Effigies of Suss.* 186; below, nonconf.

⁹ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 48; *V.C.H. Suss.* iv.

16; *B.L. Add. Ch.* 18945 (MS. cal.).

¹⁰ Comber, op. cit. 48–9; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1636–7, 470.

¹¹ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 24963 (TS. cat.).

¹² *Ibid.* Ep. 1/26/3, p. 18; cf. above; *E.S.R.O.*, FRE 7292.

¹³ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 33368.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* TD/W 135; Horsham Mus. MS. 1955; cf. *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 192; *Topographer*, iv (1791), 140; below.

¹⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 6348; *ibid.* 19876 (TS. cat.).

¹⁶ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 253.

¹⁷ *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 70.

¹⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 368;

S.A.C. xxxiii. 202; cf. *B.L. Add. Ch.* 18966 (MS. cal.).

¹⁹ *S.A.C.* lii. 43; Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); Hants R.O.,

18 M 51/97; Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 69, 71; *Topographer*,

iv (1791), 140; *B.L. Add. MS.* 5673, ff. 5–6.

The manor of *HOLLANDS*,²⁰ also called *WARNHAM*, apparently commemorates Thomas Holland, vicar of Warnham, who had it in 1641 in right of his wife Joan. Simon Holland was lord in 1687, and he and Edmund Michell were dealing with it in 1690.²¹ In 1793 the estate was jointly owned by the Revd. Samuel Shuckford, also vicar of Warnham, and John Miller, both of whose wives had the maiden name Michell. Shuckford apparently conveyed a moiety to his son-in-law John Nichol in 1793,²² and in 1802 Nichol and Miller were said to be lords.²³ The manor was still divided into moieties in 1835.²⁴ In 1881 Hollands farm passed to the Warnham Court estate, with which it later descended.²⁵ The manor house of Hollands stood on the west side of Church Street opposite the modern Warnham Court Farm. In 1835 it was apparently divided into three dwellings. The building survived in 1881.²⁶

Street farm, comprising 183 a. south of Warnham village, belonged in 1778 to the Revd. Samuel Shuckford and John Miller,²⁷ and in 1802, like Hollands, to Miller and John Nichol.²⁸ By 1828 the lands had passed to Henry Tredcroft,²⁹ who soon afterwards built there a new house called *WARNHAM COURT*.³⁰ After Tredcroft's death in or before 1844³¹ the estate was sold by Edward Tredcroft³² in 1855 to Sir John Henry Pelly, Bt.³³ (d. 1864),³⁴ whose son Sir Henry C. Pelly, Bt.,³⁵ sold it in 1865–6³⁶ to Charles Thomas Lucas (d. 1895), partner in Lucas Bros., builders and contractors. Lucas's son Charles James was succeeded in 1928 by his son Charles Eric (d. 1967), whose son and heir Charles James Lucas had the estate in 1982.³⁷

Warnham Court was built in 1829 in Elizabethan style to the design of Henry Harrison.³⁸ Though asymmetrical in plan, it had symmetrical façades to west and south. On the south side a terrace gave views to the South Downs. The house was faced with stone dug on the estate, possibly from a quarry on the site of the later sunken rock garden on the west side, and in 1835 was said to have c. 50 rooms.³⁹ In 1865 there were a conservatory, a kitchen garden, a vinery, and peach and fig houses.⁴⁰ Between 1866 and 1877 large additions were made on the north side to the design of A. W. Blomfield, including new stables, a billiard room, partly burnt in 1901, and a

clock tower; at the same time the east wing was heightened by two storeys. By 1877 the south terrace, with statues and trees, extended to c. 600 ft. (183 metres), while the grounds immediately round the house, which Lucas laid out himself, contained exotic trees and shrubs. In the later 19th and earlier 20th century the house contained many paintings and *objets d'art*,⁴¹ but it was sold by the Lucas family in 1947 to the London county council.⁴² From 1952 it was used by the council and its successor the Greater London council as a special school,⁴³ the outbuildings to the north being replaced by new buildings. Some elaborate carved 17th-century woodwork from Slinfold church which formed a rear porch to the house in 1896 had been destroyed by 1981.⁴⁴

The grandiose Jacobean-style gateway and lodge at the south-east entrance to the park was built in 1889 to the design of A. W. Blomfield's son Arthur;⁴⁵ it replaced an earlier one further north which also survived in 1982.

Henry, later Sir Henry, Harben, secretary and afterwards president of the Prudential Assurance Co. and the first mayor of Hampstead (Lond.),⁴⁶ bought *WARNHAM LODGE*, north-west of the village, in 1888, and afterwards acquired adjacent land to make a compact estate which included Sands, Maltmayes, and Northlands farms.⁴⁷ At his death in 1911 he was succeeded by his daughter Mrs. Mary Wharrie (d. 1937),⁴⁸ and in 1963 the estate still belonged to the Harben family.⁴⁹

A gentleman's house existed at Warnham Lodge by 1866,⁵⁰ in revived vernacular style with heavy decorated bargeboards and tall chimneys.⁵¹ Large additions, partly to cater for cricket parties, were made by the architects Batterbury and Huxley in 1894; they include a water tower 120 ft. (37 metres) high with an ogee-sided pyramidal cap. The enlarged house was complemented by well-wooded grounds including unusual trees. Most of the house was demolished in 1961,⁵² a new one having been built in 1939,⁵³ but the red brick water tower survived in 1982, forming with its strange silhouette a prominent landmark.

The estate called *FIELD PLACE* in the south part of the parish was held of Drungewick in Wisborough Green.⁵⁴ It perhaps included the lands in

²⁰ Para. based mainly on W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 30095.

²¹ *S.R.S.* xx. 468; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 39504, f. 140.

²² P.R.O., CP 43/841, rot. 35; B.L. Add. MS. 39504, f. 140.

²³ *S.R.S.* li. 69.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., SP 671.

²⁵ Ibid. Add. MS. 32059; *ibid.* Par. 203/30/69–71.

²⁶ Ibid. SP 73, 671.

²⁷ Map of Street fm. 1778, in possession of Mr. Lucas (photo. at W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 32722).

²⁸ *S.R.S.* li. 69.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., QR/W 750, m. 117.

³⁰ Below.

³¹ Horsham Mus. MS. 2185.

³² Ibid. 685.

³³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 32098.

³⁴ *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 185.

³⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39504, f. 144.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., SP 161; Jewitt and Hall, *Stately Homes of Eng.* 2nd ser. (1877), 281.

³⁷ Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 1430; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 18719; *inf.* from Mr. Lucas.

³⁸ Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Brit. Architects*, 394; above, pl. facing p. 192.

³⁹ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 268 and pl. facing; for the possible quarry cf. W.S.R.O., QR/W 750, m. 117; map of

Street fm. 1778, in possession of Mr. Lucas; *Scotney Cast., Suss.* (Nat. Trust, 1979), 22.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., SP 161.

⁴¹ Ibid. Add. MS. 32723; Jewitt and Hall, *op. cit.* 281–7; W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 82–3; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 99; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 364.

⁴² *S.C.M.* xxi. 341–2; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 18744.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/7/19; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 1980.

⁴⁴ *S.A.C.* xl. 40 and pl. facing; *inf.* from the headmaster, Mr. A. King.

⁴⁵ Date on bldg.; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 364; Goodliffe, *op. cit.* 81.

⁴⁶ *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 209; *Suss. Historical, Biographical, and Pictorial* (publ. A. North, 1907).

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 20926–7.

⁴⁸ Mons. in ch. and chyd.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., SP 815.

⁵⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866).

⁵¹ *S.A.S. libr.*, prints of ho. 1885; *Suss. Historical, Biographical, and Pictorial*; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 110.

⁵² *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 110; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 364; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); O.S. Map 6', *Suss.* II (1874–9 and later edns.); *inf.* from Capt. Villiers; above, pl. facing p. 193.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., SP 815.

⁵⁴ *S.R.S.* xxxi. 67–9; xxxiii, p. 63.

Warnham with which Simon at Field was dealing in 1251.⁵⁵ Richard at Field held the estate in 1353, when it was said to comprise 100 a.⁵⁶ It was presumably also identical with the 140 a. of land in Warnham which Richard Hayne, William Brown, and John Hole conveyed to John Michell of Stammerham in Horsham between 1482 and 1485,⁵⁷ since John's son Richard⁵⁸ later owned and lived at Field Place. At his death in 1524 or 1525 the property passed to his son Henry (d. 1546),⁵⁹ whose son Avery (d. 1558) was succeeded by his son John, of Stammerham. John was succeeded in 1610 by his cousin Roger,⁶⁰ of Field Place (d. 1630), whose son John (d. 1656) was succeeded by his own son, also John. In 1701 the estate was said to contain 120 a.⁶¹ The last named John sold it before 1706 to his stepson Edward Shelley, in circumstances that later gave rise to dispute.⁶²

At his death in 1748 Edward left the estate to his nephew Timothy Shelley (d. 1771),⁶³ who leased it to his son John⁶⁴ (d. 1790). John's brother and heir Bysshe⁶⁵ (created Bt. 1806; d. 1814) made over the estate to his son Timothy from 1791.⁶⁶ Timothy was succeeded in 1844 by his grandson Percy Florence, son of the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley; Sir Percy let the house to various tenants and in 1880⁶⁷ was succeeded by his cousin Sir Edward (d. 1890), whose brother and heir, also Sir Edward, died in 1902. The latter's son and heir Sir John Shelley (later Shelley-Rolls) also lived elsewhere, and in 1929 sold Field Place to G. N. Charrington, tenant since 1922. The estate, which had shrunk before 1929 to only 27 a., was enlarged by Charrington to c. 215 a. by 1942.⁶⁸ At his death in 1958 he was succeeded by his sister Doris (d. 1971),⁶⁹ whose nephew and heir Mr. H. Chisenhale-Marsh had the property in 1981.

A house⁷⁰ apparently on the same low-lying site as the modern Field Place was mentioned in 1353.⁷¹ The oldest parts of the existing house are the timber-framed north, south, and east ranges, which are probably 15th- or early 16th-century. They are low and mainly clad in sandstone, with roofs of Horsham stone slabs; there are tall chimneystacks and in the 1720s there were also gables.⁷² The five-bayed east range contained the two-storeyed great hall, whose large open fireplace was visible in 1959;⁷³ in 1982 the hall was used as a kitchen. The north range was perhaps originally an outbuilding, and the south range, of very fine workmanship, contained another open hall. There is no proof that the medieval house had a west range on the site of the later one. In the later

16th century the north, south, and east ranges were united under one roof, chimneys were added, and other alterations made. In 1630 the house contained a hall, a parlour, kitchen, buttery, and other offices, and at least eight chambers besides lofts.⁷⁴ Some early 17th-century decoration, apparently re-used, survived in one room in 1982.

In 1678 a taller two-storeyed west range, with prominent eaves cornice and string course, was built to serve as a new entrance wing; a central courtyard was thus formed. The new range was of eleven bays, the central seven being recessed, with a pediment in the middle.⁷⁵ The late 17th-century staircase survived in 1982, as did contemporary decoration, including bolelection-moulded fireplace surrounds, in some other rooms. Most interiors, however, are of the mid 18th century, including the entrance hall in the centre of the west front and apparently the screen to the staircase. At some point after 1788⁷⁶ the entrance doorway was moved two bays to the left to lead into the staircase hall, the original entrance hall being used in 1982 as a dining room. About 1845 the recessed centre of the west front was filled with a one-storeyed loggia of cast-iron columns with Egyptian lotus capitals.⁷⁷ After 1922 the house was restored, the entrance then being moved to the south front, and the drawing room on the north side being extended northwards, to the design of R. W. Symonds, in matching style and with an external shell-hood door surround brought from a house in Ipswich. At the same time or later the central courtyard was converted to a toplit library and offices.

The fine gardens were begun in 1922 and include a pair of early 18th-century iron gates from a house in Chiswick Mall (Lond.).

Warnham RECTORY followed the descent of the advowson of the vicarage, passing from Rusper priory⁷⁸ to the dean and chapter of Canterbury.⁷⁹ Between 1615 and the later 19th century⁸⁰ its lands comprised 5½ a. west of Church Street. In the later 16th and 17th centuries the estate was leased to members of the Ravenscroft family of Horsham: Peter (d. c. 1574), his son John,⁸¹ and Hall (fl. 1638–50).⁸² In the 18th century the lease descended with Horsham Park,⁸³ being retained by Sir Thomas Broughton, Bt., in 1776, and between 1808 and 1870 it descended with Field Place.⁸⁴

ECONOMIC HISTORY. The chief manor of the parish, Denne manor, as its name indicates, origin-

⁵⁵ *Close R.* 1247–51, 561; cf. *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i, 239.

⁵⁶ *S.R.S.* xxxi, 69; cf. *ibid.* xlvi, p. 227; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/FB 121 (TS. cat.).

⁵⁷ *S.R.S.* xxiii, pp. 283, 285.

⁵⁸ Rest. of para. based mainly on Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 230–6.

⁵⁹ *S.R.S.* xlv, 295.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* xiv, p. 156.

⁶¹ *W.S.R.O.*, Wiston MS. 3255.

⁶² *S.N.Q.* xiv, 189–91; cf. *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 20.

⁶³ *S.N.Q.* xiv, 191–2.

⁶⁴ *P.R.O.*, PROB 11/965, ff. 284–7.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* PROB 11/1197 (P.C.C. 482 Bishop, will of John Shelley).

⁶⁶ *S.N.Q.* xiv, 192; xvii, 5; *D.N.B.* s.v. P. B. Shelley.

⁶⁷ *S.N.Q.* xvii, 5–6; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

⁶⁸ *S.N.Q.* xvii, 6–7; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 208, 213; *S.C.M.* xvi, 214.

⁶⁹ Mons. in chyd.

⁷⁰ Descrip. of ho. and gdns. based mainly on *Country*

Life, 6 Oct. 1955, pp. 724–7; 13 Oct. 1955, pp. 788–91; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 221; inf. from Mrs. A. Hughes, Horsham.

⁷¹ *S.R.S.* xxxi, 69.

⁷² B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, f. 31.

⁷³ Dept. of Environment hist. bldgs. list.

⁷⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/25/3 (1615); *ibid.* TD/W 135; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIII (1880 edn.).

⁷⁵ *Suss. Views* (S.R.S.), 175, showing date on bldg.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷⁷ *Hants R.O.*, 18 M 51/70.

⁷⁸ e.g. *S.A.C.* v, 262.

⁷⁹ Below, church; cf. *S.A.C.* liii, 197.

⁸⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/25/3 (1615); *ibid.* TD/W 135; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIII (1880 edn.).

⁸¹ *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/DD 342 (TS. cat.).

⁸² Lamb. Pal. Libr., COMM. XIIa/19/61–2.

⁸³ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 31975; *ibid.* Ep. 1/26/3, p. 18; above, Horsham, manors and other estates.

⁸⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 203/6/1; *ibid.* TD/W 135; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 369; Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii, 230; above.

ated as detached swine pasture.⁸⁵ Arable farming succeeded to seasonal pasturing: by 1262 there were tenants of Denne, evidently holding arable land,⁸⁶ and the progress of assarting is presumably reflected in the farm names Kingsfold and Tickfold whose second element *feld* indicates a clearing in woodland.⁸⁷ The names Broomlands (formerly Broom House)⁸⁸ and Field Place⁸⁹ similarly suggest assarts made on the edges of Broadbridge Heath. Land in open fields (*campi*) called Eastfield, 'Estlese', and Broadfield, apparently in the south part of the parish, was mentioned in the 14th century⁹⁰ but not later. Other farm names recorded before 1500 are Durfold⁹¹ and Chickens,⁹² while some later farms whose names correspond to surnames recorded in the parish in the Middle Ages may possibly also date from that period, for instance Chatfolds, Tanners, Betchetts, Sands, Mayes, and Westons farms.⁹³ Farms mentioned in the 16th century included Cradles⁹⁴ (the modern Rowhook Manor), Blackstrode,⁹⁵ Cox,⁹⁶ Shiremark,⁹⁷ and Bailing Hill.⁹⁸ Tickfold farm and the estate called Ridgebrook together comprised 80 a. in 1550,⁹⁹ and an estate called 'Farthing lands' 40 a. c. 1548.¹

Most land within the parish was held of Denne manor, of which there were 45 freeholders in 1410,² and nearly 100 freehold tenements in 1630, including some in Horsham, Nuthurst, Ifield, and Itchingfield.³ Some land was held of the Copleys' manor of Warnham in the 16th and early 17th centuries,⁴ and there were both free and copyhold tenements of Hollands manor, including Chickens farm, in 1641.⁵ Manors outside the parish with lands in it included Shortsfeld in Horsham,⁶ Broadbridge in Sullington,⁷ Knepp in Shipley,⁸ and Dedisham in Slinfold.⁹ There were still tenements of Denne manor in the later 19th century.¹⁰

The farm attached to West House (later Westbrook Hall) had 180 a. in 1756,¹¹ but otherwise no farm before 1800 is recorded as having more than 150 a.¹² In that year three at least were over 200 a.:

Old House (later Ends Place), Broom House (later Broomlands), and Stone farm.¹³ Leases of up to 21 years were made in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.¹⁴ Wheat and oats were grown in the 17th and 18th centuries, and sheep, cows, and pigs kept.¹⁵ In the later 18th century Betchetts and Benland farms were mostly arable¹⁶ and average yields per acre in the parish were said to be 22 bu. of wheat, 20 bu. of peas, and 28 bu. of oats.¹⁷ Flax and hops may have been grown during the same period, to judge from field names recorded c. 1840.¹⁸ In 1801 stock listed in the parish included 339 cattle, 372 sheep, and the large number of 327 pigs.¹⁹

Broadbridge Heath, on the southern boundary, belonged to the manors of Broadbridge in Sullington and Drungewick in Wisborough Green; 32 a. were inclosed in 1858,²⁰ but the northern part east of Field Place remained open in 1982.²¹ The only other common pasture recorded in the parish belonged to Denne manor and was apparently all roadside waste.²²

About 1840²³ the parish was dominated by four large estates: the West House estate belonging to Richard Barnett in the west and north-west (nearly 1,000 a.), the Broadwood estate in the north and north-east (1,280 a.), the Warnham Court estate around the village (c. 380 a.), and the Shelley estate in the south and south-east (670 a.). Most farms were let, and most had less than 150 a., but some farmers held more than one: three members of the Mugeridge family had nine between them, totalling over 700 a. Another farming family, long recorded in the parish,²⁴ were the Charmans, four of whom held land there at the same date. Three chief landowners still dominated the parish in 1867.²⁵

Many farms in the 19th century had shaws, or belts of woodland round closes.²⁶ Some shaws were grubbed up during the century; Mayes farm had a much larger acreage of shaws in 1819 than 50 years later.²⁷ Other manifestations of 'improvement' were underdraining, carried out in the north-west of the parish and on the Warnham Court estate c. 1850,²⁸

⁸⁵ Above.

⁸⁶ S.R.S. vii, p. 43; cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/FB 118-20 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁷ P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.), i. 239.

⁸⁸ E.S.R.O., SAS/FB 118-19 (TS. cat.); B.L. Add. Ch. 8896 (MS. cal.); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

⁸⁹ Above, manors and other estates.

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Oglethorpe & Anderson med. deeds 7-8, 27.

⁹¹ P.N. Suss. i. 238.

⁹² B.L. Add. Ch. 18704, 18771 (MS. cal.).

⁹³ P.N. Suss. i. 239-40; S.R.S. x. 57, 269.

⁹⁴ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 45; B.L. Add. Ch. 18801 (MS. cal.); cf. S.R.S. xxiii, p. 275.

⁹⁵ Comber, op. cit. 307.

⁹⁶ S.R.S. lvi. 66; cf. ibid. v. 187.

⁹⁷ S.A.C. xxxiii. 157.

⁹⁸ Comber, op. cit. 307; cf. W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. B 214 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁹ Cal. Pat. 1550-3, 14.

¹ S.R.S. xxxvi. 70.

² P.R.O., C 137/71, no. 21; cf. ibid. C 142/323, no. 103; C 142/324, no. 171; Horsham Mus. MSS. 1125, 1130; Cal. Pat. 1408-13, 243.

³ W.S.R.O., MP 2033.

⁴ S.R.S. xxxiii, pp. 66-7; xxxvi. 24, 71; P.R.O., C 142/324, no. 171.

⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 30095.

⁶ Cal. Pat. 1553, 261.

⁷ S.R.S. xix. 59; xxiii, p. 101; xxxi. 68; xxxiii, p. 63.

⁸ Cal. Pat. 1575-8, p. 128.

⁹ P.R.O., C 142/324, no. 171.

¹⁰ Horsham Mus. MS. 541; ibid. SP 112; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 32129-38 (TS. cat.); ibid. SP 377, 631.

¹¹ E.S.R.O., FRE 7292.

¹² e.g. ibid. SAS/C 16, 207 (TS. cat.); SAS/DE 90 (TS. cat.); SAS/N 404 (TS. cat.); SAS/SH 100 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 864, 5427 (TS. cat.); Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/22; Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 5, 8.

¹³ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/7/1.

¹⁴ Ibid. SP 605; Horsham Mus. MSS. 280, 1948-9, 1955; ibid. SP 8; Surr. R.O., Kingston, 209/6/1A.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/203.

¹⁶ Surr. R.O., Kingston, 209/6/1A; Benland was called Lit. Mayes fm.: cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

¹⁷ Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 92, 101, 103.

¹⁸ W.S.R.O., TD/W 135.

¹⁹ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, ff. [50v.-51].

²⁰ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 28-9.

²¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 and later edns.); W. G. Hoskins and L. D. Stamp, *Com. Lands of Eng. and Wales*, 326.

²² W.S.R.O., Par. 203/25/1; ibid. Rawlinson and Butler MSS., abstract of title of Alf. Rewell, 1871; E.S.R.O., SAS/DD 534 (TS. cat.).

²³ Para. based mainly on W.S.R.O., TD/W 135.

²⁴ S.R.S. xlv. 293-4; E.S.R.O., SAS/FB 126 (TS. cat.).

²⁵ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 77.

²⁶ e.g. W.S.R.O., TD/W 135; ibid. Hurst MSS., estate map, 1861.

²⁷ Ibid. Add. MS. 1994; O.S. Map 6", Suss. II (1874-9 edn.).

²⁸ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 311; W.S.R.O., SP 161; cf. *Jnl. of Bath and W. of Eng. Soc.* 3rd ser. iii. 32.

and the construction of new farm buildings, for instance at Upper Chickens and Joanland farms at the end of the century,²⁹ and most strikingly at Warnham Court farm before 1865.³⁰ That farm had attained 600 a. by 1877.³¹ In 1867 the stiff, wet terrain of the parish still made it necessary for three horses in line to pull the plough.³² Arable land nevertheless remained predominant during most of the century:³³ Mayes farm was mostly arable in 1819,³⁴ as were Northlands and neighbouring farms c. 1850³⁵ and Kingsfold farm in 1861.³⁶ In 1834 only 614 a. of titheable land in the parish were listed as meadow or pasture as against 2,942 a. of arable.³⁷ In 1875, when 816 a. of wheat, 56 a. of barley, and 562 a. of oats were listed, there was twice as much arable as permanent grassland. Stock then mentioned included 420 cattle, 139 sheep, and 285 pigs, and there were 27 a. of orchards.³⁸

Large estates continued to dominate the parish in the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries. The West House estate comprised c. 1,700 a., chiefly in Warnham, in 1882, most farms there having less than 200 a. The Broadwood estate, in Warnham and adjacent parishes, was much the same size in 1898, its farms in Warnham also having mostly less than 200 a. each. Most farms on the two estates were then let,³⁹ but at the same period and later other farms were being managed instead by bailiffs.⁴⁰ In 1909 there was more rented land than land in owner occupation; four of the 46 holdings then listed had more than 300 a.⁴¹ Large estates remained in the mid 20th century, for instance the Broadwood estate of 814 a. in 1955, of which all the farmland was let,⁴² the Warnham Lodge estate of c. 550 a. in 1963,⁴³ and the Ends Place estate and another each of c. 1,000 a. in 1974.⁴⁴ Of 29 holdings listed in 1975, however, 22 were under 50 ha.⁴⁵

During the same period the type of farming practised in Warnham changed, as in neighbouring parishes, from predominantly arable to predominantly pastoral. One farm was offered for letting as a dairy farm c. 1905,⁴⁶ in 1907 Warnham Court farm had an excellent herd of cattle,⁴⁷ and in 1910 large black pigs and shorthorn cattle were bred at Westons Place.⁴⁸ In 1909 stock listed included 714 cattle,

932 sheep, and 208 pigs; the area of permanent grass had risen to 3,047 a., or three fifths of the parish. Market gardening and floriculture were also practised on the Warnham Court estate in 1910; in 1909 there were 13½ a. of orchards in the parish.⁴⁹ After 1903 game birds were bred at Brookhouse farm, Kingsfold, c. 20,000 eggs a year being supplied in 1912.⁵⁰ By 1938 there were three poultry farmers in the parish.⁵¹ One remained in 1957,⁵² when dairy farming and stock raising were still dominant: the six farms into which the Broadwood estate in the north was divided in 1955 were all concerned with dairying or stock raising.⁵³ In 1975 cattle remained important, though during the 1970s dairying declined in favour of the raising of beef cattle.⁵⁴ Pigs were raised on Denne and Northlands farms in 1982.⁵⁵

Mention of mill tithes in 1247 perhaps implies the existence of a mill,⁵⁶ possibly the mill at Caldecote referred to c. 1300, which seems to have been near Farthing Bridge.⁵⁷ A mill called Warnham mill existed in 1588,⁵⁸ but it was apparently not working in the early 17th century, since it was said in 1621 that the parishioners had formerly ground corn at Ashley's, i.e. Amies, mill in Horsham.⁵⁹ A corn mill occupying the site of the iron furnace existed by 1700,⁶⁰ and was worked thereafter until the 20th century. In 1851 the miller farmed 115 a.⁶¹ Steam power, presumably as a supplement, was introduced before 1882.⁶² The mill ceased operation c. 1930;⁶³ the building, of brick with a Horsham stone roof,⁶⁴ survived in 1982, together with the miller's house.

An iron furnace existed at Warnham in 1608,⁶⁵ on the site of the later corn mill at the very large Warnham Mill pond. Furnace slag was visible there in 1928.⁶⁶ The iron ore was possibly brought from pits at the modern Warnham brickworks in Horsham parish.⁶⁷ The furnace had apparently ceased to function by 1638,⁶⁸ and in 1642 ironworkers from Warnham were working in other parishes.⁶⁹

A pedlary fair was held at Warnham on Whit Tuesday between 1773 and 1792.⁷⁰

There may have been a tailor in Warnham in 1394,⁷¹ and in 1538 two common brewers and bakers were listed in Warnham tithing.⁷² Between the later

²⁹ W.S.R.O., SP 631; cf. SP 500.

³⁰ Ibid. SP 161; cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.).

³¹ Jewitt and Hall, *Stately Homes of Eng.* 2nd ser. (1877), 287.

³² *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 77-8.

³³ Cf. *ibid.* 77. ³⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1994.

³⁵ Horsham Mus. MS. SP 311.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., estate map, 1861.

³⁷ Ibid. Par. 203/6/2; cf. *ibid.* TD/W 135.

³⁸ P.R.O., MAF 68/433.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., SP 377, 631; cf. SP 500.

⁴⁰ Ibid. SP 500; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1878 and later edns.).

⁴¹ P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

⁴² W.S.R.O., SP 423. ⁴³ Ibid. SP 815.

⁴⁴ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 1974.

⁴⁵ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., MP 808.

⁴⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 276; cf. *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 274.

⁴⁸ *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 430.

⁴⁹ P.R.O., MAF 68/2371; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 274.

⁵⁰ *Horsham Illustrated*, pp. ii, 20.

⁵¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

⁵² *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

⁵³ Ibid.; W.S.R.O., SP 423; cf. E. W. H. Briault, *Land of Brit.*, Suss. 544.

⁵⁴ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 1974; 17 July 1980; 9 Feb. 1984; inf. from Mr. R. L. Wilks, Bailing Hill Fm.

⁵⁵ Inf. from Mr. J. Richardson, Denne Fm.

⁵⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39349, f. 67.

⁵⁷ Ibid. Add. Ch. 8795 (MS. cal.); cf. E. Straker, *Wealden Iron*, 441. ⁵⁸ *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 201.

⁵⁹ P.R.O., E 134/19 Jas. I Trin./3, m. 2; for the identification, above, Horsham, econ. hist. (mills).

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., MP 1824; cf. *ibid.* Ep. I/29/203/89; below.

⁶¹ *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 6, 16, 20; W.S.R.O., MP 1824.

⁶² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

⁶³ Ibid. (1927 and later edns.); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. NE. (1932 edn.).

⁶⁴ W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, facing p. 76; *S.C.M.* xxvi. 5.

⁶⁵ *S.R.S.* xxi, p. xxiii; Straker, *Wealden Iron*, 441; cf. *S.A.C.* xxxi. 87.

⁶⁶ Straker, *op. cit.* 441; cf. *Wealden Iron* (Wealden Iron Res. Group), viii. 12-13.

⁶⁷ *Wealden Iron*, v. 20.

⁶⁸ Above, introduction; but cf. W.S.R.O., QR/W 56, m. 42; *S.R.S.* liv. 95.

⁶⁹ *S.R.S.* v. 188.

⁷⁰ *S.A.C.* lii. 54; G. A. Walpoole, *New Brit. Traveller* (1784), 51; *Rep. Com. Mkt. Rights* [C. 5550], p. 211, H.C. (1888), liii.

⁷¹ *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 5355.

⁷² Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 3.

16th century and the later 18th tailors,⁷³ carpenters,⁷⁴ butchers,⁷⁵ blacksmiths,⁷⁶ and wheelwrights⁷⁷ were often recorded, besides weavers⁷⁸ in the 17th century, and mercers⁷⁹ and shoemakers in the 18th.⁸⁰ The Cave family were tailors, mercers, or shopkeepers between 1722 and 1821.⁸¹ 'Colliers', i.e. charcoal makers, were mentioned in 1649⁸² and 1688, and a ploughwright in 1688.⁸³ A falconer in Sir John Caryl's household was named in 1594.⁸⁴

Between 1811 and 1831 one in four or five families in work was supported chiefly by non-agricultural pursuits.⁸⁵ In the decade 1810–20 six carpenters, a builder, and a blacksmith were mentioned, besides a butcher, a baker, two shoemakers, and a farrier. Charles Child, one of two namesakes described as builder and carpenter in 1817,⁸⁶ was also recorded between 1810 and 1827 as a timber merchant, who in 1825 was buying timber in Horsham, Slaugham, and elsewhere.⁸⁷ Another timber merchant's business was that said to have been founded in 1823 by Stephen Agate;⁸⁸ by 1866 the firm of J. & S. Agate was established at Warnham and Horsham,⁸⁹ surviving in Horsham in 1982. The abundant woodland of the area also in 1867 yielded springtime employment for agricultural workers in felling and stripping timber.⁹⁰

The commoner trades continued to be represented in the 19th and 20th centuries.⁹¹ Less common ones were those of steam threshing machine proprietor and french polisher recorded in 1866, and nurseryman in 1927. A stone quarry west of Ends Place provided paving stones in 1849 and stone for building in 1882.⁹² In 1885⁹³ the congregation of Dependents or 'Cokelers' bought a grocer's shop in the village, which they ran as a co-operative store; by 1931, when it sold a very wide variety of goods, 31 people were employed.⁹⁴ In 1982 there were in the village two grocers, a butcher, a newsagent, a hairdresser, and a firm of builders.

Meanwhile at Kingsfold a smithy was recorded between 1795 and 1816⁹⁵ and in the early 20th century; in 1841 there were a shoemaker and a butcher there.⁹⁶ In 1887 there was a shopkeeper, in 1913 a chimney sweep, and between 1927 and 1957 a haulage contractor. The smithy was succeeded before 1957 by a motor engineering business which

survived in 1982.⁹⁷ In that year there were also a nursery and a firm of turf suppliers, but no retail shops.

From c. 1950 to c. 1974 the former kitchen garden of Warnham Court was used by the London county council and its successor the Greater London council as a nursery to supply plants for the London parks and for indoor use;⁹⁸ 16 local people were employed in the mid 1970s.⁹⁹ After c. 1978 it was leased to a private nursery.¹ Two tea rooms were recorded in the parish on the Horsham–Dorking road in 1957. By 1982 the increase in road traffic had brought an antique shop to the village, while on the Horsham–Dorking road there were a restaurant and a museum of the Second World War, opened in 1976.² Many parishioners then worked outside the parish, especially at the brickworks called Warnham brickworks in Horsham parish, in Horsham town, and at Crawley, Gatwick airport, and as far afield as London.³

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. A three-weekly court for Denne manor was held in 1262,⁴ and a court baron was mentioned in 1683.⁵ Between 1828 and 1863 separate courts were advertised as being held for the manors of Denne and Warnham, those for Warnham to meet at the Knob House north of the village in 1828 and at the Sussex Oak inn in 1851 and 1863, and those for Denne at the court house in Field Place Lane on all three occasions.⁶ The distinction between the two courts, however, was unreal.⁷ Court rolls described as of Warnham manor for the years 1685–1718 and 1841–78, and court rolls described as of Denne manor for the years 1881–91, survived in 1971 but could not be traced in 1979.⁸ They presumably formed two parts of a single sequence, and it is likely that the earlier ones were the same as the court rolls of Denne for the years 1685–1764 which were mentioned in the later 18th century.⁹ Court rolls of Hollands manor survive for the years 1641 and 1793; the court was held at the manor house in Church Street in 1793, and at both the dates mentioned dealt with conveyancing only.¹⁰

Churchwardens were mentioned in 1505¹¹ and two are recorded for most years after 1560.¹² There

⁷³ E.S.R.O., SAS/N 530 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/203/45; *ibid.* Par. 203/35/2.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/203/4, 83; *Lytton MSS.* p. 49; *S.A.C.* lxix. 135.

⁷⁵ *S.R.S.* liv. 74; A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 311; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5257 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* Ep. I/29/203/48, 74, 80; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 92.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19145; *ibid.* Ep. I/29/203/98–9; *S.R.S.* xxii. 113; xxviii. 98, 178; P.R.O., E 134/4 Jas. II East./30, rot. 4v.; E.S.R.O., SAS/E 118 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/203/105; Horsham Mus. MS. 2268 (MS. cat.); *S.R.S.* li. 43; liv. 123; *S.A.C.* lxix. 118, 134.

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/203/28; P.R.O., E 134/4 Jas. II East./30, rot. 8v.

⁷⁹ e.g. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/203/86.

⁸⁰ *S.A.C.* lxix. 150; *S.R.S.* xxviii. 54.

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 10193–4 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* Holmes–Campbell MSS. 841–5; *S.R.S.* xxviii. 91, 95.

⁸² *S.R.S.* liv. 164.

⁸³ P.R.O., E 134/4 Jas. II East./30, rott. 2, 4v.

⁸⁴ *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 201.

⁸⁵ *Census*, 1811–31.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/1/2/1.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 4359 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* PHA 5545; *Petworth Ho. Archives*, ed. A. McCann, ii, p. 36; Horsham Mus. MSS. 284, 2349.

⁸⁸ *Timber Trades Jnl.* 20 Nov. 1886.

⁸⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866).

⁹⁰ *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 77.

⁹¹ Rest of section based mainly on *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957, 1971).

⁹² Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849); W.S.R.O., SP 377.

⁹³ W.S.R.O., Holmes–Campbell MS. 855; for the Cokelers, below, nonconf.

⁹⁴ *S.C.M.* v. 717, 721–2.

⁹⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 492–3, 19145; Horsham Mus. MS. SP 25.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19104.

⁹⁷ Cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 1974.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* 20 July 1967; 24 Oct. 1974.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., MP 1274, f. 120.

¹ Inf. from the headmaster, Warnham Court sch.

² *W. Suss. Gaz.* 12 Aug. 1982.

³ Local inf.; cf. W.S.R.O., MP 1274, ff. 117–18.

⁴ *S.R.S.* vii, p. 43.

⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 142.

⁶ Horsham Mus. MS. 1127; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., printed notice of holding cts. 1863. The Knob Ho. was called the ct. hall in 1843; Horsham Mus. MS. 2822.

⁷ Above, manors and other estates.

⁸ Inf. from the county archivist, Mrs. P. Gill.

⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 80.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 30095.

¹¹ *S.R.S.* xlv. 300.

¹² B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 150–5.

were two overseers in the 17th century¹³ and presumably later. In the earlier 17th century there was a parish poorhouse at Rowhook, which had probably been built by a parishioner on roadside waste before 1598 and left to the parish after his death.¹⁴ Another poorhouse, later called a workhouse, near the church was apparently built by the parish at the same period;¹⁵ in 1724 it could accommodate four families,¹⁶ and in 1835 it had c. 14 rooms.¹⁷ At the latter date the parish also leased various cottages to accommodate paupers.¹⁸

Other methods of relieving the poor in the 18th and early 19th centuries included apprenticing, the payment of monthly doles and of rent, and the provision of food, fuel, clothing, and free schooling.¹⁹ In 1832 the vestry adopted the 'labour rate' after initial opposition by the smaller farmers.²⁰ In 1835 the parish joined Horsham union, later split between Horsham urban and rural districts. The Warnham workhouse continued to be used to accommodate the aged and infirm of the union until 1838 or 1839,²¹ and was afterwards demolished.²² The removal of the children of the parish to Shipley workhouse in 1835 caused disturbances in the parish.²³ In 1842-3 the parish was encouraging emigration to Australia.²⁴ Warnham formed part of Horsham district after 1974.

CHURCH. There was a church at Warnham in the 12th century, as the surviving font indicates.²⁵ Before c. 1200 William de Braose granted it to Rusper priory, the grant being confirmed at that date by the bishop.²⁶ A vicarage²⁷ was ordained in 1247. The priory presented vicars between 1247 and 1527, except in 1526 when John Stilman presented for a turn. In 1540 the Crown evidently granted the advowson to the priory of Canterbury cathedral,²⁸ whose successors the dean and chapter²⁹ exercised it thereafter until 1839, except on three occasions: in 1555 when Elizabeth Copley presented for a turn, and in 1557 and 1648 when the Crown presented. In 1874 the dean and chapter exchanged the advowson with C. T. Lucas of Warnham Court,³⁰ whose descendant C. J. Lucas still had it in 1981.³¹

The vicarage was endowed in 1247 with all the small tithes of the parish, the corn tithes of the lands of Robert Blund and William of Denne, all hay tithes

and mill tithes, and offerings, Rusper priory retaining the other corn tithes and mortuaries.³² In 1291 the vicarage was valued at £4 6s. 8d.,³³ and in 1535 at £10 os. 11d. including glebe.³⁴ The buildings belonging to the vicarage were in decay in 1579,³⁵ but in the earlier 17th century were described as a house with a barn and a cottage adjoining; there were also two herb gardens and an orchard of 1 a., the whole estate lying west of Church Street. At the same date the endowment included all the small tithes, hay and mill tithes, offerings, and mortuaries, together with the corn tithes of land called Pines, part of Denne manor, presumably the same land that had belonged to William of Denne in 1247.³⁶ The vicarage house had at least seven rooms in 1685,³⁷ and was in good repair in 1724, when the living was said to be worth c. £47.³⁸ A century later the net annual income averaged £191.³⁹ At the commutation of tithes c. 1840, which was made compulsorily,⁴⁰ the vicar's share of tithe rent charge was £316 11s. 1d.⁴¹ In 1869 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted an augmentation of £48 a year⁴² and three years later a capital sum of £1,500 to build a new vicarage.⁴³ The striking new building, of red brick with stone dressings, was designed by W. J. Green and finished in 1873;⁴⁴ the old vicarage, a two-storeyed building apparently of the 17th century or earlier and described as indifferent in 1830, was demolished in 1876.⁴⁵ In 1882 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners took back the augmentation of 1869 in exchange for the rectorial tithe rent charge from certain estates in the parish, and in the same year⁴⁶ they added the rectorial glebe of 5½ a. which lay west of the vicarage house⁴⁷ to the endowment of the vicarage. A new vicarage house was built in 1970 behind the Victorian building, which was later converted into flats.⁴⁸

John Short,⁴⁹ vicar from 1527, was a former monk. An assistant curate was recorded in the 1550s,⁵⁰ and John Fowler, vicar 1560-1, may have been master of Collyer's school, Horsham.⁵¹ The next two vicars resided in 1563 and 1579,⁵² and the second of them continued to serve the cure for at least 13 years after he had resigned it in favour of Matthew Allen, vicar of Horsham, in 1584.⁵³ Later incumbents, apart from those appointed during the Civil War and Interregnum, were all graduates. Thomas Holland, instituted 1626, was a canon of Chichester and held other Sussex livings,⁵⁴ but was resident in 1629,

¹³ S.A.C. xxxiii. 155; lvi. 182; S.R.S. v. 188.

¹⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, rot. 7; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5294, f. 2.

¹⁵ P.R.O., E 134/4 Jas. II East./30, rot. 2; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 19; cf. *ibid.* Par. 203/32/4; S.A.C. xxxiii. 205; *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 516-17.

¹⁷ Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 581; W.S.R.O., Par. 203/37/6.

¹⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/10/1.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* Par. 203/31/1, 4; Par. 203/33/1; Par. 203/35/2.

²⁰ *Ibid.* Par. 203/13/3, 4; *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, H.C. 44, pp. 183-4 (1834), xxxviii.

²¹ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 39; W.S.R.O., Par. 203/37/8.

²² S.A.C. xxxiii. 152.

²³ Horsham Mus. MS. 657; Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 580-5.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/37/12.

²⁵ Below.

²⁶ *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), p. 181.

²⁷ Rest of para. based mainly on B.L. Add. MS. 39349, ff. 67-76.

²⁸ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 113.

²⁹ *Ibid.* xvi, pp. 424-5.

³⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 1874, p. 410.

³¹ *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1981-2).

³² B.L. Add. MS. 39349, f. 67.

³³ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

³⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 319.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 57v.

³⁶ *Ibid.* Ep. I/25/3 (1615, 1635); S.A.C. lxviii. 281-2; cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 135. For Pines cf. *ibid.* Par. 203/7/1.

³⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/203/66.

³⁸ *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, pp. 18-19.

³⁹ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 284-5.

⁴⁰ P.R.O., IR 18/10510.

⁴¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 135.

⁴² *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 1869, p. 6843.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 1872, p. 1268.

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/4/13; Par. 203/7/38.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* Par. 203/7/68; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 370.

⁴⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 21 July 1882, pp. 3410-12.

⁴⁷ Cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 135; S.A.C. lxviii. 281.

⁴⁸ Inf. from Mr. Lucas; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 1976.

⁴⁹ Para. based mainly on B.L. Add. MS. 39349, ff. 71-6.

⁵⁰ S.R.S. xlv. 30-2.

⁵¹ A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 33.

⁵² S.A.C. lxi. 112; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 57v.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1584); B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 150v.

⁵⁴ *Alum. Oxon.* 1500-1714.

1640, and 1643; in 1640 he preached weekly.⁵⁵ William Avery, instituted 1648, was apparently deprived for a time,⁵⁶ but was reinstated in 1660 and served the cure until his death in 1684; he was resident in 1662 and at the time of his death.⁵⁷ Avery's successor but one was also master of Collyer's school, Horsham.⁵⁸ In 1724 there was a weekly service and sermon,⁵⁹ the vicar then also serving Okewood chapel in Wotton (Surr.).⁶⁰ Samuel Shuckford, vicar from 1747, as a canon of Canterbury was evidently an absentee;⁶¹ in 1753 he resigned the living to a namesake⁶² who resided certainly in 1762 and apparently in 1772 and at his death in 1797, but who also held Earham near Arundel from 1788.⁶³

From 1797 to 1806 Warnham was usually served by a curate. From 1806 to c. 1825 the vicar Evan Edwards (d. 1839) served the cure himself, but during the last 14 years of his life he generally served through curates.⁶⁴ In 1838 there were two full services on Sundays and communion four times a year; by 1844 communion was celebrated monthly and by 1865 fourteen times a year.⁶⁵ Attendances on Census Sunday in 1851 were 254 in the morning and 244 in the afternoon.⁶⁶ James Wood, vicar 1839–81, may have established the clothing club which flourished between 1849 and 1920,⁶⁷ but in the 1870s was licensed for absence because of ill health.⁶⁸ His successor but one, Richard Bowcott, a prebendary of Chichester, was a very popular preacher who attracted young people from Horsham to his morning sermons in 1888.⁶⁹ Among other activities he set up a mission room seating 120 at Kingsfold in 1884,⁷⁰ at which Sunday afternoon services were held in 1888⁷¹ and services at least weekly between 1917 and 1926,⁷² and which still existed in 1957.⁷³ Assistant curates were recorded between 1892 and 1905,⁷⁴ Sir Henry Harben of Warnham Lodge building a small curate's house before 1903.⁷⁵

The church of *ST. MARGARET*, formerly *ST. MARY*,⁷⁶ of local sandstone, consists of a chancel with north and south chapels, nave with transeptal south tower and north and south aisles, and west porch. Only the Purbeck marble font survives from the church which existed in the 12th century, though the position of the tower suggests planning perhaps of that date.⁷⁷ The church was rebuilt in the 14th century, as is shown by part of the north wall of the north aisle, part of the south chancel wall, and parts of the north and south arcades. Most window tracery

has been renewed. The north chapel, later known as the Caryll chapel,⁷⁸ is apparently contemporary; after being used as an organ chamber, it was restored as a chapel in 1925. The south chapel was built as the chapel of Our Lady of Pity and the Trinity, with money left by Richard Michell of Field Place (d. 1524 or 1525).⁷⁹ Later known successively as the Michell chapel and the Field Place chancel,⁸⁰ it was converted for use as a vestry in 1862,⁸¹ and was used as both vestry and organ chamber in 1982. The present tower, between the south chapel and the south aisle, was built at the same time as the chapel, money being left for that purpose too by Richard Michell.⁸²

The church was extended westwards in 1847–8, the south aisle also being widened and the south arcade mostly rebuilt.⁸³ At the same time the singing gallery over the chancel arch and a galleried pew over the north aisle, which had been lit by a dormer window,⁸⁴ were removed and a new west gallery, itself later removed, was built. In 1885–6 the chancel was extended eastwards and almost entirely rebuilt at the expense of C. T. Lucas; a west porch was built at the same time.

Most internal fittings are of the 19th and 20th centuries, but the restored parclose screen on the north side of the chancel includes 14th-century work, and the pulpit has a possibly 18th-century hourglass bracket. The many monuments to past landowners of the parish include one of alabaster, with traces of original colouring and gilding, to Sir John Caryll (d. 1613) and his wife and family, and others of white and coloured marbles to Sir Henry Harben (d. 1911) and C. T. Lucas (d. 1895). The side of a medieval altar tomb, decorated with three shields with quatrefoils, survived in the pavement of the south aisle in 1830.⁸⁵

Four of the eight bells were made in 1704 and the others in 1842 and 1885; all were recast in 1897. The plate includes a set given by Timothy Shelley in 1771. The registers begin in 1559.⁸⁶

NONCONFORMITY. The Caryll family of Warnham Place were recusants at least between 1577 and 1637, as were some of their household.⁸⁷ Rose Barttelot of Denne and others were presented for recusancy in the 1620s,⁸⁸ and four recusants were listed in 1642.⁸⁹

Three parishioners presented in 1662 for not

⁵⁵ *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 162; lvi. 182; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁵⁶ *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 163–4.

⁵⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1662); Ep. I/29/203/66.

⁵⁸ Cf. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 88.

⁵⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/26/3, p. 19.

⁶⁰ *Surr. Arch. Coll.* xxxix. 103.

⁶¹ *Alum. Cantab. to 1751*; cf. *B.L. Add. MS.* 39362, ff. 152v–153.

⁶² Not his son: *Alum. Cantab. to 1751*.

⁶³ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1762); *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 167; lii.

⁶⁴ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 238.

⁶⁵ *B.L. Add. MSS.* 39349, f. 76; 39362, ff. 153v–154; *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 203/1/1/6; Par. 203/1/2/1.

⁶⁶ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/2 (1838); Ep. I/22A/2 (1844, 1865).

⁶⁷ *P.R.O.*, HO 129/87/2/5/17.

⁶⁸ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39349, f. 76; *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 203/7/10, 20; Horsham Mus. MS. 815.

⁶⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 203/5/19–22.

⁷⁰ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39349, f. 76v.; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 320; Albery, *Souvenir Guide*, 59.

⁷¹ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39457, f. 33.

⁷² Albery, *Souvenir Guide*, 59.

⁷³ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 203/3/12.

⁷⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

⁷⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 203/5/24–8.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 20917.

⁷⁷ *S.R.S.* xlv. 296; the change of dedic., which had been made by 1835, perhaps derives from a misunderstanding of a 16th-cent. ref. to St. Margaret's light: *ibid.* 297; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 269. Rest of section based mainly on F. W. Steer, *Warnham Ch. Guide*.

⁷⁸ Cf. above, W. Grinstead, churches.

⁷⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 370.

⁸⁰ *S.R.S.* xlv. 296.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*; *B.L. Add. MS.* 5698, f. 254.

⁸² *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 203/13/5.

⁸³ Cf. *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/17/47, p. 10; Ep. I/40/64.

⁸⁴ *B.L. Add. MS.* 5673, f. 4.

⁸⁵ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 371.

⁸⁶ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 203/1.

⁸⁷ *Miscellanea* (Cath. Rec. Soc. xxii), 81; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/1 (1584); Ep. I/23/5, f. 57v.; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1636–7, 470.

⁸⁸ *S.R.S.* xlix. 9, 25, 58, 67, 124; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* facing p. 218.

⁸⁹ *S.R.S.* v. 187.

baptizing their children were presumably nonconformists.⁹⁰ In 1724 there were five Baptist families and one female Presbyterian in the parish.⁹¹ The Baptist congregation survived in the 1780s, when c. 26 parishioners belonged to the Horsham Baptist church, remaining with it at the schism of c. 1818.⁹² Two buildings were registered for Protestant worship in 1824, one of them in the name of John Harm, the Independent minister of Horsham. Two other buildings were registered in 1839 and 1843, the second in Kingsfold.⁹³

In 1865 Brethren were meeting in a cart shed,⁹⁴ and in 1870 they registered a building for worship;⁹⁵ it was succeeded by another building in Friday Street registered in 1921, which ceased to be used apparently between 1957 and 1964.⁹⁶ A congregation of the sect of Dependents called Cokelers⁹⁷ was meeting in the parish in the early 1870s and built a chapel in 1874 in Byfleets Lane.⁹⁸ In 1884 both congregations were said to be small and to consist chiefly of poor people.⁹⁹ There were up to 50 Cokelers in the parish in the early 20th century, when the sect ran a co-operative store in the village. By 1976 only five were left; in that year the chapel ceased to be used, and it was afterwards sold and converted into a house.¹

EDUCATION. The vicar of Warnham was licensed to teach in 1608,² and a successor in 1662 kept a private school.³ In the 1790s or early 1800s the poet Shelley is said to have had the rudiments of education from the then vicar.⁴ Two men were presented for teaching in the parish without licence in 1611 and 1613,⁵ and in 1773 there was a dame school with c. 30 children, of whom the readers paid 2d. a week.⁶ A parish school was kept in the poorhouse c. 1628,⁷ and tuition was also given to paupers in the 18th and early 19th centuries.⁸

Warnham National school, later Warnham C.E. school, was begun in 1832 with separate classes for

boys and girls; in the following year, when it was supported by subscriptions and fees, 76 boys and 79 girls attended, while 39 infants were also taught in that school or another.⁹ Land north of the village was given for a new school in 1845 by J. W. Commerell, lord of Denne manor,¹⁰ and the school was built in 1850, money having been provided by J. S. Broadwood, the vicar, and others.¹¹ In 1846–7 there were two paid mistresses; 31 boys and 50 girls then attended, besides 14 boys and 2 girls on Sundays. At the same date there were also two dame schools in the parish with 18 boys and 25 girls.¹² There were 120 on the roll of the National school in 1852;¹³ by 1865 the school was receiving an annual grant.¹⁴ On the return day in 1871 the National school was attended by 41 boys and 38 girls; on the same day two other Anglican schools in the parish were attended by 11 boys and 10 girls.¹⁵

The old National school building was demolished, the site reverting to the landowner, in 1873, when a new red brick and tilehung building was opened on a nearby site; the striking asymmetrical design was by J. Livock.¹⁶ By 1893 average attendance had risen to 150¹⁷ and by 1914 to 180, including infants.¹⁸ Thereafter it fell, to 147 in 1922 and 124 in 1938.¹⁹ In 1974 both juniors and infants moved to a new school building beyond the cricket ground west of Church Street, the old school building being converted into a house.²⁰ There were 125 children on the roll in 1982.²¹

A night school held before 1867, with a master from Horsham, succumbed to apathy,²² but in the 1870s classes were held again on two nights a week in winter.²³ In 1982 most of the older children of the parish went to school in Horsham.²⁴

CHARITY FOR THE POOR. Mrs. Mary Wharrie (d. 1937) of Warnham Lodge endowed the Mary Wharrie Trust for the Sick Poor of Warnham, which in 1982 still distributed food at Christmas.²⁵

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

⁹¹ Ibid. Ep. I/26/3, p. 19.

⁹² E. Kensett, *Hist. Free Christian Ch., Horsham, 1721–1921*, 74, 85, 111; cf. above, Horsham, protestant nonconf.

⁹³ P.R.O., RG 31/1, Chich. archdeac. nos. 133–4, 217, 228.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865).

⁹⁵ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 19672.

⁹⁶ Ibid. no. 48283; *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957); cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII. NE. (1913, 1932 edns.).

⁹⁷ Rest of para. based mainly on *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 41; *S.C.M.* v. 717–22; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 1977.

⁹⁸ W.S.R.O., MP 1994; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIII (1880 edn.), wrongly describing it as belonging to Plymouth Brethren.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

¹ Ibid. SP 637.

² B.L. Add. MS. 39349, f. 73.

³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

⁴ Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 190, naming Evan Edwards, vicar from 1805, but evidently intending a predecessor: B.L. Add. MS. 39349, f. 76.

⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/17/13, f. 155; Ep. I/17/15, f. 33v.

⁶ S.A.C. lii. 62.

⁷ P.R.O., E 134/4 Jas. II East./30, rot. 2v.

⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/37/6; above, local govt.

⁹ *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 983.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/25/1.

¹¹ Ibid. Par. 203/25/2.

¹² Nat. Soc. *Inquiry*, 1846–7, Suss. 14–15.

¹³ P.R.O., ED 7/123.

¹⁴ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1865–6* [3666], p. 590, H.C. (1866), xxvii.

¹⁵ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 396–7 (1871), lv.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/25/2, 7; the architect is wrongly given as A. W. Blomfield by Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 364.

¹⁷ *Return of Schs. 1893* [C. 7529], p. 606, H.C. (1894), lxv.

¹⁸ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1914* (H.M.S.O.), 525.

¹⁹ Ibid. 1922, 343; 1938, 404.

²⁰ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 1974; *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 1 Feb. 1980.

²¹ Inf. from the headmaster.

²² *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 77.

²³ W.S.R.O., Par. 203/7/10.

²⁴ Inf. from the headmaster. ²⁵ Inf. from Mr. Lucas.

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NOTE. A page number in *italic* denotes an illustration on that page or a plate facing that page. The pages containing the substantive history of a parish are set in **bold type**. A page number followed by *n* is a reference only to the footnotes on that page.

Among the abbreviations used in the index the following, sometimes with -s for the plural, may require elucidation: abp., archbishop; adv., advowson; agric., agriculture; Alex., Alexander; And., Andrew; Ant., Anthony; Bart., Bartholomew; bd., board; bdry., boundary; boro., borough; bp., bishop; bro., brother; cast., castle; Cath., Catherine or Catholicism; cent., century; ch., church; chant., chantry; chap., chapel; char., charity; Chas., Charles; Chris., Christopher; Coll., College; ct., court; d., died; Dan., Daniel; dau., daughter; devel., development; dist., district; dom. archit., domestic architecture; Edm., Edmund; Edw., Edward; Eliz., Elizabeth; fam., family; fl., flourished; fm., farm; Fred., Frederick; Geo., George; Geof., Geoffrey; Gilb., Gilbert; govt., government; grds., grandson; Greg., Gregory; Hen., Henry; Herb., Herbert; ho., house; hosp., hospital; Humph., Humphrey; hund., hundred; inc., inclosure; ind., industry or industrial; Jas., James; Jos., Joseph; jr., junior; ld., lord; m., married; man., manor; Marg., Margaret; Mat., Matthew; Mic., Michael; mkt., market; Nat., Nathaniel; Nic., Nicholas; nonconf., nonconformity; par., parish; Phil., Philip; pk., park; pop., population; rd., road; Ric., Richard; riv., river; rly., railway; Rob., Robert; Rog., Roger; Rom., Roman; s., son; Sam., Samuel; sch., school; serv., service; Sim., Simon; sis., sister; soc., society; sr., senior; sta., station; Steph., Stephen; Thos., Thomas; Tim., Timothy; Vct., Viscount; w., wife; Wal., Walter; Wm., William; wkho., workhouse.

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